

# Conceptual Study of Garbhashayya Grivamukhagat Vrana

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## Abstract

To discover the root cause of complaints or to screen the seated disease through examination of female is must which is also distressing for her. Also individual error like self-negligence, shame, hesitation to submit to doctor etc. increase the frequency of the seat of disease. Disease of female reproductive system mainly taken care of in Stree Roga and majority of symptom complexity is described under caption of Yoni Roga and Yoni Vyapada.

**Keywords** - Striroga, Yoni Roga, Yoni Vyapada etc.

## Introduction -

In day to day practice, one can see maximum number of cases of Garbhashayya Grivamukhagata Vrana (cervical erosion). It is computed that 80% of women suffering from cervical erosion. It is a major problem for gynecologists and hazards effect of cervical erosion are also life disturbing, whole reproductive process can checked by it that's why it is necessary to pay immediate attention towards this most troublesome disease. Ayurvedic line of treatment is a promising hand; by both palliative and curative aspects. Actually Garbhashayya Griva Mukhagata Vrana is taking consideration into cervical erosion. It is a type of Vrana situated on Griva of Garbhashayya, for its treatment mainly based on Ayurvedic principles considering Dosha Dushya Dushti along with treatment of Vrana with special attention towards its location i.e. Garbhashayya Grivamukhagata Vrana. Most commonly treatment used according to modern science is cauterization and cryosurgery, which have their own side effects like secondary infertility, bleeding per vagina, stenosis etc.

## Aim :

To Study the Garbhashayya Grivamukhagat Vrana as per Ayurveda classical.

## Objectives -

To Study the Garbhashayya Grivamukhagat Vrana as per Ayurveda classical.

Focus on Ayurveda Review Garbhashayya Grivamukhagat Vrana.

## Materials :

### Source of Data :

- E-Journals
- Laghutrayee Samhita
- Bhruhatrayee Samhita

## Methods :

To compile available literature on Garbhashayya Grivamukhagat Vrana. To compile the importance of Garbhashayya Grivamukhagat Vrana lakshana in appearance of disease. This is literary research study. In this articles all the references from Ayurveda Samhita and respective commentaries regarding – “Conceptual Study of Garbhashayya Grivamukhagat Vrana”

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**Review of literature -**

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". It is not Hard and fast rule that one must get reference of each clinical condition by its name.

Vagbhata himself declared that 1 –

विकाशमामा कुशलो न जिन्हीयात् कदाचन !

न हि सर्वविकाशनां नामतोस्ति ध्रुवा स्थितिः !!

(अ.हृ.सु.12/64)

**Description of Vrana :**

**Etymology** - The term Vrana is derived from is further suffixed by "Ac" as Bhava (Sabdakalpadruma) Gatravichurnanae with sound elided and remains Vrana + a. It has different meaning such as to eat, to envelope to protect, to consume, to cover to hurt, injuries etc. Wound, Sore, ulcer, scar, abscess, tumour, boil, crack.

**Vyutpatti**<sup>2</sup> – i.e. derived by 'Vra' dhatu, having meaning Gatravachurnana i.e. phenomenon complex causing destruction, discontinuation, rupture of tissue of a particular part of the body. Hence, Vrana employs the damage of a part of the body leading to discoloration. Sushruta has given following definition:

“As a scar of a wound never disappears even after complete healing and it remains persistent long life, the lesion as called as Vrana”

According to Ayurvedic classics vrana is widely described with multiple angles. Sushruta opinion cores all. Mainly Sushruta has devoted chapter no 18 to 22 in sutra-sthana and Chikitsa-sthana.

Charaka Chikitsa -25.

Kasyapa Chikitsa-sthana - 11

Madhava Nidana – 42/42

Astanga Sangraha Uttara. – 29/31

Astanga Hridaya Uttara. – 25/26

**Dictionary meaning :**

The disruption of normal anatomical relationship as a result of injury, more specifically a trauma

**Ulcer :**

Means an open scar or lesion of skin or mucous membrane accompanying by sloughing of inflamed necrotic tissues. According to classical concept of Vrana, disease entity described related with cervix "cervical erosion" maximally matches with Vrana of Garbhashaya Griva.

