

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A COMPARATIVE CLINICAL STUDY ON THE EFFICACY OF HINGWADI GRUTHAM AS NASYA, PANA AND BOTH IN THE MANAGEMENT OF KHAPHAJA UNMADA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS

*Dr. Devulapally Anuradha^{1,2}

¹Asst. Professor and HOD, Dept. of Agadatantra, Dr. BRKR, G.A.C, Hyd. A.P., INDIA

²PhD Scholar, Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada, A.P, INDIA

*Corresponding author's Email: dranud@yahoo.com

Received 24 August 2012; Review Completed 04 Sep 2012; Accepted 08 Sep 2012, Available online 15 Sep 2012

ABSTRACT:

Mental disorders are well known for long causing a variety of psychiatric diseases. Ayurveda the majestic legacy of our rich Indian heritage has provided an ocean of knowledge regarding mind and its management. Though a number of formulations are there in classics of Ayurveda, the specific medicine which acts effectively on kaphaja unmada in correlation with depression is explored here, because treating depression is the need of the hour. Depression is converting majority of people into mentally weak and in-active personalities with incidental tendencies, which in turn is harming the whole humanity. This study aims at establishing the efficacy of Hingwadi grutha in decreasing the score of Hamilton's Rating Scale for depression and kaphaja unmada rating scale. It is an experimental study with pre-test and post-test designs. All the 30 cases of kaphaja unmadeds were selected randomly from the O.P.D of APPRC-Hyd. The design in this research consists of three groups A, B and C. In group 'A' 10 Patients were given only Hingwadi grutha nasyam (nasal drops) with 8 drops twice a day for 45 days. In group 'B' 10 patients were given Hingwadi grutha panam (internally) 10ml twice daily for 45 days. In group 'C' 10 patients were given both the treatments; Nasal drops (Nasya) and oral administration (Pana) of Hingwadi grutha for 45 days. In group 'A' relief was 42.93% (P<0.0001). The change was significant. In group 'B' the relief was 47.09% (P<0.0001). The change was significant. There was a relief of 76.35% (P<0.0001) in the group C which is highly significant. The change that occurred in the three groups were statistically significant. Kaphaja unmada rating scale results were found highly significant (P<0.0001) in group 'C' when compared to group 'A' and group 'B'. Hamilton depression rating scale results were also found to be highly significant (P<0.0001) in group 'C' when compared with group 'A' & 'B'. The symptoms of kaphaja unmada and depression are approximately same. Female population is more prone to the ailment. Positive family history, stress and unsatisfied life also contribute for the ailment. The sample size was small. No objective parameters were used. The short period of study limited long term observations.

Key Words: Unmada, Depressive disorders, Hingwadigrutha, Nasyakarma & Pana karma.

INTRODUCTION:

'Unmada' is the common term for mental abnormalities in Ayurveda¹. The exact correlation of Ayurvedic mental disorders to Modern is not easy because of differences in diagnostic criteria, psychopathologies, basic theories (biomedical theories in modern medicine & Dosha theory in Ayurveda) etc. But if we look into the symptoms of kapha unmada and symptoms of depressive disorders we can find that more than 70% of the symptoms are same². The disease entity is since Vedic period³. In the present age of astonishing scientific advancements in almost every aspect of human life, one faculty man is still unable to gain authority on his Human mind. Mismanagement of mind is causing a variety of Psychiatric diseases. Modern lifestyle forces people to ignore the harmful changes in their mind which gradually affects their body, leaving them fit for nothing.⁴

Depression is a major psychiatric ailment affecting 9.5% of world population⁵. It affects the body moods and thoughts. Ayurveda provides rational means for the treatment of many physical & mental disorders that are considered incurable in other systems of medicine. As a line of therapy to treat at gross root level, nasya karma & pana karma with Hingwadigrutha were selected⁶. In unmada chikista grutha alone is also effective. But if it is given along with herbal preparations the results are utmost⁷.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

30 patients were randomly selected who were suffering from kaphaja unmada & depressive disorders from APPRC-Hyd. and were divided into 3 groups of 10 patients each. In group 'A' 10 patients were treated only with Hingwadi grutha nasyam (nasal drops.) 4 drops in each nostril twice a day for 45 days.

