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Importance of Panchakarma in Gyneacological disorders

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Abstract -

A healthy woman can make healthy family and ultimately a healthy nation. Healthy state of woman is very much needed for the society, its growth and prosparity. Ayurveda one of the world's oldest system of health, gives a detail description of *Stree roga vyadhies*. The *Stree roga* (gyneacological disorders) comprises of genital disorders of females starting from menarche (13 yrs) to menopause (40-50 yrs). The gynecological disorders in Ayurveda include granthi, yonivyapad, artava v<mark>yapa</mark>d, pradar, nastartava, anartava etc. The fundamental principle in ayurveda treating these diseases affecting female genital tract is directing towards Panchakarma *chikitsa*. The purificatory measures said for the purpose of detoxification of the body itself are *shodhana karma*. For all most all diseases of the female genital tract, the way of treatment starts from shodhana karma. It is the prime factor of the *Panchakarma chikitsa*. So for women to be healthy, undergoing the *shodhana karma* is very much needed according to the season for the prevention of these diseases.

Here an attempt is made for the analyzing of complete diseases of stree roga/ gynaecological disorders and its conceptual study. All the classical references regarding *chikitsa* of all *stree rogas* were collected and analyzed. Study of all these *chikitsa sutra* found beneficial in present era also. All of them are directing towards single baseline treatment of *Panchakarma chikitsa*. The *vamanadi shodhan* karma according to the season can only make the women free from these diseases but with following ritucharya, dinacharya and taking care of pathya, apathya permanent solution of diseases from its root is possible.

Key words: Ayurveda, Panchakarma chikitsa, Stree roga, Yonivyapad, Artava vyapad, Nastartava, Anartava etc.

INTRODUCTION

Gynaecological diseases or stree roga vyadhi means, diseases which are related to female genital organs and produce pain to body and mind in a women. In ayurveda therapy, the physician diagnoses the root cause of the disease and treats it accordingly. Doshas, the creators of disease, no disease is produced without the involvement of vata, pitta and kapha doshas. The aggravation of doshas becomes the root cause of all diseases. Curing the disease should aim at establishing the equilibrium of doshas and waste products. Ancient ayurveda approaches the proper treatment, it corrects the disease without producing any side effects or other disease in the body. Various factors which cause the diseases can be reversed or minimized using ayurvedic treatments. The methods of treatment are either purification or palliation. Shodhan karma is the radical purification that eliminates toxins, waste products and aggravated doshas from the body. As aggravated doshas are the primary cause of disease, this method is the most direct for curative purposes. Vamana, Virechana, Anuvasana basti, Nasya and Raktamokshana are the five purification practices of Panchakarma therapy. Stree is considered as apathyamula means producer of progeny, treating her diseases and keeping the shuddha yoni and shuddha garbhashaya is very important for the purpose of continuation of race. The yonivyapad, aartava vyapad, asrugdara, vandhyatva, grnathi, stana vidradhi etc, explained in ayurvedic texts covers all most all gynaecological conditions in a women's life. Middle ages are most instigated age group to ayurveda. Rejuvenation, wt. reduction, burnout syndrome (excessive stress), hyperlipidemia, pre-menopausal syndrome, skin diseases, joint pains, the most pre-dominant diseases and occasions prescribe ayurvedic panchkarma with satisfactory results.

Materials and methods –

The treatment explained in Ayurvedic textbooks were collected, analyzed and summarized as(14)-

a) Yonivyapad chikitsasutra⁽¹⁾ – Snehana, swedana followed by vamana etc. shodhana karma.

Vatadoshahara chikitsa

Uttarabasti etc sthanik chikitsa

Shukrartava dosha chikitsa, klaibya chikitsa

Moodha garbha chikitsa, garbhini pratiroga chikitsa, sutika chikitsa

b) Artava kshaya chikitsa sutra⁽⁶⁾ – Samshodhana karma followed by use of agneya dravya

It is vamana karma not virechana karma

Do srotoshodhana, go for either vaman karma not virechana karma followed by rest of artava janak and pravartana karma.

c) Nastartava/ Anartava chikitsa sutra^(7,8) – samshodhana karma

Kshapana karma means treatment against artava kshaya should be the protocol.

d) Artava vyapad chikitsa sutra⁽²⁾ – snehadi karma followed by shodhana karma

Yoni pichu, kalka dharan, uttar basti etc. sthanik chikitsa

e) Yoniarsha chikitsa sutra⁽⁵⁾ – Shodhana karma

Shastra karma, kshar karma and agni karma followed by rasa kriya lepa

f) Granthi chikitsa sutra⁽¹²⁾ – samshodhana karma specially vamana and virechana using purana ghrita.