**Classification of Vrana<sup>3</sup> :**

(1) Nija and Agantuja vrana -

Based mainly on aetiological factors.

Nija -This is of 15 types (according to Doshas)

Agantuja – Agantuja vrana are 6 types.

1. Chhina 2. Bhinna
3. Viddha 4. Picchita
5. Kshata 6. Ghrista.

(2) According to Sadhya-asadyata

1. Sukha-sadya
2. Krichhrasadya
3. Asadya.

(3) According to Sthanagata - Twakagata, Mamsagata, Asthigata, Siragata, Sandhigata, Kosthagata and Marmagata.

(4) Also taking into consideration–Shape, Size, Varna, Gandha, and Vedana.

(5) Shuddha Vrana –

(6) According to modern -3 stages

- a. Stage of ulceration. (Dushtavasta)
- b. Stage of transition (Shudhavasta)
- c. Stage of repair (Rohanavasta)

**Adhistanawise Vrana Lakshana<sup>4</sup> : (Su.Su. 22/8)**

1. Twaka : Jalsama, Kinchit pitabha, Durgandhit
2. Mamsa : Sarpisama Sandra, Sweta, Picchila, Krishna
3. Sira : Raktasama, Tanu, Phenayukta, Ghana, Krishna
4. Snayu : Snigdha ghritsama, Pitasleshmika, Raktayukta, Dadhisama
5. Sandhi : Picchhila, Phenayukta, Puyayukta, Raktamishrita

6. Asthi : Saphena, Puya-rudhiramishrita and Picchhila
7. Kostha : Rakta, Mutra, Puya, Sravi
8. Marma : Not specified

### Nidana<sup>5</sup> :

In Ayurvedic classics the Hetu of all diseases are-

1. Asatmayaindriyaartha samyoga
2. Pragyapradha
3. Parinama

### Vrana Hetu :

Hetu of Vrana is again Divided into Two Types:

1. Nija
2. Agantuja

In the classics the Hetu of Vrana are taken as Nija and Agantuja. In Nija Hetu, the Tridosha are taken as Hetu. As the Dosha Prakopa Bhavas are discussed in various chapters in the classics, the tridosha are taken as Hetu of Vrana.

1. Nija Vrana- By the vitiation of all three Doshas.
2. Agantuja vrana- Caused by Agni, Kshara, Visa, Tikshna aushadhi, Parusha, Pakshi, Hinsaka Jeeva, Falling, Accidents etc.

### Yonigata Hetu

There is no direct description in Ayurvedic classics of Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata vrana. All descriptions are given in the light of Yonivyapada. Therefore Hetu of Dosha Yonivyapada can be taken into consideration for the Hetu of Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata vrana.

They are divided into two types.

#### 1. Samanya Hetu :

According to Charaka Chi. 30

- a. Mithyachara (Ahara, Vihara, Achara)
- b. Pradushta Artava
- c. Beeja Dosha

#### 2. Vishishta Hetu : Ch. Chi. 30

- a) Vataja Yonivyapada- Vataja Ahara Vihara, Chaishta, Vata Prakriti
- b) Pittaja Yonivyapada- Katu, Amla, Lavana, Kshara Sevana
- c) Kaphaja Yonivyapada- Abhishyandi Ahara Sevana

- d) Upapluta- Kaphaja Ahara Vihara, suppression of sneezing during intercourse

Samprapti Ghataka

Dosha : Tridosha mainly Kapha Pitta

Dushya : Rasa, Rakta, Mansa

Mala : Kha-mala.

