

Ayurvedic Management of cervical Ectopy with Kshara Karma

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ABSTRACT

One prevalent gynaecological issue observed in OPD is cervical erosion. Cervical erosion, a benign disease of the female genital canal during reproductive life, affects about 85% of women. Even if it's not lethal, the patient's psychological imbalance, numerous genito-urinary system-related symptoms, and long-term relationship with the condition require treatment. Menstrual disturbances, reactionary haemorrhages, cervical stenosis, sepsis, cervical perforation, problematic vaginal discharge, and effects on subsequent pregnancy and childbirth are among the complications associated with diathermy, cauterisation, laser therapy, and other local operations on the cervix. Gabhashayagrivagata Vrana can be applied to cervical erosion. By taking into account the Lakshana and Chikitsa of Karnini Yonivyapath, KsharaKarma is able to treat cervical erosion more effectively.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cervical erosion is a condition when glandular cells (also called columnar epithelium) from the "inside" of the cervical canal are found on the "outside" of the vaginal part of the cervix. Squamous epithelial cells are usually seen on the "outside" of the cervix. It is among the most prevalent gynaecological disorders observed in OPD.

Cervical erosion, a benign disease of the female genital canal during reproductive life, affects roughly 85% of women. Even though it's not lethal, the patient's psychological imbalance, numerous genito-urinary system symptoms, and long-term relationship with the illness require attention. Menstrual irregularities, reactionary haemorrhages, cervical stenosis, infection, perforation of the cervix, problematic vaginal discharge, and effects on subsequent pregnancy are among the dangers associated with diathermy, cauterisation, laser therapy, etc.

Mode of Action

Sheetaveerya is the medication used in Yoniprakshalana with Panchavalkala Kwatha; Kashaya Rasa Pradhana aids in the reduction of Yonisrava as well as 'ranaropana and Shodana. The antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties of Panchavalkala Kwatha enable Yoniksharalepa with Apamarga Kshara, which helps Dahan a, Pacana, Darana, Vilayana, Shodana, Ropana, and Shoshana of Karnika, hence relieving the symptoms. The Ksharana and Kshalana Karmas of Kshara gradually spread into the internal strata, eliminating dysplastic cells while simultaneously promoting healthy re-epithelization. The medication Yonipichu with Yashtimadhutaila is beneficial for both Yonivishodhana and Vranaropan.

II. DISCUSSION

The name Karnini Yonivyapath comes from the term Karnika, which refers to have projections that resemble fingers and ears. The formation of Karnika on Garbhashayamukha is the cause of the ailment. Karniniyonivyapath is characterised by the development of Karnika, and Vrana can also be managed similarly. Cervical erosion is a condition where columnar epithelium, which is continuous with that lining the endocervix, replaces the squamous covering of the vaginal aspect of the cervix. It's not an ulcer. "The interplay between the two epithelia" is how it is defined. The underlying tissue visible through a thin epithelium accounts for the reddish hue and distinct edge of an ectpy.

III. CONCLUSION

Yonivyapath, Yoniprakshalan, Yonimukha Kshara Lepa, and Yonipichu are Sthanika Chikitsas in Karnini who have successfully treated cervical erosion.



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