

Study of edtech business

Bhagirathi Dharmi

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I. INTRODUCTON

According to Acharya Charaka, straining during labor in the absence of labor pains signifies Akala, the Vayu impeded by the fetus, with holding Kapha and becoming mixed with Rakta generates Karnika in Yoni, obstructing Raja's passage. Because of the existence of Karnika, this disorder is known as Karnini. Acharya Sushruta explains the pathophysiology of this ailment in a different way, stating that vitiated Kapha combined with Raktacausus Karnika in the yoni. Both Vagbhata have followed Charaka. Acharya Indu, commentator of Ashtangasangraha, while clarifying in the description, says that due to premature ejaculation of fluid caused by untimely straining leads to vitiation of Vata, exacerbated Vata with retaining Kapha and Rakta generates 'Karnika' on 'Garbhashaya dwara mukha' which obstructs the Raja. Madhava Nidana Bhavaprakasha and Yogaratnakar has followed Sushruta.

Definition of Karnika.

Classical texts depict Karnika as a seedling growth of Mansa and many Mansankur, similar to the pericarp of a lotus. According to Indu, a commentator on Ashtang Sangraha, the location of origin is Garbhashaya-dwar mukha, meaning the cervix. The word 'Karnini' in Karnini yonivyapada is associated with gynaecological diseases, including cervical erosion, according to current science. Karnini can be linked to cervical erosion. Cervical erosion causes the cervix to become hypertrophied, congested, and covered with small red projections resembling sprouts (Indu). This erosion is often associated with nabothian cysts, which are small smooth nodular structures. The presence of small sprouts causes the cervix to resemble a barbed wire or small brush. [1-3]

Nidana (etiology) of Karnini Yonivyapada According to Nidana of Karnini Yonivyapada, there are two categories. [4]

1. Samanya Nidana.
2. Vishista Nidana.

1. Samanya Nidana.

The Nidana are accountable for all

Yonivyapada, including Karnini. Acharya Charaka stated in Chikitsa sthana that Yonivyapada cannot exist without Vata vitiation.

Yonivyapada is caused by any factors that vitiate Vata, whether directly or indirectly. Yonivyapada's Samanyanidana is characterized by aberrant dieting and lifestyle habits. Artava anomalies in Bija (sperm and ovum) and Daiva cause diverse Yonivyapada. According to Acharya Sushruta, excessive coitus between a woman with a Suksha body, a frail woman, or a young man with a large penis might lead to various Yonivyapada by vitiating the Vata. Charya Vagbhata suggests that Yonivyapada, a disease of the reproductive tract, is caused by abnormalities in Artava, Bija, and Daiva, as well as an abnormal diet, abnormal body postures, excessive coitus, and use of foreign bodies or substances for sexual pleasure.

2. Vishishtha Nidana

Acharya Charaka and Vagbhata attribute Karnini yonivyapada to a specific etiology known as Akalavahmanaya or 'Akalevahna'. We can describe the etiological factors for Karnini Yonivyapada.

- 1) Mithyachara 2. Pradushta Artava. 3. Bija Dosha. 4) Daiva 5. Akalevahmanaya Or Akalevahana.

Samprapti (pathogenesis) of Karnini yonivyapada [5]

Nidana Sevana
|
Vitiation of Vata (Apana Vau)
|
Vitiation of Yonigata Kapha
|
Sthanika Rakta dhatu dushti
| Formation of Karnika
at Garbhashaya dwara mukha kapha
|
Symptoms due to vitiated vata

Karnini yonivyapada

Samprapti Ghataka

- Dosha-Vata(Apana),Kapha
- Dushya - Rakta Dhatu
- Adhithana - Garbhashaya
- dwarmukha (Cervix)
- Shrotas-ArtavVahasrotas.
- Shrotodushti - Sanga
- Vyadhiswabhaba-Chirkari Sadhyaasadyata - Krichasadya

Cervicalerosion Definition

Clinically it is defined as the development of red velvety area on the portiovaginal is around the external os. Pathologically, cervical erosion is a condition in which the squamous epithelium of the ectocervix is replaced by columnar epithelium which continuous with the endocervix.

Types

According to the process of formation and healing/re-epithelisation, the Cervical erosion can be classified as –

1. Congenital
2. Acquired

Simple Flat Erosion Papillary Erosion
Follicular Cystic Erosion

Etiology

The causes which are held responsible for the Cervical erosion are broadly classified as.