Srotasa : Artavavaha, Rasavaha, Raktavaha

Agni : Jatharagni-dhatvagni

Upadhatu : Artava, Raja

Sthana : Garbhashaya Griva (Yoni)

### Purva Rupa<sup>6</sup> :

ality of cervix. As with the help of Pitta Dosha, Kapha produced shopha of cervix, which is nothing but Purvarupa of vrana. Accordingly the severity of Dosha-dushya dusty presentation differs in Srava, quantity, swarupa, gandha, etc. But uniquely main Dosha in picture remains same showing Kapha-pittaja vrana.

### Rrupa :

The study of detailed symptomatology of the condition is a vital factor in concluding the occurrence of Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata Vrana. The manifestation of Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata Vrana occurs with multiple symptom complexity. Clinical presentation varies from patient to patient which depends on Dosha-Dushya-Dusti.

### Adhistanagata Lakshan

As diseased sthana shows reduction in functions (karmahani), here Yoni is adhithana or kshetra, so it presents as –

1. Maithuna-asahatva
2. Vedana in Sroni region-Kati, Adhoudara and yoni
3. Infertility due to cervical factor
4. Urinary symptoms as discussed above.

### Garbhashaya Griva Mukha Gata Vrana :

**Definition** - The Vrana which occurs at the site of Garbhashaya Griva Mukha is known as Garbhashaya Griva Mukha Gata Vrana.

### Sthana :

Garbhashaya Griva Mukha –

Type - Nija Vrana mainly  
Signs and Symptoms of G.G. Vrana

1. Srava - Srava per vagina
2. Type - Nija vrana mainly
2. Shula - Kati, Udara, Yoni
3. Daha - Yoni
4. Kandu- Yoni

### Doshaja Lakshana

1. Kaphaja - Srava, Kandu, Shotha
2. Pittaja - Yonidaha, Mutradaha, Sthanika Vivarnata (Mamsa Dhatu gata)
3. Vataja - Vedana (Yonishula, Katishula, Udarashula) Sometimes

**Local Signs** - Vivarnata (Discoloration or destruction of tissues)

### Ayurveda Chikitsa –

General principles of the management of Garbhashaya Grivamukha gata vrana as stated earlier :

- a) A type of vrana of Garbhashaya Griva.
- b) It is mainly due to vitiation of Kapha & pitta dosha
- c) Sthana of Yoni - Hence considering all these points, line of treatment must cover all area.
- d) Routes of treatment in Ayurveda are mainly of three categories.
  - i. Antaha Parimarjana
  - ii. Bahira Parimarjana
  - iii. Shastra Pranidhana

Along with these Nidana Parivarjana is also considered.

In special condition where Shastra, Kshara and Agnikarma are the choice of treatment i.e. they are Shastra pranidhan remedies.

In the case of Vrana Chikitsa

All Acharyas have paid special attention during the description of treatment of Vrana, among them Sushruta opinion covers all others.

### Principles :

Vrana may be Nija or Agantuja management principle for them are the same except in the initial stage. Agantuja vrana, which not healed after 7

days, is considered as Nija Vrana and needs treatment accordingly, Acharya Sushruta devoted a special chapter for management in which he stated the management of Doshaja Vrana, starting from stage of Vrana Shotha.

### Mainly 7 Upkrama :

- 1) Vimlapana
- 2) Avsechana
- 3) Upanaha
- 4) Patan
- 5) Shodhana
- 6) Ropana
- 7) Vaikrtapahana

### Result & Discussion :

If we are able to understand the Garbhashaya Grivamukhagat Vrana properly the Nidanapanchaka can be judge at its initial stage only and treated easily. Thus the proper knowledge of Garbhashaya Grivamukhagat Vrana helps in understands the process of manifestation of Garbhashaya Grivamukhagat Vrana disease condition. Also the knowledge of Garbhashaya Grivamukhagat Vrana is helpful for getting the knowledge of Sadhyasadyatva of Disease.

### Conclusion :

The proper knowledge of the Garbhashaya Grivamukhagat Vrana helps in understanding the process of manifestation of disease condition and The knowledge of Garbhashaya Grivamukhagat Vrana is helpful for getting the knowledge of Sadhyasadyatva of Disease.

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