



Research Article

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ROLE OF AGNIKARMA SHALAKA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GARBHASHAYA GRIVAGATA VRANA (CERVICAL EROSION): A CLINICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Certain diseases may not be life threatening but troublesome and irritating to an individual in day to day routine activity. Garbhashaya Grivagata Vrana (Cervical erosion) is a common condition seen in almost women and in the all age groups. Cauterization is the known treatment for cervical erosion but chances of recurrence of the disease are high and have their own side effects like secondary infertility, bleeding per vagina, infection etc. which may also destroy the healthy tissues. Pichu, Potli, Dhavana, Avachurnana etc. karmas are commonly used for local treatment in various Yoniogas. In special condition, Shastra, Kshara, Agnikarma are given as a choice of treatment. Both karmas yield very good result in treatment of gynaecological disorders. Though the duration of treatment is quite long in local treatment, while special karma like Agnikarma given very quick relief, short duration of treatment, very safe and produce negligible side effects. Aim of the study was to evaluate the efficacy of Agnikarma in Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata Vrana by using medicated AgniKarma Shalaka/Varti. A clinical trial was carried out on 20 patients attending the O.P.D. of the Akhandanand Ayurvedic Hospital, Department of Stri roga and prasutitantra, Ahmedabad have been selected for the present study. All the selected patients were allocated to single group which were treated by Agnikarma. Agnikarma therapy showed highly significant effect ($p < 0.001$) on Yonisrava (white discharge) by 77.27% relief significant effect $p < 0.05$ on signs of in Vaginitis and highly significant effect ($p < 0.001$) on signs in appearance, degree and size of cervical erosion.

Keywords: Garbhashaya Grivagata Vrana, Cervical erosion, Pichu, local and special Karmas, Agnikarma, Agnikarma Shalaka/Varti

INTRODUCTION

Today's Era is more advance and competitive. In this competitive life, the women are 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 vary 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. Female body is one of the most wonderful and complex creation of the nature and the physiology of reproductive system of a woman is different from her male partner to a greater extent as she has to intersperse many functions like achievement of conception, child birth etc. These physiological changes make her prone to pathological disorders. That's why reproductive health is as important as other aspects of health. The health of nation mainly depends upon the health of women because the healthy and happy women lays the first step of a prosperous nation. Any feelings of physical and psychological factor directly influence her attitude and efficacy which adversely affects the family.

Certain diseases may not be life threatening but troublesome and irritating to an individual in day to day routine activity. "Cervical erosion" is one among them increasing day by day and demanding greater concern over it. Bang et al in their study¹ reported cervical erosion to be 45.70% presently 80-85% of women has been computed with cervical erosion. It is a benign condition but if left untreated may leads up to infertility and predisposes to cervical malignancy². It is one of the common chronic diseases in

westernized population and is emerging as a major health problem in the developing world. Cardinal Symptom of this disease is white discharge Per Vaginal which is very common in women and it is a challenge to the Modern practitioner. Other symptoms are backache, dyspareunia, infertility³ and contact bleeding it ultimately leads to psychological problems.

There is no direct description of Garbhashaya Grivagata Vrana in Ayurvedic classics. 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. 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.

In Ayurveda route of treatment; remedies are mainly of three categories as –Antah-parimarjana, Bahir-parimarjana and Shastra-pranidhana along with Nidana-parivarjana is also considered; mainly for in (1) Dosa dusti (Sarva-Dehika) -- Antah(Internal) parimarjana (2.) Local dusti of Dosa-dushya— Bahir (External)parimarjana

It can be performed via local shodhanadi treatment as Dhavana (douche), Avachurnana (dusting) etc. In special condition, Shastra, Kshara, Agnikarma are the choice of treatment. Agnikarma is the 40th aid according to Sushruta. Agnikarma means the accessories like drugs, articles and other substances helpful in act of Cauterization. All the Acharya of Brahattrayi

have enlisted the Dahanopkarma like Pippali, Shalaka, Guda, Ghrit and Madhu etc. According to Sushruta Agnikarma is recommended for Arsha, Granthi, Rakta Srava, Dusta-Vrana and Nadi-Vrana etc condition.⁴ Pippali, Ajasakruta, Shalaka used for the Agnikarma in Twakagata roga. Jamabavaushta Shalaka and other metals (Swarna, Rajat, Tamra, and Loha etc.) should be used in Mamsagata roga.

