YONIKANDU AND IT’S ASSOCIATED SYMPTOMS

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ABSTRACT: In the 21st century, women stepping out of their home and began playing by key role in various fields. she is hard-working and determined, so she strongly needs to be healthy. But due to today’s fast and changing life style, she can’t pay much attention to her health, as an cumulative effects of all these factors, they become prone to various diseases.

Among these various problems ‘Yonikandu’ is a common problem, which affect the personality pattern of the patient.

Yonikandu is very irritating and annoying, which not only affect the women physically but also psychologically. It affects the concentration and efficiency of women, causes disturbance of sleep, and has hazardous complications like abrasion, Inflammation, irritation and soreness.

Yonikandu also has associated symptoms. To know about that 60 patients were selected randomly. The result is Yonisrava is the most common associated symptom. Other symptom which also present are pain, burning micturition, cervical erosion and yonidaha due to different doshas.

1. INTRODUCTION:
Today when we are stepping in the 21st Century we see remarkable changes in the society. The note-worthy is, women stepping out of their home and began playing by key role in various fields.

When she is so hard working and determined, she strongly needs to be healthy. But due to today’s fast and changing life style, she do not pay much attention to her health, as a cumulative effects of all these factors, they become prone to various diseases.

Among these various problems ‘Yonikandu’ is a common problem, which affect the personality pattern of the patient.

Yonikandu is very irritating and annoying, which not only affect the women physically but also psychologically. It affects the concentration and efficiency of women, causes disturbance of sleep, and has hazardous complications like abrasion, Inflammation, irritation and soreness.

There may be secondary infection due to continuous itching.

Yonikandu is caused by ‘Tridosh’ mainly ‘Kapha’ Vata dushta Rakta and Kleda.

The word ‘Kandu’ is derived from ‘Kandun’ dhatu, which means to do Gatra-Vigharshana i.e. to scratch.

Thus Kandu can be defined as a natural impulse inducing an intense desire to scratch. It’s a form of protective reflex generated in order to rub the ‘irritant’ off the skin.

Kandu can be present in any disease as a symptom of that, and then following factors are present:

1) Predominance of Kapha and Pittadosha
2) Rakta dhatu dushti
3) Agnimandhya.
4) Increase in Sharira-Kleda.
5) Presence of Krimi

Yoni is described as a specialized structure concerned with fertilization, implantation and birth process. So, Yoni is reffered to bhapapradesha along with travarta yoni.

Yonikandu:
Itching at Yonipradesha specifically at bhagapradesha and the prathamavarta is termed as Yonikandu. Yonikandu develops as a lakshana of various disorders. The common references of Yonikandu as a lakshana are illustrated below.

(1) Yonivyapad:
Kaphaj, Acharana, Aticharana, Karnini, Suchimukhi, Mahayoni, Atyananda, Phalini, Sannipatiki and Upapaluta

(2) Rajodushti

(3) Yonikandu

Yonikandu Samprapti:
Yonikandu appears as a symptom of various diseases so different etiological factors should be considered.

There are 4 factors those are responsible for Yonivyapad:

- Mithyachara
- Aratavadushti
- Bijadosha
- Daiva

[A] HETU OF YONIKANDU: Ahar and Vihar:
Excessive consumption of Guru, Sheet, Snigdha, Drava gunatmak, dravya like, milk products, Fish, Viruddha Ahar, Sleep during daytime, sedentary life enhances Kaphadosha.

Excessive consumption of spicy and fermented food Kulitha, Madyapan and excessive heat, exertion, improper sleep leads to Pitta-prakopa and Raktaadushti.
Ati-ruksha, Parushit ahar, Vega-vidharan, excessive traveling leads to Apanvayu prakopa.

Hetu of Sthanik dushti:
Unhygienic condition: Due to improper hygiene, irregular cleaning habit, Accumulation of Srava and mala develops, which causes yonidushti. 
Asatmya Hetu: Asatmya hetu, which material does not suite to the body and can cause allergy, like, soaps, detergents, sanitary pads, condom, diaphragm etc. leads to tridoshprakopa, Rakta-dushti and Sthanik dushti.
Agantu hetu: External factors like, Repeated trauma during operative like MTP, D&C, Cervical encirclages. IUCD’s like ‘Cu-T’ causes Mansa-dushti. Raktadhatu and Tridosha dushti and makes it prone to Yoniroga.
Bahu-prasav: Due to repeated pregnancy and delivery, Causes Dhatukshaya, Vataprakopa, Daurbalya and Sthanik dushti.

