

**AGNIKARMA WITH TAMRA SHALAKA IN KARNINI YONIVYAPAD W.R.S TO
CERVICAL EROSION****Dr. Neha Varma^{*1}, Dr. Manish Ladhav² and Dr. Rajendra Singh Patel³**¹Assistant Professor, Department of Prasuti Tantra Evam Stree Rog, Rajiv Lochan Ayurved Medical College Chandkhuri, Durg, Chhattisgarh.²Professor and H.O.D Department of Panchkarma, Mansarovar Ayurvedic Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal (M.P).³Associate Professor, Department of Shalaky Tantra, Mansarovar Ayurvedic Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal (M.P).***Corresponding Author: Dr. Neha Varma**

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ABSTRACT

Today's Era is more advance and competitive. In this competitive life the women is trying to compete equally with man. To withstand in this competition and to achieve her goals, she has certain personal problems more than man. These problems varies from social situation to physiological condition. So she has to do more efforts to counter this extra burden. Moreover, the woman is said to be three times more responsible than the male in the procreation. She has to bear the reproduction and bringing up of children. For those she should be in the perfect healthy condition particularly reproductive healthiness.

INTRODUCTION

The word "Yoni" is derived from the Sanskrit root "Yuj" (Amarkosha) "Yo" means to join or unite, which is suffixed by "Ni" to form the word "Yoni". The word yoni sometimes means the uterus, some times vagina and some time entire genital trac Garbhashaya Griva Mukhagata Vrana is taking consideration into cervical erosion. It is a type of Vrana situated on Griva of Garbhashaya, for it's treatment mainly based on Ayurvedic principles considering Dosha Dushya Dushti along with treatment of Vrana with special attention towards its location i.e. Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata Vrana.

In Ayurveda, Agnikarma have been described by our Acharya Sushruta in Sutra Sthana in the treatment of Vrana.

**DISEASE REVIEW****Ayurvedic Review**

Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata Vrana is not described separately as a disease in Ayurvedic classics. Yonivyapada being the chapter explained by all the author of classical ayurvedic texts but not mentioned about Yonivrana as a disease or as a symptom directly. But indirectly one reference of Yonivrana is available in Astanga Sangraha Su. 34/9. in the context of "Yoni Vranekshan Yantra".

"Cervical Erosion is the interplay between two epithelia." It is the development of a reddened area on the portio- vaginalis around the external os of the cervix. The squamous covering of the vaginal part of the cervix is replaced by columnar epithelium, which is usually continuous with that lining of the endocervix. Erosion is never ulcerated, unless and until it is malignant.

AETIOLOGY

Physiological: During puberty, pregnancy and puerperium sex hormones cause columnar epithelium overgrowth beyond the external os, then retrogressive, spontaneously. **Pathological** Chronic cervicitis leads to sex hormonal hyperplasia, oral contraceptive hyperplasia and chronic inflammatory hyperplasia. **Infection:** The role of infection as the primary cause of erosion has been described. However, chronic cervicitis may be associated or else the infection may supervene on erosion because

of the delicate columnar epithelium, which is more vulnerable to trauma and infection.

Symptoms

- (1) Vaginal Discharge: The discharge may be excessively mucoid from the overgrowth or overactive cervical crypts. It may be mucopurulent, offensive and irritant in presence of infection. It may be even blood stained due to premenstrual congestion.
- (2) Contact Bleeding: Specially during pregnancy and "Pill use" either following coitus, or defecation may be associated.
- (3) Associated cervicitis may product backache, pelvic pain and at times infertility. Signs: Internal Examination reveals. There is a bright red area surrounding and extending beyond the external os in the ectocervix. The outer edge is clearly demarcated. The lesion may be smooth or having small papillary folds. it is neither tender not bleeds to touch on rubbing with a gauze piece there may be multiple oozing spots.

Methodology of Agnikarma



Described to apply Agnikarma to treat the Vrana. In cervical erosion the epithelium of endocervix protrudes out and replaces the epithelium of ectocervix. Considering above slokas pipali, Ajasakrud, Shalaka used for the Agnikarma in Twachagata Roga. Jambavastha Shalaka and appliances. Made from other metal should be used for the Agnikarma in Mamsagata Roga. Behalf of Jambavaushta Shalaka have Garbhashaya Griva Mukhagata Vrana considering as Twak Mamsagata Vrana. Su. Su. 12/10 appliances made from Medicated Dagdha Karma varti is used for the Agnikarma.

Purvakarma: Acarya Susruta has mentioned the eight types of Sastra Karma, So before proceeding for these eight Karmas the preoperative measure is must. Acarya Vagbhata has counted the Agnikarma as one of the Sastrakarma. Hence before starting the Agnikarma, the Purvakarma must be done. (1) Light Snigdha diet. (2) Mild Laxative daily (3) Pancavalkala Kwatha before Agnikarma. All these instruction have observed minimum for a 3 days prior to Agnikarma. The patients have given mild laxative like Eranda Bhrista Haritaki in a dose of 2-4 gm with hot water; half an hour before going to sleep. In the same way all the patients have posted for Agnikarma treatment; have given psychotherapy to make up for Agnikarma treatment. In

all the patients the treatment of Agnikarma has given without any local or general anaesthesia. Before applying the Agnikarma to the affected part the following procedure adopted. All the patients kept in lithotomy position.

Pradhana Karma: The patient emptied her bladder before the Agnikarma, Valva and Vagina were painted by antiseptic agent, sterile lines were placed. Posterior vaginal speculum was introduced in side the Vagina. In nulliparous the blade of the speculum was lubricated with oil and introduced from the side of the vaginal outlet; after separating the labia minora by the other hand till the entire blade was introduced inside the vagina. At this position the speculum was rotated at right angle by depressing the posterior vaginal wall and perineum so as to expose the cervix. The anterior lip of the exposed cervix was grasped by multiple teathed volcellum and pulled down near the vaginal introitus. After selection the cervical erosion fit for Agnikarma by tamra salaka was cleaned thoroughly with gauze piece. Thereafter Vranaropaka Salaka was made red hot by keeping it over the fire and immediately applied to the affected part. The Agnikarma was done of Bindu variety and the method of application was from above downward i.e. the Agnikarma was started from the Rt. side of Cx Erosion. The sign of Samyak Dagdha was seen like Pakwajambuphalavata; the flesh was burnt (affected part), assume a bluish brown colour was marked. If Agnikarma was not done Samyak the procedure was repeated after one week.

Paschat Karma: Once the Agnikarma was completed Udumbara Taila Picu was applied over the treated part and covered with sterile gauze piece and patient was allowed to go her bed in I.P.D. and advised to take rest for 2-4 hrs. to avoid any complication. Care and Observation: After and during Ksara Karma mild pain and slight burning sensation has observed in some of the cases which has treated only with local application.

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