Considering Garbhashaya Grivagata Vrana as a Twaka Mamsagata roga we have used medicated Agnikarma Shalaka on behalf of Jamabavaushta Shalaka. Keeping, all these points in mind and regarding the nature of disease the present work is an attempt to give cure from this stressful entity via Agnikarma with medicated Agnikarma Shalaka which made by equal quantity of 7 drug Karanj, Yastimadhu, Nimbapatrachurna, Haritaki, Haridra, Vacha, Shudha Gugglu.

Table 1: Drug details of medicated Agnikarma shalaka/varti

Drugs	Rasa	Guna	Virya	Vipaka	Karma	Part used	Pro-portion
Haritaki ⁵ (<i>Terminalia chebula</i>)	Madhur, Amala, Tikta, Katu, Kashaya	Laghu, Ruksha	Ushna	Madhur	Rasayan, Chaksusya Kusthana, sothagna Arshogna, Krimigna	Phala Majja	1 part
Nimba ⁶ (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Tikta	Singdha, Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Pitta Krimi Visha nasak, kustha, gulma, Krimi nasak	Patra	1 part
Yastimadhu ⁷ (<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>)	Mahur	Guru	Sita	Madhur	Pitta Vata Rakta Samak, Vrangna, Vishgna, Shothagna	Root	1 part
Karanja ⁸ (<i>Holoptelia Integrifolia</i>)	Tikta, Kashay	Stam bhaka	Ushna	Katu	Pitta, Krimi, Kustha, Pramehgna	Twak	1 part
Haridra ⁹ (<i>Curcuma longa</i>)	Katu, Tikta	Ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Kapha Pittanasaka, Charmaroga, Prameh, Shotha, Pandu, Varna nasak	Kanda	1 part
Vacha ¹⁰ (<i>Acorus calamus</i>)	Tikta, Katu	Laghu, Tikshna	Ushna	Katu	Kapha Vata Samak, Agni Ganak, Vibandha evam sula nasak, Krimigna	Kanda	1 part
Shuddha Guggulu ¹¹ (<i>Balsamodendron mukul Hook</i>)	Tikta, Kasaya, Katu	Ruksha, Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Kaphaata samak, Vrana- granthi-shotha-krimi- kustha nasak	Niryasa	only for Binding purpose

Selection of drug for Agnikarma having properties like Vranaghna(wound healing), Vedanasthapana (pain reliever),Shothaghna (anti-inflammatory), Krimidhana (anthelmintic), Kandughna (anti-itching), Kusthaghna, have been selected. Above mentioned properties of Agnikarma are most suitable for treatment of Garbhashaya Grivagata Vrana.

Method of Preparation of Agnikarma Shalaka/ Varti

There is a no any direct reference available for how to prepare Agnikarma Shalaka but Acharya Charaka mention Yoni Shodhan varti in kaphaj yonivaypad chikitsa¹². So, for taking this point into consideration we took the fine Churna (Powder) of the seven constituent drugs. These drug powders were obtained from the pharmacy of Government of Gujarat, Rajpipla. Then it was given Bhawana of Nimba patra Swarasa. Thereafter, it was kneaded into fine dough and drawn into Shalaka of 6-10cm lengths and about 1cm thickness. Finally, these Shalaka were shade dried for use.

Aims and objective

To evaluate the efficacy of Agnikarma in Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata Vrana by using medicated AgniKarma Shalaka/Varti.

MATERIALS AND METHDOS

- The patients attending the O.P.D. of the Akhandanad Ayurvedic Hospital, Department of Stri roga and Prasutitantra, Ahmedabad have been selected for the present study.
- The special Performa was prepared incorporating all the signs and symptoms based on Ayurvedic and Modern description.
- A detailed clinical history was taken and complete physical examination of each patient was done on the basis of Performa.

- Prior written consent was taken before the Agnikarma from the Patients after explaining the detail regarding the treatment. Ethical clearance was obtained from the institute.

PLAN OF STUDY

Criteria of selection

- Patients were examined thoroughly both symptomatically and by per vaginal examination.
- The patients were taken for study having the clinical features of Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata Vrana like white discharge per vagina, etc. and also present the cervical erosion by examining per speculum.

Criteria of exclusion

Patient with pregnancy doubtfully diagnostic and with any other chronic illness like-

- Tuberculosis of cervix
- Cervical polyp
- Primary condition of carcinoma of cervix are excluded.

