

**Role Of Karnapuran In The Management Of Karnastrav****Vd. Jayavant Kharat****Vd.Swati vishal Bele****Abstract –**

*In Ayurvedic literature the karna is the seat of shraavanendriya, the functional aspect of hearing . Karnasrava is a disease mentioned by Acharya Sushruta in the chapter of karnaroga vigyaniya. Acharya sushruta has counted karnasrava as a disease entity under 28 karnarogas. Acharya charaka included karnasrava as a symptom under the four types of karnarogas due to vitiation of different dosha. Acharya vagbhata has not described karnasrava seperately, but in the treatment part he has mentioned kshara taila as remedy along with other diseases. It is a fact that systematic description of karnaroga is available with all the ancients texts. In the present scientific era, people ware fed up with the side effects and after effects of the most effective and fast acting modern drugs, which are lowering the human immunity at the same time when they are suppressing disease. The use of naturally available substances to relieve the ailment by men as well as animals is as old as beginning of life .In ayurveda various formulations used for the chikitsa of karnastrav. Acharya sushrut mentioned Sarjatwakadi tail in chikitsa of karnastrav . By taking reference of this we carried out study on 15 patients of karnastrav .*

**Introduction-**

Acharya Charaka says that all the srotas have two essential functions that are carrying malakhya and prasadakhya. commenting on this passage Chakrapani says that the opening of these srotas are called ayana, mukha i.e. orifice of srotas. Through this month both the malakhya and prasadakhya dhatus are carried out. As we know that karnamala is the excrete of mamsa dhatu during its aharapaka and karnamala is carried out of the body through these bahirmukha srotas i.e. external auditory canal. In ayurveda, different types of secretion oozing, exudate i.e. srava are mentioned in the chapter of vranasrava vigyaniya. Out of them tvakagata and mamsagata sravas are in parlance with modern otomycosis. Karnasrava as symptom - Otorrhoea is having of different causes like trumma, injury in external auditory canal, otomycosis , acute ottisexterna , seborrhoeic ottis media, chronic suppurative ottis media etc. In present work otomycosis one of the causes of otorrhoea-karnasrava is taken for the study .

**Aim & objectives**

- To study the karnapuran
- To study the etiopathogenesis of karnastrav as per ayurvedic and modern view .
- To study the efficacy of sarjatwakadi tail in the management of karnastrav

**Material & methods –**

Patients suffering from karnastrav selected from OPD & IPD dept of shalakyatantara of our institute. Patient selection based on our inclusion and exclusion criteria.

**Inclusion criteria –**

- Age group 20 -60 yrs selected for this study .
- Patient willing for karnapuran .
- The selection of patients was done on the basis of signs of symptoms of karnasrava - otomycosis described as per ayurvedic and modern medical science

**Exclusion criteria –**

- Patients suffering from any debilitating diseases like diabetes, T.B.etc. and with other aural pathology e.g. CSOM, ASOM, Perforation of tympanic membrane etc. were excluded from the study

**Assessment criteria –**

Karnastrav	Badhirya
karnashool	karnanada
karnakandu	karnaanah

**Investigations –**

- Microscopic examination of ear debris.
- Haematology : Hb%, TC, DC, ESR.
- Otoscopy
- Tuning fork test.

**Drug review-**

Sarjatwakadi tail was prepared in our rasashastra dept . , sarja , karpas and madhu purchased from authorised pharmacy, clinical testing done from analytical lab .

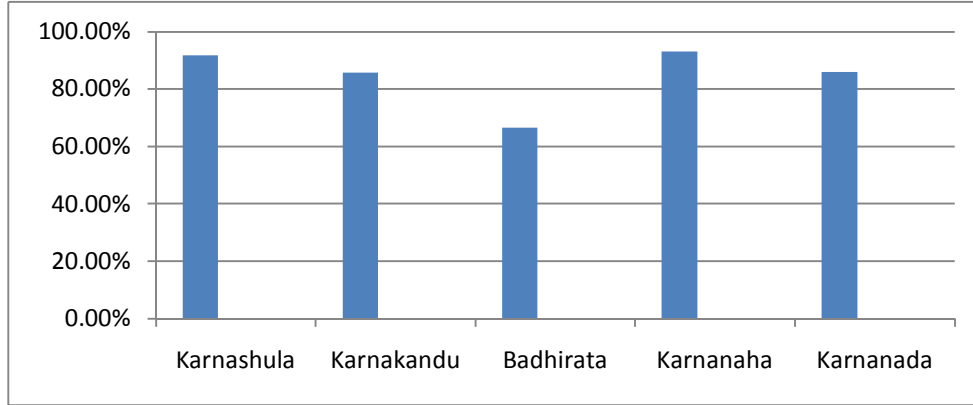
- Dose – 4- 8 drops ( karnapuran )
- Time - morning & evening.
- Duration – 100 matra
- Period of study - 15days
- Follow up – 5<sup>th</sup> day , 10<sup>th</sup> day ,15<sup>th</sup> day

**Results & observation –**

This is clinical study carried out on 15 patients of karna srava (otomycosis). Patients selected randomly from our IPD & OPD as per inclusion & exclusion criteria . For analysis t paired test is used & results as follows -

Signs & Symptoms	B.T	A.T	%	S.D.	S.E.	T value	P value
<b>Karnastrava</b>	1.00	0.1	88.89	0.53	0.19	5.29	<0.001
<b>Karnashula</b>	1.71	1	91.81	0.53	0.20	7.78	<0.001
<b>Karnakandu</b>	1.75	0.14	85.71	0.58	0.19	7.94	<0.001
<b>Badhirata</b>	2.00	0.67	66.50	0.58	0.33	4.00	>0.05
<b>Karnanaha</b>	2.33	0.56	93	0.47	0.33	7.00	<0.05
<b>Karnanada</b>	1.66	0.91	86	0.34	0.33	5.00	<0.05

Effect of therapy on symptoms in 10 patients of karna srava (otomycosis). therapy patients showed 86% relief in karnanaha and karnanada followed by karnashula (91.81%), karnasrava (88.89%), karnakandu (85.71%) and badhirata (66.50). The results were found statistically highly significant in karnasrava, karnashula and karnakandu at the level of p<0.001 and significant in karnanaha at the level of p<0.05 while in badhirata and in karnanada it was found non significant.

**Discussion –**

Sarjatwakadi tail its contains sarja ,madhu and karpas , this tail having property of kushtahar ,krumihar, it helps to recover infected wounds ,boils ,blister also it is vata & pitta shamak ,this properties helps to reduce symptoms of karnastrav .

**Conclusion –**

- Sarjatwakadi tail shows significant results in the management of karnastrav
- This is effective management of Karnastrav .

**Reference-**

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