In group 'B' 10 patients were treated with Hingwadi grutha panam (orally) 10ml with luke warm milk twice daily.

In group 'C' 10 patients were treated with both nasya & pana (Nasal drops & oral oil respectively) given for 45 days. Before starting the treatment all the three groups of patients have undergone vamanakarma at GAH-Erragadda.

Inclusion Criteria:

- 1) Patients with kaphaja unmada rating score
- 2) Age group 15-50yrs irrespective of sex, race, caste & religion.

Exclusion Criteria:

- 1) Other types of Nija & Aganthuja (Hereditary or Accidental) respectively.

2) Presence of their organic and neurological disorders.

unmada rating scale. It was used along with Hamilton's rating scale of depression as the tool for assessment of the variables.

Parameters:

The signs and symptoms of kaphaja unmada described in the Ayurvedic classics were taken to prepare kaphaja

OBSERVATIONS & RESULTS:

Table 1: Distribution of 30 patients of Kaphaja unmada according to Sex

Sl.No	Sex	Group 'A'		Group 'B'		Group 'C'	
		No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage
1	Male	3	30%	6	60%	4	40%
2	Female	7	70%	4	40%	6	60%
Total		10	100%	10	100%	10	100%

Table 2: Distribution of 30 patients of Kaphaja unmada (Depression) according to Age

Sl.No	Age	Group 'A'		Group 'B'		Group 'C'	
		No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage
1	15-25	1	10%	2	20%	3	30%
2	25-35	3	30%	4	40%	2	20%
3	35-45	4	40%	2	20%	4	40%
4	45-55	2	20%	2	20%	1	10%
Total		10	100%	10	100%	10	100%

Table 3: Distribution of 30 patients of Kaphaja unmada (Depression) according to Education

Sl.No	Education	Group 'A'		Group 'B'		Group 'C'	
		No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage
1	Un educated	-	0%	1	10%	-	-
2	Primary	2	20%	1	10%	3	30%
3	Secondary	1	10%	5	50%	5	50%
4	Higher Secondary	3	30%	3	30%	1	10%
5	Graduate	4	40%	1	10%	1	10%

Table 4: Distribution of 30 patients of Kaphaja unmada according to socio-economic status

Sl.No	Socio-Economic	Group 'A'		Group 'B'		Group 'C'	
		No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage
1	Poor	-	-	4	40%	2	20%
2	Middle	10	100%	6	60%	8	80%
Total		10	100%	10	100%	10	100%

Table 5: Distribution of 30 patients of Kaphaja unmada according to marital status

Sl.No	Marital Status	Group 'A'		Group 'B'		Group 'C'	
		No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage
1	Un married	2	20%	3	30%	2	20%
2	Married	8	80%	6	60%	7	70%
3	Widow	-	-	1	10%	1	10%
Total		10	100%	10	100%	10	100%

Table 6: Distribution of 30 patients of Kaphaja unmada according to Satisfaction in life events

Sl.No	Stress events	Group 'A'		Group 'B'		Group 'C'	
		Satisfaction	Un satisfaction	Satisfaction	Un satisfaction	Satisfaction	Un satisfaction
1	Sexual life	6	2	3	3	-	3
2	Occupation life	1	9	5	5	-	4

Table 7: Distribution of 30 patients of Kaphaja unmada according to disease chronicity

Sl.No	Duration (in years)	Group 'A'		Group 'B'		Group 'C'	
		No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage
1	Up to 1yrs	5	50%	2	20%	2	20%
2	1-3 yrs	3	30%	2	20%	1	10%
3	3-6	1	10%	3	30%	3	30%
4	6-9	-	-	-	-	1	10%
5	9-12	-	-	-	-	1	10%
6	12-15	1	10%	2	20%	3	30%
Total		10	100%	10	100%	10	100%

Table 8: Distribution of 30 patients of Kaphaja unmada according to Stress

Sl.No	Stress events	Group 'A'		Group 'B'		Group 'C'	
		No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage
1	Family problems	8	80%	6	60%	5	50%
2	Relationship with spouse	2-6	60%	7	70%	5	50%