Criteria for Diagnosis

- Age group women mainly in the reproductive age i.e. in age between 20-50 years were selected.
- General through examination was carefully carried out
- Due importance was given to their marital status, menstrual, obstetric and contraceptive history.
- Patients having c/o.
 - Yonitata Srava (White discharge per vaginally)
 - Katishula (Backache)
 - Maithuna Asahiyata (Dyspareunia)
 - Yoni Kandu (Itching)
 - Maithuna Pashchat Rakatsrava (Post coital bleeding)

As per clinical symptoms, but must be having cervical erosion which was diagnosed by per speculum examination was considered and assessment specially prepared research Performa. Per vaginal examination by palpitation and speculum were carried out and details of uterus and cervix were noted.

- Routine pathological investigation of haematology, urine was done. All the manoeuvres described above were repeated after the treatment.
- All the patients were examined weekly once and the changes observed in the symptoms and signs were assessed and recorded in the research Performa.
- To get uniformity in the treatment mainly treatment was started on 6th to 10th day of menses and continued for 1 month.

Groups and Management of Patient:

All the selected patients were allocated to single group which were treated by Agnikarma.

Table 2: Management of Patient

After the proper diagnosis, the total 20 patients of Garbhashaya Grivamukhagata Vrana were managed by	
Drug & Instrument	Agnikarma with Medicated Aganikarma Shalaka/varti
Dose	Depending upon the size and shape of erosion
Duration	1 Sitting & After that Jatyadi Taila Pichu will be applied per vagina once a day for 7 days.
Anupan	-
Route	Local

PROCEDURE OF AGNIKARMA

Purva karma (Pre-Procedure): Thus before starting the Agnikarma, the following Purvakarma must be done-

- The patients emptied her bladder prior to procedure.
- The patients are kept in lithotomy position.
- Removal of pubic hairs.
- Yoni Prakshalana by Panchavalka kwatha.
- Drying of the whole area by the help of sterilized gauze piece.

Pradhan Karma (Main Procedure)

The patient emptied her bladder before the Agnikarma. Antiseptic agent painted vulva and Vagina; sterile limes were placed. Posterior vaginal speculum was introduced inside the Vagina. In multiparous the blade of the speculum was lubricated with oil and introduced from the side of the vaginal outlet, after separating the Labia-minor 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 grasped by Vulsellum and pulled down near the vaginal introitus. After selection, the Cervical-erosion fit for Agnikarma was cleaned by gauze piece. There after Agnikarma Shalaka keeping it over the fire and it is used immediately (without flame) applied to the eroded part.

The Agnikarma was done of Bindu variety and the method of application was from above downward. These are made in radial fashion. No intervening area should be left.

The sign of Samyak dagdha was seen like Talaphalavat or Kapota Varna, the flesh was burnt; assume a bluish brown colour was marked.

After the Agnikarma, the uterine sound or small dilator is passed easily. (To ensure against cervical stenosis.)

Paschiyat Karma (After Procedure)

Once the Agnikarma was completed Jatyadi-taila Pichu was applied over the treated part covered with sterile gauze piece, B.P., Pulse, Temperature, Respiration of the patients were noted and patient was allowed to go her bed in I.P.D. and advised to take rest for 3 – 4 hours to avoid any complication.

Care and observation:

After and during Agnikarma mild pain and slight burning sensation has observed in some of the cases, which have treated only with local application. Usually on the third day, patients have called for observation and inform the patient that there will be excessive vaginal discharge for about 3-4 days.

Abstinence of sexual intercourse for 4-5 weeks

Jatyadi-taila was used in Yoni as Pichu dharana 1-2 times in a day for one week.

Follow up study

- The patients admitted in I.P.D. have daily attended and their general condition has noted and recorded.
- The patients of O.P.D. have checked up weekly once and the changes were observed.
- After 15 days of Agnikarma P/S examination done for observing healing process, colour and discharge and any other findings.
- Follow up study of patients has conducted for one month after the completion of treatment.

CRITERIA OF ASSESSMENT

Finally, the result of the treatment was assessed on the basis of following criteria improvement in clinical condition of the patients as recorded in the research Performa.

Subjective criteria

Results of the treatment were assessed on the basis of relief in -

- Improvement in the gynaecological examination findings.
- Reduction in the Yonigata Srava i.e. (While discharge per vaginally)
- Relief in general and local symptoms like Yonikandu, Katishula, Mutradaha etc.
- Changes in Vrana area i.e. eroded part of the cervix
- Time taken for the healing of Vran

For special attention towards the following points while examining eroded part of cervix.

