

EFFECT OF YONIVARTI IN THE MANEGMENT OF LEUCORRHEA DUE TO CERVICITIS

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Abstract-

Leucorrhoea is most common complaint among all Gynaec pts. Leucorrhoea may be due to various causes like pelvic inflammatory disease, fungal infections, cervicitis, anemia, diabetes etc. The disease mainly have complaints like yonistrav, yonikandu, yonishula, katishula.

In ayurveda Chakrapani, commentator of Charak samhita described shweta pradar while describing treatment of yonivyapada. Sign & symptoms are not mentioned in the text, but it can be correlate with kaphaj yonivyapad. Yonigatashwet strav, yonikandu foulsmell & katishula are some most finding complaints of shwetapradar.

Yonidhavan dhupan, varti are the local treatment suggested by chakrapani by using kashay dravya. Bahya & abhyantar chikitsa are described in ayurveda. Here also some internal medicines like pradarantak loha, pushyanuga churna, chandraprabha vati are there. Varti dhupan, lepana are the external treatment suggested by acharya. Yonivarti is prepared with panchvalkala, khadir, kankshi, wax cocobutter. Panchvalkala contains vats, udumbar, pimpal, plaksha, parish twak which is having kashaya rasa, vrana ropan & vrana shodhana property. Kankshi & khadir another ingredient of varti is also having same properties.

Key words –Yonivarti,

Introduction-

A woman is the pillar of the society. She devotes herself performing her duties towards her family and the society too. While managing all her work she faces many health problems. But in our Indian Culture woman has tendency to hide her health problems as much as possible. Hence the severity of the symptoms increases & after long period, it can lead to severe outcome regarding health.

Leucorrhoea is one of major complaint while treating the gynac pts.. Leucorrhoea can be due to many reasons. Here for this study we selected the pt. of leucorrhoea due to cervicitis. If it is ignored, it can lead to severe pelvic infections, so it is important to research on this condition.

In Ayurveda kaphaja yonivyapad, can be correlate to leucorrhoea, chakrapani commentator of charaka mentioned shweta pradar while describing treatment of yonivyapad* 1). Sharangdhar

Samhita, bhavprakash, yogratnakar have used the word shweta padrar for white vaginal discharge while describing treatment of yonivyapada.*2),*3)*4)

leucorrhoea is having main complaints like yonikandu, yonistrav, yonishula, katishula.

2) Internal as well as external applications are described in the treatment of yonivyapad. explained in detail. External application plays major role while treating such problems. For this ayurvedic text are having references of using kashay drayas for lepan, varti, & dhupan.*5)

3) yonivarti is prepared using herbal & other drugs having kashay rasa in dominance & vranashodhan as well vran ropan property.

In the present study pts were treated with yonivarti externally.

Aim : To observe effect of Yonivarti in leucorrhoea due to cervicitis

Objectives: 1. To prepare yonivarti with standard SOP

2. To study the effect of Yonivarti in leucorrhoea

Materials & Methods

1.. Yonivarti is prepared with panchvalkal bark i.e Ashwattha, Vata, Pluksh, Parish and Udumbar stem twak, Khadir and Tuvani with wax as base in it.

NO.	Name of ingredient	Quantity.
1	Bark of Vata (ficus bengalensis)	50gm
2	Bark of Udumber (ficus glomerata)	50gm
3	Bark of Plaksha (ficus	50gm

	lacor)	
4	Bark of Pimpal (ficus religiosa)	50gm
5	Bark of Parish (thespesia populenia)	50gm
6	Bark of Khadir (acacia catechu)	50gm
7	Kankshi (alum)	10gm
8	cocobutter	Qt. Sufficient

न्यग्रोधुदुंबरअश्वत्थपारीषाफल्क्षपादपाः।

पचैते क्षीरिणो वृक्षाः तेषां त्वक् पंचवल्कलम् ॥

भा.प्र.

