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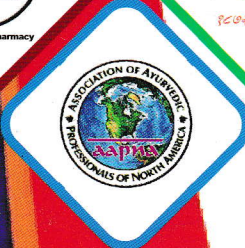
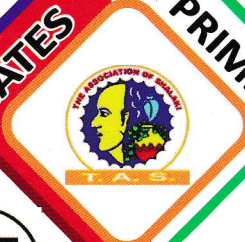
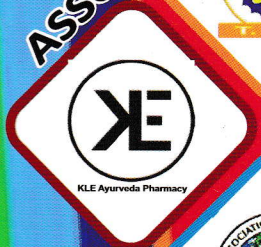
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**Parameters:** A-scan (to measure AP diameter) Visual acuity was done before and after Tarpana procedure. Tarpana was carried out for 7 days with Patoladi ghritha.

**Findings:** It was found that there was good improvement of vision in all the patients after tarpana. There was decrease in AP diameter in all the patients after tarpana procedure.

**Conclusion:** study concludes that tarpana helps in decreasing AP diameter by creating pressure on eye ball in turn leading to better vision.

**Location of Primary Work:** Bengaluru.

## 1435- A REVIEW ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MANAGEMENT OF REFRACTIVE ERRORS (TIMIRA) & BINDING TRADITIONAL SRI LANKAN REMEDIES ON GREAT TOE ON FEET.

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**Background:** The history of traditional medicine in Sri Lanka runs beyond the era of great king Rawana. It has developed its own way independently according to the needs of the human being. It is gifted from generation to generation as a great heritage which helps to maintain the health of the Sri Lankan nation. Sri Lanka has been inherited to traditional eye physicians who have great miracle powered remedies and treatment procedures. One of the treatment methods from them is binding traditional remedies on great toe on feet for refractive errors (Timira). An eye that has refractive error when viewing distant objects is said to have ametropia or be ametropic. This eye, when not using accommodation, cannot focus parallel rays of light (light from distant objects) on the retina. The word "ametropia" can be used interchangeably with "refractive error" or "image formation defects." Types of ametropia include myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism. Timira is a condition in Ayurveda shalakyatantra that can be comparing with the refractive errors. It is a disease that can be attributed to wide range of clinical conditions starting from mild blurring of vision and having potential risk of permanent vision loss.

**Purpose:** To make an outlook on the relationship between the management of refractive errors (Timira) and binding traditional Sri Lankan remedies on great toe on feet

**Methods:** Primary data was collected using traditional Sri Lankan treatises and secondary data was collected from some traditional eye physicians.

**Findings:** All the traditional eye physicians who have been interviewed, was revealed the same practicing method. The patient was given the prepared traditional remedy and he was advised to bind it once a day. Repeating this method continuously for about three months the patient could be able to gain the normal visual acuity. The ingredients of the remedy was a secret of the tradition and it can be powder form or paste form. Considering primary data, this relationship can be explained from three aspects. They are according to the acupuncture, according to the traditional "nila" shastra and according to the shad chakras.

**Conclusion:** The spleen channel originates its superficial course on the medial side of the big toe and the pertaining organ of spleen. Spleen channel is related with manipoora chakra from shad-chakras. Thejo bhootha is related with Manipoora Chakra and vitiation of the Samana Vata and Pachaka Pitta which belongs to Manipoora Chakra caused eye diseases. So considering eye diseases, binding traditional medicine on the great toe has significant potency of relieving of them. The medicinal qualities of that remedies absorbed by the great toe and then it stimulates the manipoora chakra. The stimulation of manipoora chakra effects on the eye and reduce the eye diseases like refractive errors. So it can be concluded as binding traditional Sri Lankan remedies on great toe on feet is an effective method of treating eye disease.

**Location of Primary Work:** Gampaha Wickkramarachchi Ayurveda Institute, Srilanka

## 1437 -LOCAL EFFECT OF NIRGUNDYAADI KARNA DHOOPANA ON POOTIKARNA - A PRELIMINARY STUDY.

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**Background:** Chronic suppurative otitis media, the closest equivalent of pootikarna is an infection of the middle ear which can bring about uncomfortable situations. It is also the cause of many complications of various degrees ranging from disability to life endangering situations.

**Purpose:** To observe the effect of Nirgundyaadi Karna Dhoopana on patients with chronic suppurative otitis media (Putikarna)

**Methods:** Patients diagnosed with suppurative otitis media was selected. Volume and odour of the discharge was taken as parameters. All the patients were subjected to Karnaparimarjana using dry sterile cotton swabs prior to an otoscopic examination. Then, the affected ear was fumigated for 5 minutes by burning the dhupana churna on red hot coconut shell cinders once a day until the discharge is stopped with no odour. An apparatus was used to direct the fumes towards the ear. After fumigation, the ear was left to dry and a sterile cotton ear plug was inserted. Patients were advised about personal hygiene, food and behavioral control.