1. Site of erosion
2. Size of erosion
3. Type of erosion
4. Appearance of erosion
5. Degree of erosion

Above all points were the thoroughly examined.

Subjective criteria

Presence or absence of the symptoms of Garbhashaya Greeva Gata Vrana (cervical erosion) formed subjective criteria. For making the assessment rational and scientific, the symptoms were given grades, according to their severity and presence in the body. (Table 3)

Objective criteria

76-100% - 3

It was assessed by evaluating findings which were carried out at the time of inclusion and initiation of trial in the patient and on the completion of trial. Assessment of therapy was also carried out by comparing values of routine Haematological, Urine and Stool investigations, before and after treatment.

Types of erosion

- Simple flat
- Papillary type
- Follicular type

The gradation system adopted for this purpose (Improvement in the gynaecological examination findings) is as:

Site of erosion: According to site of erosion, whether it is seated at upper lip, lower lip, around os and the whole cervix considered.

Size of erosion: Actual size of erosion was measured, with the help of % scale. Calliper method was not suitable practically as the cervix is deep seated part of the body.

According to % scale system each lip, upper lip 50%, lower lip 50% and right and left half also considered as 25% each. Size was measured, according to spread of diseased area special attention was paid for size.

Assessment of erosion size – Size gradation was scored in % area of erosion.

00-25% - 0

26-50% - 1

51-75% - 2

Appearance of erosion: According to actual colour of erosion and associated with cervical tissue of portion, along with discharge on cervix. (Table 4)

0 - White colour / Normal tissue / No discharge.

1 - Pink/granulation tissue complete/ slight discharge.

2 - Red/No granulation/ Moderate Discharge

3 - Deep Red/ No granulation/Cervix embedded in Discharge

After Agnikarma due to actual burning / destruction / necrosis of tissue colour differs. After 10 days' it shows Blackish red then Dark Red and then pink White.

So that patients considered in case of Agnikarma

Appearance of erosion after Agnikarma

Blackish Red Area - 4

Dark Red (Deep) - 3

Red Cervix - 2

Pinkish - 1

Normal Cervix (Whitish Pink) - 0

Table 3: Objective Criteria for Assessment

SN	Parameter	Criteria	Grade
1	Yonigata Srava (white discharge)	Normal – (No c/o of discharge)	0
		Mild-Occasional discharge (slight wetting of Garments on and off)	1
		Moderate- Wetting of Garments present as stated by patient and on P/S examination white discharge positive.	2
		Severe- Excessive vaginal discharge as stated by patient and outpouring discharge during local examination	3
2.	Yonikandu (Itching Vulva)	Absent	0
		Mild- (Occasional)	1
		Moderate - Disturbs daily routine/ increase after specific time like menstruation micturition etc/relief after medicine.	2
		Severe- Affects routine activity/No relief after taking medicine	3
3.	Katishula (Low backache)	No Pain	0
		Mild - (Occasional) No interference with daily routine.	1
		Moderate –Backache during any effort and forward bending (Interference with daily routine) and relief after taking medicine.	2
		Severe-Excessive/interference with daily routine /No relief after taking medicine	3
4	Udarashula (Pain Lower abdomen)	No Pain	0
		Mild – (Occasional) No interference with daily routine.	1
		Moderate – continuous /Interference with daily routine/Relief after taking medicine.	2
		Severe- No co-operation during P/A and P/V examination and H/o no relief after medicine.	3
5.	Mutradaha (Burning micturition)	Absent	0
		Mild (Occasional)	1
		Moderate – Relief by cold water wash	2
		Severe- Patients wants to avoid Micturition	3
6.	Cervical tenderness	Absent	0
		Only with compression	1
		Rubbing with swabs	2
		Severe (by touch)- patients resists during examination of cervix	3

Table 4: Objective Criteria for Assessment

Grade-I	Grade-II	Grade-III
Superficial involvement of mucous membrane	Deep involvement of eroded area	Very deep involvement of eroded area
Pink to red colour	Red Colour	Deep red
Slight tenderness/No tenderness	Cervical tenderness ++ (Moderate)	Cervical tenderness +++ (Severe)
No or Mild discharge	Discharge (Moderate)	Excessive Discharge

Table 5: Criteria for Assessment of Total Effect of Therapy

SN	Parameters	% relief
1	Cured	More than 75% relief in the signs and symptoms
2	Markedly Improved	51-75% relief in the signs and symptoms
3	Mildly improved	25-50% relief in the signs and symptoms
4	Unchanged	Less than 25% change in the signs and symptoms