Table 9: Distribution of 30 patients of Kaphaja unmada according to positive family history

Sl.No	History of Family	Group 'A'		Group 'B'		Group 'C'	
		No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage	No. of Patients	Percentage
1	Psychiatric illness in family	7	70%	5	50%	6	60%
2	Alcohol or drug abuse in family	3	30%	7	70%	6	60%
3	Dearth in family	3	30%	2	20%	4	40%
4	Suicidal history in family	3	30%	2	20%	4	40%

Table 10: Distribution of 30 patients of Kaphaja unmada according to Symptoms

Sl.No	General Symptoms	No. of Patients			Total	Percentage
		Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'		
1	Arochaks	10	9	8	27	90%
2	Chardi	8	8	7	23	77
3	Alpaahara	9	10	9	28	93
4	Alpachesta	10	10	9	29	97
5	Alpavakya	8	10	8	26	87
6	Alpamati	9	10	9	28	93
7	Naripriyata	5	2	3	10	33
8	Atinidrata	6	5	6	17	57
9	Sadana	9	10	9	28	93
10	Lalasarava	9	7	6	22	73
11	Nakhadishauklyam	8	7	7	22	73
12	Mukhashotha	5	4	8	9	57
13	Ushnasevi	6	6	7	19	63
14	Bibhatsya	5	2	2	9	30
15	Shauchvidvesh	8	6	8	22	73
16	Bhukebalam	6	8	8	22	73
17	Ratraubhrisham bhavati	6	5	5	17	57

Table 11: Distribution of 30 patients of Kaphaja unmada according to Symptoms of Hamilton's Depression Rating Scale

Sl.No	General Symptoms	No. of Patients			Total	Percentage
		Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'		
1	Depressed Mood	10	10	10	30	100
2	Feeling of Guilt	9	8	8	25	83
3	Suicidal tendency	10	9	8	27	90
4	Early insomnia	4	4	4	12	40
5	Insomnia middle	1	2	3	6	20
6	Insomnia late	3	2	4	9	30
7	Reduce work & activity	10	10	10	30	100
8	Retardations	10	10	10	30	100
9	Agitation	2	2	4	8	30
10	Anxiety	8	7	8	23	77
11	Anxiety (somatic)	6	5	8	19	63
12	Somatic Symptoms (GIT)	6	5	7	18	60
13	Somatic Symptoms (General)	2	4	6	12	40
14	Genital Symptoms	7	5	5	17	57
15	Hypochondrias	1	4	4	9	30
16	Loss of Weight	10	6	5	21	70
17	Insight absent	4	3	3	10	33
18	Diurnal variation	6	6	8	20	67
19	Derealization	1	2	1	4	13
20	Paranoid symptoms	9	5	3	17	57
21	Obsession and Compulsive symptoms	5	5	4	14	47
22	Helplessness	10	8	9	27	90
23	Hopelessness	10	10	10	30	100
24	Worthlessness	10	10	10	30	100

RESULTS:

Using score for kaphaja unmada rating scale & Hamilton depression rating scale, assessment of the therapy was done. Mean scores before and after the intervention were noted and relief in percentage was calculated.

Table 12: Distribution of 30 patients of Kaphaja unmada according to Effect of Therapy on individual symptoms

