EFFECT OF AGNIKARMA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GARBHASHAYA GRIVAMUKHAGATA VRANA W.S.R. TO CERVICAL EROSION

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INTRODUCTION

- Health of women influence the progress of nation.
- *Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata vrana* (cervical erosion) is a common condition seen in the most of women in all age groups.

**Symptoms**

- White discharge P/V
- Itching at vulva,
- Burning & painful micturation
- Backache

**Incidence**

Its prevalence is more than 50–85% of all the gynaecological conditions in childbearing age.
WHY THIS TOPIC?

- Modern treatment for cervical erosion is cauterization & cryosurgery which have their own side effects like secondary infertility, bleeding p/v, infection, stenosis and recurrence of disease etc.

- As per Susuruta Samhita “Agnikarma” is superior than ksharkarma.

UNIQUE FEATURES OF AGNIKARMA

1. Vrana shodhana
2. Vrana ropana
3. Sira sankochana \( (Su.Su. \ 14/40) \)
4. Chedana
5. Dosha shamna
6. Roganam Apunarbhava
AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the efficacy of Agnikarma in the management of Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata Vrana by using medicated Dagdha Karma Varti.

To study the detailed etiopathogenesis and prevalence of Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata Vrana.

To evaluate the recurrence of sign and symptoms in procedure.
PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients:
- The patients attending the O.P.D. of the I.P.G.T. & R.A. Hospital Jamnagar have been selected for the study.
- Irrespective of their caste, religion etc.
- A specially research proforma was prepared and informed consent were taken from the patients before the treatment.

Drugs:
Medicated *Dagdha Karma Varti* was prepared in the Pharmacy of Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar.
CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

Inclusion Criteria:

• Age group between 20-50 years.
• Patient having the clinical features of G.G.M.V. like white discharge p/v etc. and also present the cervical erosion by examining per speculum then the patients will be taken for study.

Exclusion Criteria:

• Women below 20 yrs and above 50 yrs.
• Pregnant women, lactating mothers & Unmarried women were excluded.
• Patient with any other chronic illness like-
  (1) Tuberculosis of cervix
  (2) Cervical polyp
  (3) Primary condition of carcinoma of cervix are excluded.
INVESTIGATIONS

- Routine Hematological examination
- Urine routine & microscopic & Stool examination were done in all the patients before & after treatment.

Specific investigations:
- Cervical Pap smear test was done to assess the change in cervical epithelium before and after the treatment.
AGNIKARMA PROCEDURE

PURVA KARMA

PRADHANA KARMA

PASHCHCHATA KARMA
Method of Administration of Agnikarma

**PURVA KARMA**

1. Part preparation
2. Consent will be taken

**INSTRUMENTS:**

1. Sterile gloves
2. Antiseptic solution
3. Sterile towel
4. Sponge holder
5. Sims speculum
6. Anterior vaginal wall retractor
7. Vulsellum
8. Uterine sound
9. *Medicated dagdha karma varti*
10. *Jatyadi taila*
11. Gauze piece
Pradhana karma

- Patient was shifted in O.T. table in lithotomy position.
- After this vaginal painting was done by prepared antiseptic solution and Sims speculum was inserted in vagina and cervix was exposed with the help of anterior vaginal wall retractor.
- Thereafter Agnikarma was done by medicated Dagdha Karma Varti keeping it over the fire and it was used immediately (without flame) applied to the eroded part of cervix.
- The Agnikarma was done of Bindu type.
The sign of Samyaka Dagdha was seen the Kapota / Tala Phalavata and bluish brown colour was marked. After the Agnikarma, the uterine sounding was done to ensure against cervical stenosis.

**Dose**: Depending upon the size and shape of erosion  
**Duration**: one sitting (one month)  
**Route**: Local

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**Pashchata karma**

- After completed of Agnikarma, Jatyadi Taila Pichu was inserted.
- B.P., Pulse, Temperature, Respiration of the patients were noted.
CARE AND OBSERVATION:
1. During and after *Agnikarma* mild pain and slight burning sensation has observed in some of the cases, which have subsided after completion of procedure.
2. After *Agnikarma*, patients instructed that there will be excessive vaginal discharge for about 15-20 days.
3. *Jatyadi Taila Pichu* was used once a day for one week.

Follow up
- One month after completion of the treatment
Contents of Varti:

**Aamalaki** -
*Tridoshahara*,
*Ruksha, Laghu sheeta Guna* that will reduce *Srava*.

**Nimba**-
It acts as anti inflammatory, analgesic, antiseptic and antibacterial properties which helps to heal the erosion.

**Yashtimadhu**-
Having *Vranaropaniya* properties.
**Karanja-**
Having *kaphahara, kledashosaka, Shodhana* and *Ropana* properties.

**Haridra-**
Having *Rakta shodhana*, and antiseptic properties

**Guggulu-**
Having *Krumighana, Shophaghana, Putihara* properties
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Mean Score</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>t</th>
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<td>BT</td>
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<tr>
<td>*<em>Yonitah <em>srava</em></em></td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>10.9</td>
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<td><strong>Yonikandu</strong></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>7.95</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kati shula</strong></td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>13.2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Udara shula</strong></td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>13.2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mutradaha</strong></td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>7.89</td>
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OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION
The observation was done on 14 patients registered for Agnikarma.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>% Relief</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yonitaha Srava</td>
<td>81.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoni kandu</td>
<td>91.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katishula</td>
<td>78.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Udara shula</td>
<td>71.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutradaha</td>
<td>85.71</td>
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</table>
Agnikarma was done by medicated Dagdha Karma Varti.
The Contents of Varti having mostly Katu Tikta Rasa, Laghu Ruksha Guna, Ushna Virya & Katu Vipaka which helps in Samprati Vighatana and certain drugs of them having Vranashodhana and Ropana properties.

Jatyadi Taila is the drug of choice in the treatment of all types of Vrana for the Vranaropana purpose so it will be used for yoni pichu dharanarth for quick healing of the Vrana.
CONCLUSION

- *Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata Vrana* may be compared with *Vrana* and some *Yonivyapad*. The features are resemble with *Kapha- Pittaja Vrana*.

- *Acharyas* have advocated the use of *Agnikarma* “when diseases are not cure by *Bheshaja, Shashtra* and *Kshara*”, *Agnikarma* is an effective treatment modality for the management of *GGMV*.

- *Agnikarma Therapy* was done by *medicated Dagdha Karma Varti* with *Pichu dharana* of *Jatyadi Taila*.

- Highly significant effect was found on *Yonitaha Srava* (81.63%) , *Yoni Kandu* (91.25%) , *Kati Sula* (78.72%) , *Udara shula* (71.67%) and significantly effect was found on *Mutradaha* (85.71%)
So with this study we conclude that Agnikarma is more effective than the modern treatment like cryosurgery and cauterization etc.

- It has no side effects and recurrence of the symptoms.
- It is more comfortable for patients and cost effective than any other therapy.
Thank You