INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC MEDICAL JOURNAL



International Ayurvedic Medical Journal, (ISSN: 2320 5091) (April, 2017) 5 (4)

ROLE OF VIRECHANA KARMA INPUTRAGHNI YONI VYAPAD W.S.R TO HABITUAL ABORTION - A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Putraghniyonivyapad is a type of pittajayonivyapad that occurs due to vitiation of dushtashonita (i.e.artava), it leads to repeated death of child after attaining stability of foetus. This phenomenon can occur repeatedly which is called as Habitual Abortion. Habitual or recurrent abortion leads to secondary infertility. It is due to chromosomal abnormalities or other genetic causes, metabolic disorders, structural defects of the cervix or uterus, immunological disorders & environmental factors. TORCH (Toxoplasmosis, Rubella, Cytomegalo virus, Herpes simplex) infection is one of the possible causes which may cause repeated pregnancy loss. To have a successful motherhood, continuation of pregnancy till term is equally important as achieving conception. But sometimes the foetus will be expelled out of the womb before the period of viability. While explaining the treatment for yonivyapadchikitsa it is mentioned that pancakarma is the best line of chikitsa. So in this article a case of positive TORCH infection with repeated pregnancy loss treated successfully with Virechana karma is discussed.

Keywords: Habitual abortion, *Putraghni*, TORCH.

INTRODUCTION

A condition where there are three or more consecutive pregnancy losses at 20weeks or less or with foetal weight less than 500gms is termed as recurrent pregnancy loss or habitual abortion¹. The causes of recurrent preg-

nancy loss are genetic factors, endocrinal factors, immunological factors, idiopathic, anatomical factors & infectious causes². And the other causes are environmental factors like

intake of coffee/tea, alcohol, nutritional deficiency, life style changes, obesity & others.

Infections in pregnant women are an important cause of foetal& neonatal mortality & morbidity. Foetal infection can be caused by virus, bacteria & parasite. In these, TORCH (Toxoplasmosis, Rubella, Cytomegalo virus, Herpes simplex virus) infection is one which crosses the placental barrier effects foetus in the form of foetal loss, structural anomalies & developmental defects³. Putraghniyoni vyapad⁴ is one among twenty *yonivyapad* it occurs due to vitiation of shonitadusti leads to destruction of foetus. When yonivyapad is not treated in time it leads to Vandhytwa. As explained in classics panchakarma is the line of treatment for yonivyapad & Jeevaniya, Balya, Rasayanadravyas are helpful in maintenance of pregnancy. Hence in this article a case of repeated pregnancy loss occurs due to TORCH infection is treated with virechana karma & Ayurvedic medication has been discussed.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the cause & pathophysiology of *Putraghniyonivyapad*w.s.r. to Habitual abortion
- To evaluate the efficacy of virechana karma in Putraghniyonivyapad due to TORCH infection.

CASE REPORT:

A 25 year old female patient, who is a house wife visited to the OPD of *PrasootiTantraand streeroga* of SDM college of Ayurveda & Hospital Hassan, on 1stAugust 2013 with complaints of anxious to conceive since 2yrs. Associated with irregular menstruation since

2yrs. Patient was having irregular menstrual cycle of 3-4 days /45-60 days.

PAST HISTORY:

No H/O DM/HTN/hypo / hyperthyroidism / any other major / minor surgical & medical history

FAMILY HISTORY:

No H/O of consagenous marriage. All the family members are said to be healthy.

MENSTRUAL HISTORY:

Menarche: 12yrs LMP: 29/07/13

Menstrual history: 3-4 days / 45-60days (since 2yrs), 2-3 pads/day. Dysmenorrhoea present

associated with clots / foul smell.

Married life: 2yrs

OBSTETRICAL HISTORY:

H/O of 2 spontaneous abortion at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ month & 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ month.

GENERAL EXAMINATION:

• Built: moderate

• Nourishment: Moderate

• Pulse: 72 b / min

• BP: 120/80 mm of Hg

• Temperature: 98.4 F

• Respiratory Rate: 18 cycles / minute

Height: 150 cmWeight: 58 kgTongue: coated

• Pal-

lor/Icterus/Cyanosis/Clubbing/Oedema/Ly mphadenopathy: Absent

SYSTEMIC EXAMINATION:

• CVS: S1 S2 heard no murmurs

- RS: normal vesicular breathing sound present
- CNS: well oriented & conscious
- P/A: soft, no tenderness, no organomegaly.
- Bimanual examination: Uterus Ante verted / Ante flexed /Normal size / Fornices free
- Per speculum examination: vagina normal; cervix healthy, no white discharge / erosion

ASHTA VIDHA PARIKSHA:

- *Nadi* 72 b / min
- *Mala* Once / day
- Mutra 3-4 times/day
- *Jivha lipta*
- *Shabda prakrutha*
- Sparsha AnushnaSheeta.
- *Druk prakrutha*
- Akriti Madhyama.