Symptoms	Group	B.T	A.T	Mean difference	Relief %	St.Deviation	't'	'p'
Arochaka	A	2.5	1.4	1.1	44	0.7379	4.714	< 0.01
	B	2.0	1.0	1.0	50	0.6667	4.749	< 0.01
	C	2.5	0.7	1.8	72	0.7888	7.216	< 0.001
Chardi	A	1.9	0.7	1.2	63	1.0328	3.674	< 0.05
	B	2.0	1.1	0.9	45	0.5676	5.104	< 0.01
	C	1.6	0.4	1.2	75	0.8498	5.582	< 0.001
Alpaahara	A	2.7	1.1	1.6	59.25	0.6992	7.326	< 0.001
	B	2.2	1.1	1.3	59.09	0.8498	5.582	< 0.001
	C	1.8	0.5	1.3	72.22	0.8433	6.000	< 0.001
Alpacheshta	A	2.6	1.4	1.2	46.15	0.4216	9.000	< 0.001
	B	2.4	1.4	1.0	41.66	0.4714	6.708	< 0.001
	C	2.6	0.5	2.1	80.76	0.3162	21.000	< 0.001
Alpavakya	A	2.7	1.6	1.1	40.74	0.5676	6.128	< 0.001
	B	2.1	1.1	1.0	47.61	0.6667	4.473	< 0.01
	C	2.2	0.4	1.8	81.81	1.0593	5.075	< 0.01
Alpamati	A	2.7	1.6	1.1	40.74	0.3162	11.000	< 0.001
	B	2.3	1.1	1.2	52.17	0.6325	6.000	< 0.001
	C	2.2	0.6	1.6	72.72	0.8433	6.000	< 0.001
Naripriyata	A	0.5	0.3	0.2	40.00	0.4216	1.500	< 0.05
	B	0.8	0.5	0.3	37.50	0.4830	1.964	< 0.01
	C	1.3	0.3	1.0	76.92	1.1547	1.500	< 0.05
Vivikta Priyata	A	2.8	1.7	1.1	39.28	0.3162	11.000	< 0.001
	B	2.4	1.3	1.1	45.83	0.5676	6.128	< 0.001
	C	2.3	0.5	1.8	78.26	1.1353	5.014	< 0.01

Symptoms	Group	B.T	A.T	Mean difference	Relief %	St.Deviation	't'	'p'
Atinidrata	A	1.5	1.0	0.5	33.33	0.5270	3.000	< 0.05
	B	1.7	1.0	0.7	41.17	0.6749	3.280	< 0.05
	C	1.6	0.4	1.2	75	1.0328	3.674	< 0.05
Sodana	A	2.8	1.5	1.3	46.42	0.4830	8.510	< 0.001
	B	2.5	1.5	1.0	40	0.4714	6.708	< 0.001
	C	2.3	0.5	1.8	78.26	0.9189	6.194	< 0.001
Lalasarava	A	2.0	1.3	0.7	35	0.4830	4.583	< 0.01
	B	1.7	0.9	0.8	47.05	0.7888	3.207	< 0.05
	C	2.3	0.7	1.6	69.56	0.6992	7.236	< 0.001
Nakhadisau klyam	A	1.9	0.6	0.7	36.84	0.4830	4.583	< 0.01
	B	1.9	1.1	0.8	42.10	0.6325	4.000	< 0.05
	C	2.2	0.5	1.7	77.27	1.0593	5.075	< 0.01
Ushnasevi	A	1.5	0.8	0.7	46.66	0.6744	3.280	< 0.05
	B	1.9	1.0	0.9	47.36	0.8756	3.250	< 0.05
	C	1.6	0.4	1.2	75	1.2293	3.087	< 0.05
Mukhashot ha	A	1.0	0.6	0.4	40	1.1972	2.905	< 0.05
	B	2.2	1.2	0.2	45.45	0.5164	2.449	< 0.01
	C	1.3	0.2	1.1	84.61	1.1972	2.905	< 0.05
Bhibhatsya	A	0.5	0.4	1.0	20.92	0.5676	0.557	< 0.05
	B	0.6	0.4	0.1	33.33	0.4214	1.500	< 0.05
	C	1.3	0.3	1.0	76.92	1.1547	2.739	< 0.05
Sanchividva m	A	1.7	1.1	0.6	35.29	0.5164	3.674	< 0.01
	B	2.0	1.0	1.0	50	0.6667	4.743	< 0.01
	C	2.1	0.5	1.6	76.19	0.8433	6.000	< 0.001
Bhuktebala m	A	2.3	1.4	0.9	39.13	0.5676	5.014	< 0.01
	B	2.1	1.1	1.0	47.61	0.6667	4.743	< 0.01
	C	1.7	0.4	1.3	76.47	1.1595	3.545	< 0.01
Ratraubjris ham bhavati	A	1.4	0.9	0.3	21.42	0.7071	2.236	< 0.05
	B	1.7	0.5	1.2	70.58	0.9487	2.333	< 0.05
	C	1.6	0.5	1.1	68.75	1.1005	3.161	< 0.05