Shirovirechana followed by dhuma, kavala and gandusha

g) Vandhyatva chikitsa sutra^(10,11) – Snehana, swedana, vamana, virechana, asthapana basti, anuvasana basti means shodhana karma.

Taila and masha sevana for female partner

Ksheer and ghrita sevana for male partner

h) Stana vidradhi⁽¹³⁾ - Mridu upanaha and jalauka avacharana

Snehapana followed by Virechana karma

Shastra karma by avoiding Krishna mandala and stana chuchuka

i) Asrugdara chikitsa sutra^(3,4) – Among shodhana karma Niruha basti is the treatment of choice.

Virechana karma among pancha karma cures the asrugdara.

DISCUSSION –

Panchakarma chikitsa in Ayurvada^(15,16) – Shodhana therapy i.e. panchakarma are made to cleanse and purify the whole body and to bring about the balance of tridosha. On the other hand shaman therapy is of palliative in nature. Shodhana therapy or panchakarma is a therapeutic procedure of great importance in ayurveda. The word panchakarma represents group of five special procedures, which purify the body by eradicating vitiated doshas and help to maintain a state of normalcy and equilibrium. The classical panchakarma therapy consists of 3 steps - purva karma, pradhan karma and paschata karma.

Purva karma – it consists of deepan, pachan, snehan and swedan.

Pradhan karma – it consists of mainly five shodhana karma or purificatory procedures- Vamana, Virechana, Basti (Asthapana basti, Anuvasana basti) and Nasya/ Shirovirechana (according to Acharya Charak). Instead of 2 basti Acharya Sushruta considers Raktamokshan as one of the panchakrma procedure.

Paschata karma - it includes Dhumrapana, sansarjana karma, use of shaman aushadhi, kavalagrahan, gandusha, and rasayana aushadhies.

Mode of action and beneficial effects of panchakarma procedures (15,16) –

1) Vamana karma – Vaman karma is to induce the vomiting. It is indicated for the purification of the doshas in urdhwa bhag of the body. The contents of the stomach along with kapha and pitta dosha are expelled out from the body by this process.

Action mechanism of Vamak drugs- Ushna guna of vamak drugs induce pachan, dahan, swedana and spreading of the drugs at cellular level. *Tikshna guna* of *vamak* drugs is responsible for quick action, *shodhan*, chhedan, pachan, dahan and sravan of doshas. Sukshma guna is responsible for entery of drug in to micro circulatory channels (srotasas), leading to vishyandana and pachan of the doshas and finally doshas are moved towards koshtha and then expelled out from the body through oral route. The speciality of vaman is that it works at the microcellular level (all dhatus) of the body and without being digested it produces sandhishaithilya i.e. doshas line in dhatus are also migrated to koshtha for elimination. The vyavayi and vikashi gunas are responsible for such additional special benefits. The *urdhwa bhagahar prabhava* of these drugs make the *doshas* to expel out through oral route⁽¹⁷⁾.

Indication- This method of purification is beneficial in patients of PCOS, obese, insulin resistant condition etc.

2) Virechan karma – In Virechan Karma the vitiated doshas are removed from the adhobhag of the body through anal route, specially in pittaj and kaphaj dosha disorders. It is said beneficial also in raktaja disorders, mansagata vikara, medogata vikara, sandhigata vikara, majjagata vikara and sukra vikaras. It is equally useful in yoni dosha. The vitiated pitta dosha in the body is alleviated and expelled out along with vata dosha through anal route.

Action mechanism of Virechan drugs- The *virechan* drugs spread throughout the body at cellular level. Ushna and tikshna properties of virechana drugs produce chhedana of doshas which are already softened due to oleation therapy, the liquefied *doshas* are collected in to the *koshtha* and expelled out from the body⁽¹⁹⁾.

Indication- The *virechana karma* is very effective in removing excessive vitiated *pitta* and even *artava dosha* and Rakta dosha, it easily cures the cases of menorrhagia, metrorrhagia etc disorders.

3) Vasti - Vasti karma is introduction of medicated oils or decoction through various routes including rectum, urethra or vagina. The Vasti name is given according to the route and method of administration. Vasti means urinary bladder. Vasti karma is said very effective specially for vataj disorders. Vasti is usefull to eradicate vata dosha in most of the diseases occurring in shakha, koshtha and marma sthana. Vasti chikitsa is said as half of the whole treatment (Ardha chikitsa by Acharya Charak) and sometimes complete treatment.

Types- Vasti advised in vataja diseases are shodhan basti, lekhan vasti, snehana vasti, brinhana vasti etc.