- A. Congenital
- B. Acquired-Physiological Pathological

PREVENTING KARNINI YONIVYA PAD-

By reducing the possibility of dosha vitiation in vata and kapha. Preventing sotha's nidana prevents karnini from occurring. Provide clear directions for maintaining focus during labor and refraining from suppressing natural desires by force. In this approach, we can avoid karnini.

TREATMENT FOR KARNINI YONIVYA PAD

Karnini Yonivyapad is a sickness induced by vitiation of vata and kapha doshas, with dushya being rakta, as shown by samprapti and clinical characteristics. Treatment should aim to balance vata, kapha, shothhar, and raktashodhak through nutrition, lifestyle, and medicine. As a result, the medications with features of use, tikshna, ruksha, snigdha, and shodhana can help in removing or clearing out the karnika.

UTTARBASTI.

- (a) Give Uttar basti with oil treated with jivaniya group of medications during Karnini yonivyapad.[6-7]
- (b) Give basti made from cow urine and medications with katu characteristics.[8-9]
- (c) All methods of lowering kapha should be applied.[10]

PICHU DHARAN-

Oils that suppress vata and kapha should be used in the yoni. Pichu dharana is beneficial for treating small passages overtime. Suramandapichudharana is beneficial in treating kaphaja yonivyapada, including vaginal discharge, itching, and unctuousness. Prepare a tampon using a sterile cotton and gauze. Dip it in lukewarm jatyaditaila. Insert it into the vaginal canal in the posterior fornix of the cervix for 3-4 hours.

YONI PRAKSHALAN-

Yoni prakshalana should be done with kariradi kwath in vaginal discharge. [11] Yoni prakshalana should be done with nyagrodhadikwath mixed with ghrita, milk, and sugar. Aragwadhadikashaya is also effective in kaphaja yonivyapadaprakshalana. Kasisa, triphala, kankshi, amra, jambubija, dhataki with honey is useful in kaphajayonivyapada as yoniprakshalan

YONI-PURANA -

Yoni purana is made with equal amounts of powdered palasha, dhataki, jambu, samanga, moch rasa, and sarja rasa. This is a highly effective therapy for vaginal discharge[12-13]. Applying any kshar (e.g. snuhi kshar, apamarga kshar) followed by yonipichutreated with jatyadighritaorjatyaditail is a clinically proven treatment for karnini yonivyapad.

PATHYA-APATHYA

Every day, eat meals made with yava, sidhu, tail, and abhayarishtha. Pippali, Lauhabhasma, and Hari should be taken in equal quantities with honey[14]. Lasunais recommended for morning usage in any diet. Karnini yonivyapad recommends a diet high in meat and milk for optimal health[15]. Manda is contraindicated for women suffering from yonivyapad[16]

II. DISCUSSION-

Throughout her life, a woman may have many types of vaginal secretions. The vagina

connects the body's external and internal reproductive organs. The vagina's pH balance is acidic, which prevents infections from occurring. Bacteria naturally produce an acidic atmosphere. A healthy vagina generates secretions to clean and regulate itself, similar to how saliva does in the mouth. These fluids are normal vaginal discharge. Interference with the delicate balance of vaginal secretions creates a setting for infection. Common causes of leucorrhea in modern times include cervicitis, vaginitis, cervical erosion, and bacterial vaginosis. Nowadays, cervical erosion is the leading cause of leucorrhea. Ayurvedic classics classify all gynecological illnesses, including cervical erosion, as yonivyapada. Cervical erosion is known as Karnini yonivyapad in Ayurveda. Karnini yonivyapad is caused by excess kapha or vata-kapha dosha. Yonivyapadas, caused by Kapha or Vata-kapha doshas, are the primary causes of Sweat Pradara. Treatment for Karnini yonivyapad involves using medications with kashaya-rasa, kapha-shamaka, and anti-inflammatory properties. As a result, medications with katu, tiksha, or kashaya-rasa dominance are primarily employed both locally and internally.

Probable mode of action of Jatvadi Oil Jaryadi has Anti-bacterial properties, Wound healing activity, anti-inflammatory activity, Cancer chemo-preventive activity, Anti-viral activity, Anti-oxidant activity. Anti-microbial activity

III. CONCLUSION-

Karnini Yonivyapad is similar to Cervical Erosion in modern medicine, but with distinct indications and symptoms. Improving women's health and hygiene can reduce the risk of cervical erosion. Treatment for Karnini Yonivyapad involves the use of medicines with kashaya-rasa and kapha-shamaka properties. Balya chikitsa can help prevent and treat diseases. Anti-inflammatory medications play a significant role in treating Karnini yonivyapad.

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