Table 13: Effect of Therapy on signs & symptoms of according to HDRS

Symptoms	Group	B.T	A.T	Mean difference	Relief %	St.Deviation	't'	'p'
Depressed mood	A	3.4	1.9	2.5	73.52	0.7071	6.708	< 0.001
	B	3.2	2.0	1.5	37.5	0.4216	9.000	< 0.001
	C	3.7	0.6	3.1	83.78	0.5676	17.270	< 0.001
Feeling of guilt	A	2.9	1.8	1.1	37.93	0.8756	3.973	< 0.01
	B	2.9	1.6	1.3	44.82	0.7888	4.811	< 0.01
	C	3.1	0.5	2.6	83.87	1.1738	7.005	< 0.001
Suicidal thinking	A	3.2	1.4	1.8	56.25	0.7888	7.216	< 0.001
	B	2.5	1.2	1.3	52	0.8233	4.993	< 0.01
	C	3.2	0.8	2.4	75	0.8433	9.00	< 0.001
Insomnia early	A	0.5	0.2	0.3	60	0.6749	1.406	< 0.05
	B	0.5	0.3	0.2	40	0.6749	1.406	> 0.05
	C	0.8	0.2	0.6	75	0.564	3.674	< 0.01
Insomnia middle	A	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	0.3162	1.000	> 0.05
	B	0.3	0	0.3	100	0.6749	1.406	> 0.05
	C	0.5	0.1	0.4	80	0.6992	1.809	> 0.05
Insomnia late	A	0.3	0.1	0.2	66.66	0.4216	3.674	> 0.05
	B	0.3	0.2	0.3	60	0.6749	3.545	> 0.05
	C	0.5	0.1	0.2	66.66	0.4216	8.135	> 0.05
Diminished activity & work	A	2.6	1.4	1.2	46.15	1.0328	3.674	< 0.01
	B	2.9	1.6	1.3	44.82	1.1595	3.545	< 0.01
	C	3.1	0.6	2.5	80.64	0.9718	8.135	< 0.001
Retardation	A	3.5	1.4	2.1	60.00	0.7379	9.000	< 0.001
	B	3.6	1.6	2.0	55.55	0.6667	9.487	< 0.001
	C	3.5	1.2	2.3	65.71	0.6749	10.776	< 0.001