DASHA VIDHA PARIKSHA

- Prakruti Vatakaphaja
- Vikruti Madhyama
- Bala Madhyama
- Sara Madhyama
- Samhanana Madhyama
- Satmya Mishra rasa satmya
- Satva Madhyama
- Aharashakti Abhyavaranashakti Madhyama
- Jaranashakti Madhyama
- Vyayamashakti madhyama
- Vaya Madhyama

INVESTIGATIONS:

Ultra-sonography of abdomen & pelvis: normal study.

Thyroid function test: 1.97 MIU/ML (28/01/12)

Table 1: TORCH TEST REPORT

Before treatment (28/01/12)	After treatment (24/08/13)	
	Toxoplasmosis: 12.2IU/Ml	
Cardiolipin antibody IgM- 0.93mpl/m	Cytomegalo virus: 171.4 RU/mL	
Rubella IgG: 156.06 RU/mL	Cytomegalo virus: 171.4 RU/mL	
Cytomegalo virus: 254 RU/mL	Rubella: 104.3 Iu/mL	

TREATMENT:

Table 2:Deepanapachana with chitrakadivati for 3 days given.

Date	Treatment given	Observation
05/08/13 to 08/08/13	Snehapana with sukumaragritha	Samyaksnigdhalakshanaobserved.
09/08/13 to10/08/13	Sarvangaabhyanga with ksheerabalataila	
11/08/13	Virechana with trivruttlehya 80gms with	No of virechanavegas: 18
	drakshaKashaya 100 ML	Madhyamashuddhi
After virechana	Pushpadanwa rasa 2tid along with phala-	Amenorrhoea of 1 ½ month. LMP on
	gritha $\frac{1}{2}$ tsf before food for 3 months.	25/01/14. UPT test was positive.
Patient was under regular	 Advised folic acid supplemen- 	Pregnancy continued without abortion. Foe-
antenatal check-up	tation & progesterone supple-	tus was healthy& normal growth observed
throughout pregnancy	mentation for 3 months.	

Iron &calcium given till delivery.

DIAGNOSIS:

Putraghniyonivyapad due to TORCH infection.

TREATMENT OUTCOME:

Patient delivered a single live male baby through LSCS, on 13/10/2014.

Baby weight 3.8kg.

No anomalies observed.

DISCUSSION

Acharyas are mentioned for achieving healthy conception five factors⁵ are responsible i.e. nimitta, Atma, Prakruthi, vriddhi & kukshipramana of garbha. vata is the major cause for yonivyapad. When there vitiation of beejadosha & arthavadosha it leads to Putraghni yonivyapad⁶. In Putraghni yoni vyapadvata gets aggravated by the rukshaahara & vataviharas. Rukshaguna vata&dustaraktha are the main factors, vitiated vata may affect the ovum at the time of conception or it may affect the foetus later on & cause abortion⁷. Acharyasushruta explained that pitta dusti is the cause for putraghni yoni vyapad. Due to the ushna, teekshnaguna of pitta dosha hampers the growth & maintanence of garbha.

Sukumara gritha⁸ indicated in all types of yoni roga & vataroga. Virechana karma eliminates pitta dosha & does srotoshodana. Hence in this case vatadosha & pitta dosha is affecting garbha, so as per opinion of acharyasvirechana is advised. Thus the treatment is planned on the basis of Ayurveda principles.

MODE OF ACTION OF VIRECHANA⁹:

The virechanadravyas have the gunas like usna, tikshna, sukshma, vyavayi, vikasi. Due to their vyavayiguna they get circulated quickly into large and small blood vessels of the body. Due to vikasiguna, the malas are detached from their respective dhatus. By virtue of its usna and teekshnagunas the accumulated doshas get liquefied and disintegrate into small particles of cellular level. Owing to the presence of sukshmaguna the malasor doshas start floating because the body has already attained samyaksnigdhata and then through the smallest capillaries which go towards koshta the vitiated doshas and malas ultimately reach amashaya. And from here due to the predominance of prithvi and jalamahabhoota they are expelled in downward direction through anal route.

CONCLUSION

As compared to earlier the incidence of RPL & incidence of TORCH infections increasing that may be because of changes in life style, change in food habits & environmental changes. In many cases of RPL even after knowing the causes the treatment is difficult, but in Ayurveda the treatment is good & gives a success rate. So in this case for detoxification of *doshas virechana* advised, gives a positive. So, she delivers a live male baby without any congenital anomalies.

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Source of Support: Nil Conflict Of Interest: None Declared

How to cite this URL: Parul Gupta & Prathima: Role Of Virechana Karma Inputraghni Yoni Vyapad W.S.R To Habitual Abortion - A Case Study. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2017 {cited April, 2017} Available from:

http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/1356_1360.pdf