काडक्षी कशाया कुटुकाम्लकण्ठया केष्या व्रणघ्नी विशनाषिनी च ।

श्वित्रापहा नेत्रहिता त्रिदोशषान्तिप्रदा पारदजारिणी च ॥ र. र. स. ३।६३

खदिरः शीतलोदन्तः कण्डूकासारुचिप्रणुत् ।

तिक्तः कषायो मेदोघ्नः कृमिमेहज्वरघ्नान् ।

श्वित्रशोथामपित्तास्त्रपाण्डुकुष्ठकफान् हेरत् ॥

भा.प्र.



Standardization of yonivarti-

No.	Name of test	Value
1	LOD	7.468
2	Total ash	12.52
3	Acid soluble extractive	10.12
4	Water soluble extractive	16.70
5	Disintegration time	12min13sec.
6	hardness	0.7kg/cm

Methods :

Inclusion criteria :

- 1)Patients of age between 20 yrs to 45 yrs.
- 2)Married woman
- 3) Patients having excessive p/v white discharge, yonikandu, yonishool.

Exclusion criteria-

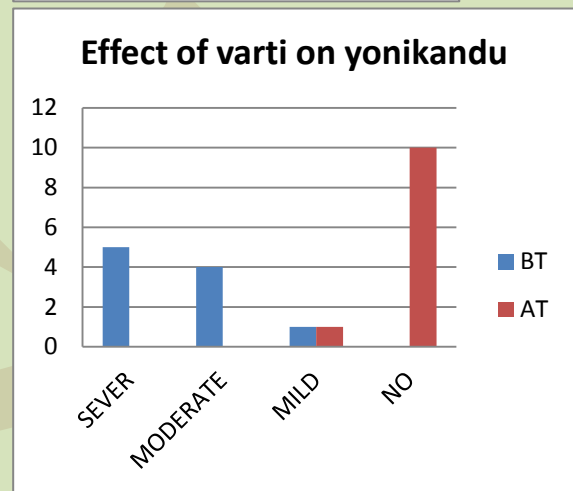
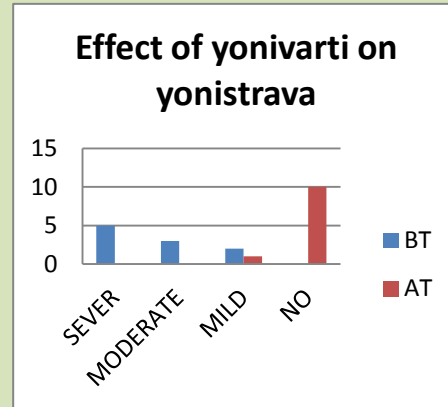
- 1) Unmarried girls.
- 2)Age below 20 yrs and above 45 yrs.
- 3)Cancer of cx and vagina.
- 4)Menstrual period

Method-

Patients who fulfill the criteria would be selected for the study.

Yonivarti is inserted in vagina with all aseptic precaution.

Observations:



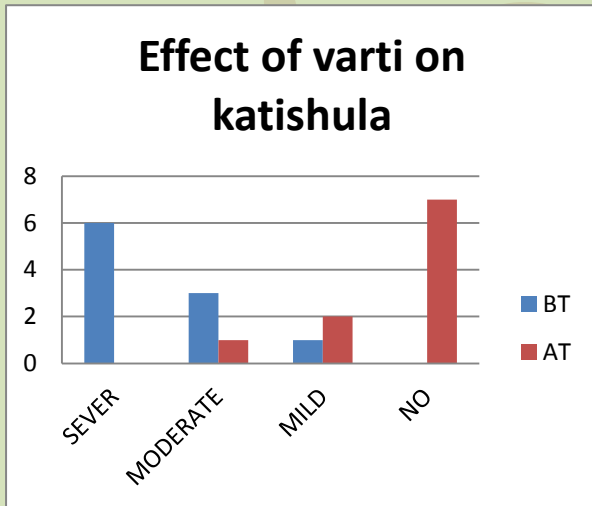
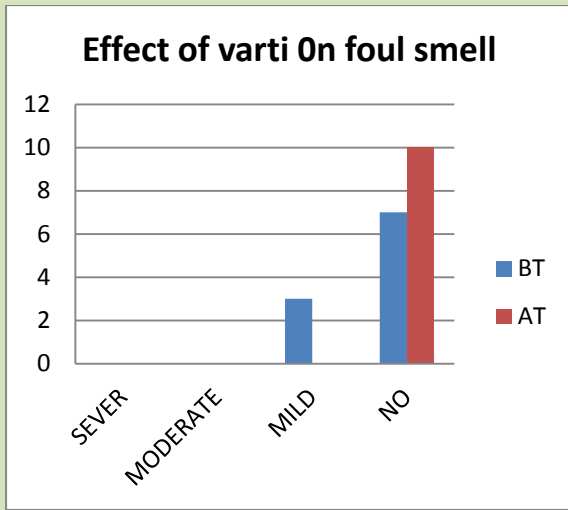
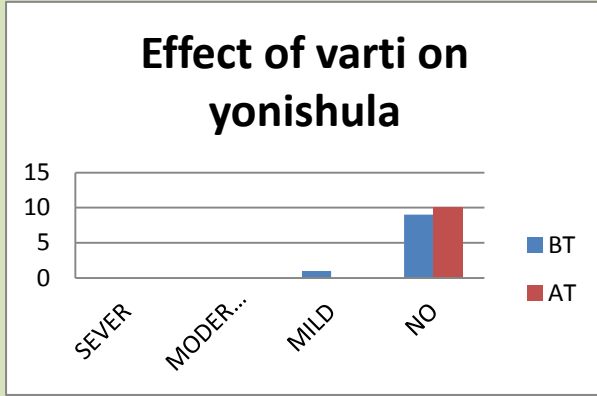
Out of 10 patients, 6 patients had severe yonigatshwetstrav and 4 patients had moderate yonigatshwetstrav.among these all 10 patients had complete relief.

5 patients had severe yonikandu and 3 patients had moderate yonikandu and 2 patients had mild yonikandu.Among these 9 pts get complete relief in yonikandu and one of these did not get relief.

2 patients had mild foul smell to the discharge,they got complete relief.

Only 1patient had mild yonishula that patient got complete relief.

8 patients had mild backache, 2 had moderate backache.among these 4 pts had complete relief and 6 patients did not get complete relief.



Discussion-

The word shweta pradar has not appeared in brihat trayi,commentator chakrapani, sharangdhar samhita,bhavaprakash,& yogratnakar have used the term shweta pradar for white vaginal discharge.

Leucorrhoea is not a disease ,but a symptom of so many disease, however sometimes this symptom is so severe that it overshadows symptom of actual disease &women come for the treatment of only this symptom. Probably due to this reason charak & vagbhata etc have prescribed only symptomatic treatment . Among many disease we have included leucorrhoea due to cervicitis on the basis of clinical features.

external treatment described for shweta pradar includes yonidhavan, lepan &varti.For all these external treatment kashaya rasa drvays are indicated .yonovarti prepared for this study contain panchavalkal (vata ,udumbar, plakshaa,parish,pimpal),khadir,kankshi and beeswax,cocobuter. Ghan of panchavalkal& khadir was prepared then kankshi,wax, cocobutter was added to it then varti was prepared of equal length & width. These varti were sterile in oven.

Panchvalkal & kankshi are having kashay rasa,& vranropan properties.Khadir has antimicrobial activity.This could be reason for result in sign & symptoms of leucorrhoea due to cervicitis ..

Result-

The present study is on the effect of yonivarti in the teratmentrt of leucorrhoea due to cervicitis.Leucorrhoea can be correlated with shwetapradar. While describing treatment shwetapradar of varti,lepan,dhoom are mentoned.

In this research work varti was prepared with panchvalkala,khadir,kanshi&cocobutterwit h standard operating procedure.Standerdisation of varti was

done in lab then it was clinically trial on the patients of leucorrhoea due to cervicitis. Observation shows that varti is most effective in symptom yonistrav and yonikandu. It was found least effective in katishula.

Conclusion-

varti found most effective in yonistrava& yonikandu.but it was less effective in the symptom katishula.

References-

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