Table 13 Continue.....								
Symptoms	Group	B.T	A.T	Mean difference	Relief %	St.Deviation	't'	'p'
Agitation	A	0.6	0.4	0.2	33.33	0.6235	1.000	> 0.05
	B	1.0	0.5	0.5	50	0.7071	2.236	> 0.05
	C	0.5	0.3	0.2	40	0.4216	1.500	> 0.05
Anxiety(Psychic)	A	2.3	1.1	1.25	52.17	1.0328	3.674	< 0.01
	B	2.3	1.6	0.7	30.43	0.6749	3.280	< 0.05
	C	2.5	1.2	1.3	52	0.9847	4.333	< 0.01
Anxiety somatic	A	1.2	0.7	0.5	41.66	0.8498	1.861	< 0.05
	B	2.5	1.2	1.3	52	0.0593	3.881	> 0.05
	C	1.7	0.5	1.2	70.58	1.5492	2.449	< 0.01
Somatic Symptoms G.I.T	A	1.2	0.6	0.6	50	0.6992	2.174	< 0.05
	B	1.9	1.3	0.6	31.57	0.6992	2.174	> 0.05
	C	1.4	0.2	1.2	85.71	1.229	3.087	< 0.05
Somatic Symptoms General	A	1.3	0.6	0.6	53.84	0.9487	2.333	< 0.05
	B	1.9	1.0	1.0	47.36	0.9944	2.862	< 0.05
	C	0.5	0.3	0.3	40	0.4216	1.500	> 0.05
Genital Symptoms	A	1.3	0.6	0.7	53.58	0.8233	2.689	< 0.05
	B	1.9	1.0	0.9	47.36	0.8233	2.689	< 0.05
	C	0.5	0.3	0.2	40	0.7888	3.207	< 0.05
Hypochondria	A	0.9	0.5	0.7	44.44	0.5164	2.449	< 0.05
	B	0.8	0.3	0.9	62.5	0.7071	2.236	> 0.05
	C	0.2	0.3	0.2	0	0.4216	1.500	> 0.05
Loss of weight	A	1.1	0.2	0.4	63.63	0.9487	2.333	> 0.05
	B	0.8	0.4	0.5	60	0.4830	1.964	< 0.05
	C	1.9	0.5	0	52.63	0.8165	3.873	> 0.05
Insight absent	A	0.3	0.9	0.7	66.66	0.4216	1.500	< 0.01
	B	0.3	0.1	0.3	66.66	0.4216	1.500	> 0.05
	C	0.7	0.1	1.0	71.42	0.5270	3.000	> 0.05
Diurnal	A	1.1	0.2	0.2	54.54	0.6992	2.714	< 0.05
	B	1.9	0.5	0.2	15.78	0.8233	1.152	< 0.05
	C	1.4	1.6	0.5	64.28	0.9944	2.862	> 0.05
Depersonalization & Derealisation	A	0.3	0.5	0.6	66.66	0.4216	1.500	< 0.05
	B	0.2	0.3	0.3	100	0.6325	1.000	> 0.05
	C	0.2	0.1	0.9	100	0.6325	1.000	> 0.05
Paranoid Symptoms	A	0.6	0	0.2	50	0.4830	1.964	> 0.05
	B	1.1	0	0.2	45.45	0.7071	2.236	> 0.05
	C	1.8	0.3	0.2	64.28	0.5676	5.014	< 0.01
Obsession & compulsive systems	A	1.1	0.6	0.5	45.45	0.7071	2.236	> 0.05
	B	1.4	0.7	0.7	50	1.2517	1.769	> 0.05
	C	1.4	0.5	0.9	62.28	1.1005	2.586	< 0.05
Helplessness	A	2.3	1.4	0.9	39.13	0.7379	3.857	< 0.01
	B	2.0	0.9	1.1	55	0.7379	4.714	< 0.01
	C	2.8	1.2	1.6	57.14	0.6992	7.236	< 0.001
Hopelessness	A	3.3	2.3	1.0	30.30	0.9428	3.354	< 0.01
	B	3.4	1.7	1.7	50	0.8233	6.530	< 0.001
	C	3.6	1.3	2.6	72.22	0.6749	10.776	< 0.001
Worth less ness	A	3.2	1.9	1.3	40.62	0.9487	4.333	< 0.001
	B	3.1	1.2	1.9	61.29	0.8756	6.862	< 0.01
	C	2.9	1.3	1.6	55.17	0.5164	9.778	< 0.001

The change occurred in all groups was statistically highly significant.

Table 14: Comparison of effects of treatment on KU Scale between the groups (A, B&C)

Group	B.T	A.T	Mean difference	Relief %	St.Deviation	't'	'p'
A	34.7	19.8	14.9	42.93	2.1318	22.103	> 0.001
B	34.4	18.2	16.2	47.09	2.290	23.275	> 0.001
C	35.1	8.3	26.8	76.35	4.3665	19.409	< 0.001

The score of signs and symptoms was changed from 35.1 to 8.3 in 45days and relief was 76.35% in the 'C' group (10) (P<.001). The change was significant. While in group 'B' mean change was from 34.4 to 18.2 within 45days and relief was 47.09% <P<0.001. The change was significant.

Table 15: Comparison of effects of treatment on HDR Scale between the groups

Group	B.T	A.T	Mean difference	Relief %	St.Deviation	't'	'p'
A	38.3	20.3	18.0	46.99	5.9815	10.045	> 0.001
B	42.2	22.0	20.2	47.86	3.7653	3.7653	> 0.001
C	47.8	16.2	31.6	66.10	8.4485	11.828	< 0.001

The change occurred in group 'C' is highly significant and the change occurred in both 'A&B' groups is statistically significant.

Table 16: grading for the results of Kaphaja unmada

Sl.No	Grade	Group 'A'		Group 'B'		Group 'C'	
		No. of Patients	%	No. of Patients	%	No. of Patients	%
1	Cured	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Marked improvement	0	0	0	0	8	80%
3	Moderate improvement	3	30%	1	10%	2	20%
4	Mild improvement	7	70%	9	90%	0	0
5	Unchanged	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Worsened	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total:	10	100	10	100	10	100

Table 17: grading for the results of Hamilton's rating scale for depression

Sl.No	Grade	Group 'A'		Group 'B'		Group 'C'	
		No. of Patients	%	No. of Patients	%	No. of Patients	%
1	Cured	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Marked improvement	0	0	0	0	1	10%
3	Same	3	30%	2	20%	9	90%
4	As	7	70%	8	80%	0	0
5	Above	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Table	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total:	10	100	10	100	10	100

In group 'C' 1 patient got (10%) marked improvement, 9 patients (90%) got moderate improvement. In group 'A' 3pts (30%) got moderate improvement, 7patients (70%) got mild improvement. In group 'B' 2 patients (20%) got moderate improvement and 8 patients (80%) got mild improvement.

DISCUSSION:

The main objective of this research is to verify the truth in our ancient concepts and to evolve practical ways of treatment relevant to the present era. Depression is emerging as a dreadful problem both as a tough disease to deal with and as a challenge for growth and development worldwide. Out of 23 symptoms of depressive disorders 17 of them are common to Kaphonmada (74%).

In modern parlance Ghrita and Brain appear to be predominantly lipid in nature. Ghrita increases Bala (strength), Agni(appetite) Medha (intellect) and concentration capacity. All the ingredients of Hingwadi gritham are vata-kapha hara & so it is expected to be very effective in Kaphaja unmada. According to all Ayurvedic acharyas Nasa is the portal of shiras (Head). It does not mean any anatomical channel that connects directly to the brain but it might be connected pharmacodynamically through blood vessels (or) through nervous systems (olfactory nerves etc). So Nasa is considered for sending the medicine to the brain.

CONCLUSION:

The definition of unmada provided by Acharya Charaka can be taken as general guideline to understand all mental

disorders in terms of its Psychopathology. The symptoms of kaphaja unmada & depression are approximately same. Highly significant results were observed in patients who were treated with both Nasya & Pana (Nasal & Oral) therapy with Hingwadi grutham. No objective parameters were used. The short period of study limits number of observations. To overcome the stress & strain of modern life one need to follow the measures mentioned by Ayurvedic Acharyas aimed at bestowing relaxation & mental balance, which are basic prerequisites of a sound mind. These measures are relevant even today.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: I am very thankful to my children Alekhyia & Ajay who helped me in computing the research work.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Internet,google,Medical (Ayu)
- 2) Atharvaved 10:12:13
- 3) Agnivesa – Charaka Samhita revised by charaka & Dhridabaka 5th edition – Chowkamba Sanskrit Samsthana Varanasi-2001
- 4) Sabdasthama mahanidhi.
- 5) Astanga Hridaya with English translation translated by K.R.Srikanta Murthy, Krishnadas academy, Varanasi, 3rd edition (2001).
- 6) Atharvaveda with padartha and Sayana, S. Commentary Vishwabandu Sri.Krishna Shastry, Venkateshwara printing press – Mumbai (19.
- 7) Bhavaprakasha of Bhavamisra with English translation Translated by Prof.K.R.Srikantha Murthy, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi 1st edition .
- 8) Charaka samhita with chakrapani commentry by Ganga sahey pande choukamba publica
- 9) Desai R.R, Nidana Chikista Hastamalak, Shree Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan Pvt.Ltd, Calcutta 6th edition).
- 10) Nadkarni.KM.Indian Materia Medica, popular prakashan Pvt.Ltd. Mumbai, Second reprint of 3rd revised edition (1982).
- 11) P.V.Sharma, History of Medicine in India, Indian National Science Academy N.Delhi (1992) 1st .