[B] SAMPRAPTI:
Unhygienic condition Causes doshaprakopa.
Excessive Vyavaya - Kupit dosha
Asatmya Dravya - Kha-Vaigunya - Yonipradesha
Agantuj Hetu - Twakdushti Improper diet and conductsmighty
Yonikandu

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS:
60 Patients, suffering from yonikandu, fulfilling the inclusion criteria are selected randomly for study.
Detail history was taken, superficial and per speculum examination was done to see any associated symptom.

Baseline Screening
Investigations:
- Haemogram
- HIV
- VDRL
- HBsAg
- BSL - F - PP
- Urine ®
- Blood group

Inclusion Criteria: Indoor and outdoor patient having symptoms of Yonikandu in irrespective of
- Age
- Parity
- Gravidity
- Also include pregnant patient.

Exclusion Criteria:
Patients having:
- Diabetes
- Allergic conditions
- Venereal diseases (HIV, Syphilis, Herpes genitalis)
- Benign or malignant disease of Cervix and vagina.

3. ASSOCIATED SYMPTOMS FOUND DURING STUDY :
(1) Burning Micturition
No. of Cases - 20
In which 8 (40%) patients belong to Pittaja Yoniviyapad, 2 (10%) patient belong to Vataj Yoniviyapad, 6 (30%) patients belong to Kaphaja Yoniviyapad, 1 (5%) patient from Aticharana, 1 (5%) from Acharana, 1 (5%) from Suchimukhi and 1 (5%) from Upapluta Yoniviyapad.
This is because of continuous itching and UTI. Mainly present in Pittaja Yoniviyapad – 8 (40%)

(2) Yonidaha
No. of Cases - 4
In which 1 (25%) patient from Aticharana, 1(25%) from Vataja Yoniviyapad and 2 (50%) patients from Pittaja Yoniviyapad.
Yonidaha is present Due to continuous itching there is Scratch marks and redness over vagina and vulva.
So, Yonidaha is found in severe cases, which is relieved by decrease the yonikandu.

(3) Pain
No. of Cases - 29
In which 10 (34.48%) from Vataj Yoniviyapad, 6 (20.68%) form Pittaja Yoniviyapad, 7 (24.13%) from Kaphaja Yoniviyapad, 2 (6.90%) from Achitarana Yoniviyapad, 2 (6.90%) form Acharana Yoniviyapad, 1 (3.45%) from Suchimukhi Yoniviyapad and1 (3.45%) form Upapluta Yoniviyapad.
Pain is due to itching and if there is any associated infection. It gradually relief as relief in Yonikandu.

(4) Cervical erosion
No. of Cases - 12
In which 6 (50%) from Kaphaja Yonivyapad, 3 (25%) from Pittaja Yonivyapad, 1 (8.33%) from Acharana Yonivyapad, 1 (8.33%) from Vataja Yonivyapad, 1(8.33%) from Upapluta Yonivyapad. Mainly present in Kaphaja Yonivyapad (50%)

(5) Yonigata srava
  No. of cases – 59
  It is most common associated symptom present with yonikandu. Out of 60 patients 59 present with this.

4. DISCUSSION:
  Out of 60 patients of yonikandu, yonigata-srava is present in 59 patients. It is the most common associated symptom of yonikandu found during study. Kapha dosha is representive of Jala-mahabhuta in the body and therefore, kapha-prakopa affects all other apya sharir bhavas i.e. rasa, mansa, meda, kleda etc. Kapha is also associated with srava nirman, so that there is increased yonigata-srava.

  Yoni-daha and burning-micturition mainly found with pittaja yonivyapada. It occurs due to consumption of pittaja ahar-vihar, which leads to rakta-dhatu-dushti and twak-dushti, which gives rise to kandu with yonidaha, burning-micturition and cervical-erosion.

  Pain mainly found in vataja-yonivyapada because vataja-yonivyapada occurs due to consumption of vataja ahar-vihar and pain is Atmaja lakshana of vata.

5. CONCLUSION:
  In yonikandu different associated symptoms are present due to Vata, Pitta and Kapha doshas. Among them yonigata srava is most commonly present.

6. REFERENCES: