

A Case Presentation on the Efficacy of Ayurvedic Medicines in Hypothyroidism

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Abstract

This case study examines the efficacy of a specific Ayurvedic treatment regimen in the management of hypothyroidism. The study was conducted over a period of three months, involving 12 patients (7 males and 5 females) diagnosed with hypothyroidism. The treatment protocol included Avatu Capsules, Samatvam Capsules, and Essence Blaze 1 Tablets. The results indicated significant improvements, with 10 out of 12 patients showing normal thyroid function by the end of the study. These findings suggest that the Ayurvedic treatment regimen could be an effective alternative for managing hypothyroidism.

Keywords

Hypothyroidism, Ayurveda, Avatu Capsules, Samatvam Capsules, Essence Blaze 1 Tablets, Kanchnar Gugul, Rasasindura

Introduction

Hypothyroidism is a common endocrine disorder characterized by an underactive thyroid gland, leading to insufficient production of thyroid hormones. This condition often results in symptoms such as fatigue, weight gain, cold intolerance, and depression. Conventional treatment typically involves hormone replacement therapy; however, there is growing interest in alternative therapies, including Ayurvedic medicine, for managing hypothyroidism. This case study aims to evaluate the efficacy of a specific Ayurvedic treatment regimen in normalizing thyroid function in patients diagnosed with hypothyroidism.

Patient Selection Criteria

The following criteria were used to select patients for the study:

Inclusion Criteria:

- Adults aged 25 to 60 years with a confirmed diagnosis of hypothyroidism based on clinical symptoms and thyroid function tests (elevated TSH levels).
- Patients with a TSH level between 5.5 μ IU/mL and 10.0 μ IU/mL.
- Patients not currently on conventional thyroid hormone replacement therapy or willing to discontinue it under medical supervision.
- Individuals willing to comply with the study protocol, including regular follow-up and testing.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Patients with a TSH level above 10.0 μ IU/mL requiring immediate hormone replacement therapy.
- Pregnant or breastfeeding women.

- Patients with other significant endocrine disorders, such as hyperthyroidism or adrenal insufficiency.
- Individuals with severe chronic diseases or conditions that could interfere with the study outcomes, such as uncontrolled diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, or renal failure.
- Patients with a history of allergic reactions to the ingredients in the Ayurvedic medicines used in the study.

Case Presentation

The study involved 12 patients, 7 males and 5 females, aged between 25 and 60 years, all diagnosed with hypothyroidism. The patients exhibited common symptoms of hypothyroidism, including fatigue, weight gain, dry skin, and constipation. Each patient was treated with the following Ayurvedic regimen for a duration of three months:

Treatment Protocol:

1. **Avatu Capsules:** 1 capsule, twice daily
 - **Composition:** Kanchnar Gugul, Smritisagar Ras, Nityanand Ras, Sutshekhar Ras
2. **Samatvam Capsules:** 1 capsule, twice daily
 - **Composition:** Nityanand Ras, Loknath Ras, Gandhak Rasayan, Arogyavardhini, Sutshekhar Ras, Shilasindura, Rasasindura, Siddhamakardhwaj
3. **Essence Blaze 1 Tablets:** 2 tablets, twice daily, taken on an empty stomach
 - **Composition:** Rasasindura, Patol, Indrayav, Kutki

The choice of these specific Ayurvedic formulations was based on their known properties in traditional Ayurvedic medicine, particularly their roles in improving glandular function and promoting overall metabolic balance.

- All selected patients were newly diagnosed cases of hypothyroidism, not taken any allopathic medicines.

Results

The patients were monitored regularly, with thyroid function tests (T3, T4, TSH) conducted at baseline and after three months of treatment. The following observations were made:

- **Normalization of Thyroid Function:** Out of the 12 patients, 10 showed normal thyroid function after three months of treatment. Their symptoms, including fatigue and weight gain, were significantly reduced.
- **No Adverse Effects:** None of the patients reported any adverse effects related to the Ayurvedic treatment during the study period.

The results are summarized in the following table:

Patient ID	Gender	Baseline TSH (μIU/mL)	Post-treatment TSH (μIU/mL)	Outcome
1	Male	6.5	2.5	Normal
2	Female	7.2	3.0	Normal
3	Male	5.8	3.1	Normal
4	Female	8.0	4.0	Normal
5	Male	9.5	4.5	Normal
6	Female	6.2	3.5	Normal
7	Male	5.6	2.9	Normal
8	Female	7.8	3.2	Normal
9	Male	8.5	4.0	Normal

Patient ID	Gender	Baseline TSH (μIU/mL)	Post-treatment TSH (μIU/mL)	Outcome
10	Male	6.9	3.0	Normal
11	Female	7.5	7.0	Hypothyroid
12	Male	8.3	7.8	Hypothyroid

Discussion

The results of this case study demonstrate the potential efficacy of Ayurvedic medicines in the management of hypothyroidism. The combination of Avatu Capsules, Samatvam Capsules, and Essence Blaze 1 Tablets led to significant improvements in thyroid function in the majority of patients. The normalization of TSH levels in 10 out of 12 patients indicates that this Ayurvedic regimen could be a viable alternative to conventional hormone replacement therapy, especially for patients seeking natural treatment options.

The compositions of the medicines used in this study are rooted in traditional Ayurvedic practices, with each ingredient playing a specific role in supporting thyroid function and overall endocrine health. For instance, Kanchnar Gugul is traditionally used for its properties in balancing the Kapha dosha and supporting glandular function, while Rasasindura and Shilasindura are known for their rejuvenating properties.

Conclusion

This case study provides evidence supporting the efficacy of Ayurvedic treatment in managing hypothyroidism. The use of Avatu Capsules, Samatvam Capsules, and Essence Blaze 1 Tablets resulted in significant improvements in thyroid function for most patients, with no reported adverse effects. These findings suggest that Ayurvedic medicine could offer a promising complementary approach for managing hypothyroidism. Further research with larger sample sizes and longer follow-up periods is recommended to confirm these results and explore the long-term benefits of Ayurvedic treatment in hypothyroidism.