Statistical Analysis

The information collected on the basis of observation, were subjected to statistical analysis in term of mean, standard deviation (SD) and standard Error (SE) and by the use of them paired 't' test. The obtained results were interpreted as

Insignificant result - $P > 0.05$

Significant result - $P < 0.05$

Highly significant result - $P < 0.01$ & $P < 0.001$

OBSERVATIONS

In the present study 75% Patients were from the age group 20-30 years, 85% Patients were Hindu and 70% were Housewife, 45% Patients educated up to Secondary level, 60% come from Middle class, 80% doing Moderate type of Work, 65% Patients having Vegetarian diet, 75% having good Appetite, 85% Patients lead a happy home life. 70% Patients are multiparous. Menarche age of 70% Patients is 12-14 years, blood loss during menstruation is Moderate in 50%, 60% Patients have painless menstruation, menstruation is regular in 100% Patients, interval between two menses is 27-30 days in 80%, 50% Patients were having insertion of CuT, 60% Patients were having positive H/O Garbhasrava and Pata, 70% Patients lead a Satisfactory Sexual life, 40% Patients have pitta kaphaja Prakriti.

In chief Complaints, all Patients suffer from Yonigata Srava (white discharge), 25% Patients suffer from Yonikandu (Itching) and 30% Patients suffer from Yonidaha (Burning).

In Associated Complaints, most Patients 85% suffer from Katishula (Back Pain) followed by 30% suffering from Udarshula (Abdominal Pain), followed by 25% suffering from mutradaha (Burning Micuration), 40% suffering from Vibandha (Constipation), 5% suffering from Vandhyatva (Infertility) and Vyavapachhata Raktasrava (Post coital bleeding).

In Per speculum Examination, 100% patients experience while discharge, 30% patients suffer from vaginitis, 95% patients have Parous cervical os, 50% patients have oedematous cervix.

According to nature of discharge and chronicity, maximum no. of patients' i.e. 75% have Sweta Srava (White discharge), 15% patients have Daddhisama Srava (Curdy), 10% have Pitabha (Yellowish) Srava, 60% have Tanu (Thin) Srava, 25% have Phenila Srava, and 55% patients have Pichhila (Stickiness) Srava. According to chronicity wise data shows that 30% patients were having discharge since below 1 year, 50% patients have 1- 2 years., while 20% patients were having discharge per vagina from above 2 years.

Table 6: Status of Erosion

Cervical erosion	No. of patients	Percentage
Size of erosion	0 – 25%	06
	26 – 50%	04
	51 – 75%	02
	76 – 100%	08
Degree of erosion	I	08
	II	10
	III	02
Type of erosion	Simple	13
	Papillary	07
	Follicular	00
Site of erosion	Upper lip	03
	Lower lip	01
	All over	16
	Around os	00

In Per vagina examination, 50% patients have Anti vertex, Anti flex, Normal size, freely mobile. A maximum of 75% patients have tenderness in cervix, 70% have firm cervix and minimum of 30% have soft cervix. In 20% patient's blood oozes on touching the cervix.

RESULT

Table 7: Effect of the therapy on cardinal and associated symptoms of Garbhasaya Grivagata Vrana (Cx. Erosion)

Symptoms	B.T.	A.T.	Mean	% Relief	S.D.	S.E.	T	P
Yoni-Srava	2.2	0.5	1.7	77.27	0.73	0.16	10.38	<0.001
Yonikandu	0.6	0.2	0.4	66.67	0.68	0.15	2.63	<0.05
Yonidaha	0.35	0.1	0.25	71.43	0.55	0.12	2.03	>0.05
Katishula	1.55	0.5	1.05	67.74	0.76	0.17	6.19	<0.001
Udara shula	0.55	0.2	0.35	63.64	0.59	0.13	2.67	<0.05
Mutra daha	0.25	0.05	0.2	80.00	0.52	0.12	1.71	>0.05

Agnikarma therapy showed highly significant effect ($p < 0.001$) on Yonisrava (White discharge) by 77.27% relief and Katishula (Back Pain) by 67.74% relief. Significant effect (< 0.05) was found on Yonikandu (Itching) at 66.67%, Udarashula (Abdominal Pain) at 63.64%. Therapy showed insignificant effects (> 0.05) on Yonidaha & Mutra daha (Burning).

Table 8: Effect of the therapy on signs of Garbhasaya Grivagata Vrana

Sign signs Sign	B.T.	A.T.	Mean	% Relief	S.D.	S.E.	T	P
Vaginitis	0.45	0.15	0.3	66.67	0.47	0.11	2.85	<0.05
Erosion Appearance	2.05	0.45	1.6	78.05	0.75	0.17	9.49	<0.001
Erosion Degree	1.55	0.3	1.25	80.65	0.85	0.19	6.57	<0.001
Erosion Size	2.8	0.4	2.35	85.71	1.04	0.23	10.11	<0.001

BT: Before Treatment, AT: After Treatment

Agnikarma provided significant effect $p < 0.05$ on signs of in Vaginitis and highly significant effect on signs in appearance, degree and size of cervical erosion. 78.05% relief in appearance, 80.65% in degree and 85.71% relief in size.

Table 9: Overall effect of the therapy on all symptoms and signs of Garbhasaya Grivagata Vrana (Cervical erosion)

Symptoms	% Relief
Yonitaha Srava (white discharge)	72.27%
Yonikandu (Itching Vulva)	66.67 %
Yonidaha (Burning)	71.43 %
Katishula (Backache)	67.74 %
Udarshula (Abdominal pain)	63.64%
Mutradaha (Burning Micturition)	80%
Sign	
Vaginitis	66.67%
Cervical Erosion Appearance	66.67%
Erosion Degree	80.65%
Erosion Size	85.71%

Table 10: Overall effect of treatment

Result	No. Patient -20	Percentage
Completely Cured	17	85%
Markedly Improved	01	5%
Moderately Improved	01	5%
Unchanged	01	5%

Over all maximum number of patient's i.e.85% of patients were completely cured. 5% markedly improved and 5 % patients moderately improved. Only 5 % of patients remained unchanged

- Removal of diseased part via heat (Vrana shodhana)
- Destroys deep seated infection
- Smoke arising from the Agnikarma destroys infection.

DISCUSSION

There is no direct reference of Garbhashaya Grivagata Vrana in Ayurvedic classics, there is much similarity between vrana and Garbhasaya Grivagata vrana as –

- Cause of Vrana—Agantuja and Nija
- Srava, Vrana and associated symptoms
- Line of treatment.

The symptomatology of the cervical erosion resembles with the Kapha-Pitta Vrana. Hence, in this study the cervical erosion is considered as Kapha Pitta Vrana situated in the yoni. Agnikarma is one of the aids advocated for treating the Vrana No. 40th.¹³ Agnikarma does Vrana shuddhi via Sravaharana, Vikruta-Mamsa Dahana. As told as Agni purifies local tissue via reduction in the infection, i.e. with Agnikarma there is no danger of Pakbhaya (Infection) of Vrana.

Agnikarma Karmukta / Prayojana (Purpose)

Vranashodhanartha (Making free from undesirable healing factor), Vranaropanartha (Healing), Sirasankochanartha (Local astringents)¹⁴ Chedanartha (Expectorant), Dosha Shamana Hetu¹⁵, Vayumarga Avrodhanartha. Agni being Ushna and Tikshna in guna does the action of

1. Vrana Shodhana via Sravaharana Vikruta- Twak & Mansa Dahana
2. Sankochana of Sira
3. As told Agni purifies local tissue via reduction in the infection

Mode of Action

The Agnikarma is done properly that is Samyaka Dagdha then it itself well cures the Vrana but still the medicinal properties of the medicated Dagdha Karma Varti is also positive in this direction. Medicated Agni Karma Shalaka used for Agnikarma the content of Shalaka/Varti are Haridra, Haritaki, Yastimadhu, Karanja, Nimba, Vacha and Guggullu which are having Vranaghna, Shothaghna, Krimighna Shosaka properties. The drug possesses Ushna, Laghu, Ruksha Guna and Katuvipaka which reduces Srava (Discharge). Sheeta Virya, Tikta Rasa helps to correct the Pittadusti. Being Kasaya Rasa and Ushna Virya Kaphahara, Kledashosaka which will do Shodhana and Ropana of Vrana. Agni being Ushna, Tikshna, Guna so it corrects the healing process.

CONCLUSION

Considering easiness of treatment with symptomatic and curative base within short period Agnikarma treatment showed more effective and statistically significant results. According to degree of Vrana first-degree erosion was easily cured.

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