Action mechanism of Vasti - The vasti chikitsa shows influence on all over the body and removes mainly the vitiated vata dosha and also pitta and kapha dosha to some extent. The vasti dravya when introduced through rectum reaches up to the level of *nabhi*, *kati*, *parshwa*, *udar pradesh* and produces cleansing effect. It activates the autonomous nervous system. It performs the action of excretion of vitiated doshas, malas and flatus⁽¹⁸⁾. Although *vasti dravyas* come out in due course of time but the *virya of vasti dravya* spread throughout the body with the help of Vayu (apana, udana and vyana vayu). It is the virya of vasti dravya spread through A.N.S. and expels out vitiated doshas from the body.

Indication- Vasti karma (ardha chikitsa of Kayachikitsa), as it normalizes vata dosha, is effective in all most all gynecological disorders.

4)Nasya karma – Nasya or Shirovirechana is specifically indicated in urdhwa jatrugata rogas, where the medicated drug is instilled through nasal passage. Nasal passage is considered as the portals of the head in ayurveda. The drug introduced through the nose spread through the head and constituent parts purification effect is been influenced.

Action Mechanism- Due to the *tikshna and ushna guna* of drugs used In *Nasya*, they cause irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose; increase local secretions eliminate the morbid doshas from head. Forceful expulsion of the deposited secretions from paranasal sinuses is one of the important actions. It stimulate the olfactory neurons in the mucous membrane the trigeminal ganglion part is also get stimulated. The most important communications among these is to hypothalamus through the fibers from olfactory bulb.

Indications - In *stree roga* cases the *nasya karma* is beneficial in hypogonadotrophic conditions. It does tremendous effect in GnRH factor.

5) Raktamokshan - Raktamokshan is the procedure of blood letting for removing pessimistic (unnatural) doshas with blood from the body. In Shalya tantra it is one of the important therapeutic management and called Shalyachikitsardha. Those undergoing bloodletting from time to time never suffer from skin diseases, cysts, inflammatory swellings and blood disorders.

Indication- Raktamokshan is indicated specially in raktaja, pittaj vyadhies or surgical diseases. The diseases not pacified by other treatment methods are going to be responsed by Raktamokshan.

All these five procedures are advised for the purpose of prevention, rejuvenation and curing of the diseases. Panchakarma is also recommended as a pre-requisite for various surgical and therapeutic disorders. The purification of the body is done at cellular level, so that biological functions of the whole body returns to normalcy. Toxins, waste products and elevated dosahas are removed from the body from cellular and tissue level (Srotoshodhana). After Panchakarma therapy, diseases are cured and normal health is restored. Revitalization and rejuvenation of the body is achieved.

According to disease -

Yoni vyapad – All yonivyapad are due to the vitiation of vata dosha, even in the pittaja and kaphaj yoni vyapad, there is a role of *vata* being deranged. So treatment should be to pacify the vitiated *vata* and eradication of the cause (*nidan parivarjan*). This is the main principle of treatment of *yonivyapads*.

Treatment- In all *yonivyapads*, *snehan* and *swedan* is done first then *yamanadi panchakarma* procedures should be used followed by uttara basti chikitsa and other sthanika chikitsa. Vasti is said main treatment of Yonivyapad. Vasti advised are palashadi niruha vasti, shatava<mark>ryadi anuvasana vasti, guduchyadi rasayanika vasti etc and</mark> uttar vasti karma using jeevaneeya varga siddha taila, trivritta sneha, kashmaryadi ghrita, shtavaryadi ghrita, guduchyadi taila etc.

Aartava vyapad – For all eight varieties of artava vyapad the basic treatment followed should be same as the shodhana karma, uttara basti and sthanik chikitsa.

Treatment - Here vasti karma and uttar vasti seems suitable also. Some of the vasti advised here are jeevantyadi anuvasana yamaka, mushtadi yapana vasti and sahacharadi yapana vasti.

Asrugdara – In this vyadhi excessive excretion of the artava during menstrual and intermenstrual period is seen due to vitiation of rasa, rakta dhatu and tridosha specially pitta dosha. Here treatment should be to pacifying pitta and rakta dosha.

Treatment- Virechana karma is very much beneficial followed by vasti and uttara vasti chikitsa in such diseases. Some of the vasti explained are Asthapan-chandanadi/rasnadi, lodhradi asthapan vasti, kushadi asthapan vasti, rashnadi asthapan vasti, anuvasan vasti- madhukadi anuvasan yaapana vasti, raj yapana vasti, shatpushpa taila vasti.

Yoni arsha – The chikitsa sutra directs to shodhana karma as purvakarma followed by shastra, kshara and agni karma as pradhan karma.

Treatment - Among all shodhana karma and chiktsa, virechana karma seems to be most suitable in it. Yoni arsha is called as manasankura in yoni bhaga and Virechana karma makes the shithilta of the yonigata arsha. Virechanottar shastra karma and proper agnikarma helps in easy and samula nirharana of arsha, so that it becomes apunarbhava (no reccurence).

Artavakshaya - The complaint of irregular menstrual cycles and reduced flow during menstruation also needs panchakarma chikitsa.

Treatment - The *chikitsa sutra* directs to go for *shodhana karma* followed by *agneya dravya prayoga*. With the advice of shodhana karma, it is either vamana or virechana karma according to chakrapani commentary and only vamana karma as per dalhan commentary. According to Kashyap it should be treated by anuvasana vasti karma. Here all acharyas says that by doing virechana karma it leads to pitta kshaya and further artava kshaya. Vaman karma makes the saumya dhatu nirharan and vriddhi of agneya dhatu. There will lead to increase in artava matra and relief in Artavakshaya.

Anartava / Nastartava – Here artava vaha srotas is being obstructed by the vata and kapha doshas, leading to absence artava pravriti.

Treatment - The chikitsa sutra directs towards vatakapha nashak chikitsa. Among these also do vatadosha chikitsa first. In that view vasti karma chikitsa relieves this pitta avarana completely. Bhava prakash considers rajonasha as one of the eighty vata vikara. So vasti karma followed by artava janak pravartana drugs is the suitable treatment. Both anuvasana and asthapana vasti are beneficial.

Artava vriddhi – There is atipravritti of artava- its characteristic feature. Pitta dosha is been vitiated, leading to dushana of rakta and artava.

Treatment - Chikitsa sutra again directs towards shodhana karma followed by kshapana karma. Among all shodhana karma virechana karma is more beneficial as it is a pittaja disorder. Even while explaining the virechana yogya rogi acharyas include yonidosha. Vasti karma especially piccha basti, kashmarya kutaja basti are beneficial.

Vandhyatwa – Ayurveda interprets *vandhyatva* as failure to achieve a child rather than conceiving a pregnancy. In this view treatment for such couple, our *chikitsa sutra* says that go for *yonivyapad chikitsa, sukrartava* chikitsa, chikitsa of yoni arsha etc. condition.

Treatment- Snehana, swedana, vamana, virechana, asthapana, anuvasana vasti followed by madhuraushadha siddha ksheera, ghrita for male and taila, masha sevana for female partner should be followed. In this view of panchakarma chikitsa all of them are beneficial depending on the factor of infertility involved. In case of vata roga causing vandhyatva go for vasti chikitsa, vandhyatva is virechana sadhya vyadhi, treatment by vasti karma is as effective as nector. In conditions like alpa pushpa, nasta pushpa, akarmanya beeja etc. conditions, anuvasana vasti does miracle. Vasti prayog does yoni prasadana.

Panchakarma treatment	Cause of Infertility
Vamana karma	Ovarian factor, Obesity
Virechana Karma	Fibroid, ovarian tumour, hypothalamus, pituitary tumour
Nasya karma	CNS factor, hypogonadotropins, hyperprolactenemia conditions.
Asthapan basti karma	Bad obstetric history, repeated pregnancy loss
Anuvasan basti karma	Hypo estrogenic conditions, Malnourishment
Uttar basti chikitsa	Ovarian, endometrial and cervical factor.

Granthi chikitsa – Granthi in ayurveda means a rounded, glandular elevated swelling. It is included in tridosha, rakta, mansa and medhaj vyadhi. These may be benign neoplasms, cysts or tumour in pituitary, hypothalamus, ovary or in uterus. Incidence of ovarian tumour, fibroids in uterus are increasing in gynaecologic practice these days.

Treatment - Ayurveda chikitsa sutra for granthi is shodhana karma followed by swedana and shalya chikitsa (samula nirharana). Among shodhana karma, vamana, virechana and shirovirechana are very beneficial depending on the doshik involvement of granthi.

Stana vidradhi – Vitiated rakta and mansa in the dilated siras of stana of lactating mother gives rise to abscess formation. *Kashyapa* explained it as *stana kilaka*.

Treatment – Chikitsa sutra is *sneha pana* followed by *virechana karma*. Depending on the *pakva* and *apakva* awastha for vidradhi, jalaukavacharan (raktamokshana) can be followed. Mridu upanaha and shastra karma (patana karma) of vidradhi is also mentioned.

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CONCLUSION

According to the season, age and day time variation also occurs in accumulation of *Shareerik doshas* in the body. So the *vriddha doshas* can be easily expelled out of the body at *Prakopavastha*. Gynecological disorders occur in middle age mostly. In all most every diseases of Stree roga vignana it is been treated by pancha karma chikitsa specially shodhana karma (vamana, virechana, nasya, asthapana vasti, anuvasana vasti). The disease can be any one among yoni vyapad, artava vyapad, asrugdara or vandhyatva, chikitsa of all these needs vitiated doshas to be expel out from the body. It is through shodhana karma. Cure of disease from its root, it is only through shodhana karma as the foremost line of treatment as mentioned by our Acharyas.

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