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AYURVEDIC MANAGEMENT OF UNEXPLAINED PRIMARY INFERTILITY IN ELDERLY WOMAN - A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy at advanced maternal age (age >35 years old) is considered a risk factor for adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes. Yet, pregnancies of advanced maternal age have become more prevalent over the last few decades. Fertility potential, quality and quantity of ovum decreases with the advanced age. Ultimately the couple is left with the only option of IVF with a donor egg. The cause of infertility is unexplained most of the times. In *Ayurveda* proper functioning of *Rutu* (ovulatory period), *kshetra* (garbhashaya), *Ambu* (Nutrition), *Beeja* (Sperm or Ovum) are prime factors for formation of *Garbha*. Ayurveda explained wide range of protocols and medicines for the management of Vandhyatva. Ayurvedic management gives a new hope in women by strengthening body's own self-healing and balancing mechanism and also helps to improve the quality of oocytes. In this case report patient of aged 37 years suffered with primary infertility since 3 years of married life with regular menstrual cycle and no comorbidities consulted for *Ayurveda* treatment. She also had complaints of multiple joint pain and stiffness since 6 years. From detailed history symptoms of *agnimandya*, *ama* and *vata*, *pitta* involvement noticed. *Vata* is the prime factor for causing Vandhyatva. She had treated with Shodhana ie Udwartana, Virechana and Yoga Basti followed by Shamana chikitsa concentrating for Garbha Sthapana. The outcome of Ayurvedic intervention was conception of the patient within 6 months of treatment.

KEYWORDS: Unexplained Infertility, Shodhana, Vandhyatva, Conception.

INTRODUCTION

Infertility is a complex disorder with significant medical, psychosocial and economic aspects. Both the prevalence and number of patients seeking treatment of infertility are increasing day by day. Conception depends on fertility potential of both male and female partner. The male is responsible in about 30-40 percent, the female in about 40-55 percent and both are responsible in about 10 percent cases. The remaining 10 percent, is unexplained inspite of thorough investigations with modern technical knowledge. ^[4]

In *Ayurveda* also age is an important factor for conception as mentioned in Bhavaprakasha *vayo adhika stree* is *varjya* for conception.^[5] Research has shown that as age advances it impacts the quality of ovum as well as leads to congenital abnormality in foetus. Even though conception occurs, elderly women with Rheumatoid

Arthritis are at high risk of several complications including pregnancy induced hypertension, diabetes mellitus, instrumental deliveries, malpresentations, prolonged labour, increased caesarean section, antepartum and post partum haemorrhage. [6]

Hence in Ayurveda in patient who have unexplained infertility preconceptional care in the form of *Shodhana* and *Shamana Chikitsa* will not only helps in conception but help in uneventful pregnancy period.

To correct the *apana vayu* and to achieve the healthy *kshetra*, *shodhana* followed by *shamana* and *garbhasthapana chikitsa* is followed in the present case study.

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CASE REPORT

A female patient of age 37 yrs age and her 38yrs old husband both with no comorbidities presented with complaints of inability to conceive Kalabyraveshwara Swamy Ayurvedic Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Bengaluru. In 3 yrs of married life, irrespective of unprotected sexual life, she has not conceived. On interaction with the couple it was found that there were no contributing factors for not having conception. She had complaints of multiple joint pain ie b/l elbow, b/l wrist, b/l knee joints associated with swelling which was more in b/l wrist joint and stiffness since 6 yrs. The condition was aggrevated during morning hours, cold season and relieved during afternoon hours. Her menstrual cycle was regular and bleeding period was for 4 days with dysmenorrhea on first 2 days. In the coital history no abnormalities were detected. No contraceptive measure was adopted.

Past History

Medical History- Nothing significant Surgical History- Nothing significant

Mensrual History

Age of Menarche- 14yrs Menstrual Cycle-Regular Interval-30-35 days Duration-4-5 days White discharge-Absent Foul smell-Absent Clots-Absent Dysmenorrhea- Absent

Personal History

Diet- Mixed Appetite- Reduced Bowel- 1 time per day Micturition- 3-4 times per day Sleep- Disturbed

EXAMINATION

Prakruti- Vata Pitta

Vikruti- Vata Pradhana tridosha

Sara- Madhyama Samhanana- Madhyama Satva- Madhyama

Satmya- Madhyama

Ahara shakti- Jarana shakti- Avara

Abhyavarana shakti- Avara Vyayama Shakti – Avara

Vaya- Madhyama

Pramana- Madhyama

ON GENERAL EXAMINATION

Built- Moderate

Pallor/Icterus/Cyanosis/Clubbing/Lymphadenopathy/Oed

ema- Absent BP- 110/70mmhg Pulse Rate- 72/min Height- 152cm

Weight- 55 kgs

SYSTEMIC EXAMINATION

CVS-S1,S2 heard, no murmur
CNS- Conscious, well oriented
RS- Normal bronchovesicular sound heard
P/A – Soft, non tender, no organomegaly
Per vaginal and per speculum examinations were normal.

INVESTIGATIONS

Semen analysis of husband yielded normal results. All the routine investigations including biochemical, haematological reports were done

Rheumatoid factor- 23.27(High) on 10/2/23

Anti ccp antibodies->200 LDL-120mg/dl(High) CRP- 10.4mg/L Vitamin D3 - 24.6ng/ml Serum urea- 9mg/dl Serum creatinine- 0.5mg/dl Uric acid – 3.6mg/dl

Other reports were normal.

INTERVENTION

Date	Treatment given	Shamanoushadhi
14/2/23		Tab Chitrakadi Vati(a/f)
		Tab. Agnitundi Vati (b/f)for 15 days
1/3/23	Snehapana with guggulu tiktaka ghrita for 5 days	
	Sarvanga Abhyanga with Mahanarayana taila f/b	
	bashpa sweda for one day	
	Posted for Vamana karma	
11/4/23		Tab Chitrakadi Vati(a/f)
		Tab <i>Agnitundi Vati(b/f)</i> for 7 days
18/4/23	Snehapana with guggulu tiktaka ghrita for 5 days	
	Sarvanga Abhyanga with Mahanarayana taila f/b	
	bashpa sweda for three days	
	Posted for Virechana karma	
31/5/23	Planned for Yoga Basti	Tab.Folvite-0-0-1(a/f)
	Niruha basti with	Tab.Repromed-1-0-1(a/f)
	<i>Madhu-</i> 5gm	For 30 days

	Saindhava-10gm	
	Kalka-Shatapushpa kalka-3g and shatavari churna-	
	3gm	
	Kashaya-Erandamooladi Kashaya-300ml	
	Anuvasana Basti with Mahanarayana taila-75ml	
28/6/23		Tab.Pushpadhanwa rasa-1-0-1(a/f)
		Phalaghrita1tsp-0-1tsp with milk(a/f)
		Stree Vyadhi hara rasa -1-0-1(a/f) for 30 days

Patient had relief in her symptoms like multiple joint pain, stiffness after the treatment.

Patient came with UPT +ve on 22/8/23

(LMP-16/7/23)

Advised to continue Tab.Folvite-0-0-1(a/f) Phalasarpi- 1tsp-0-1tsp with milk for 1 month



MODE OF ACTION

Pushpadhanwa rasa contains Dhatura, Bhang, Yashti Madhu, Shalmai, Nagavalli, Abraka Bhasma, Rasa Sindhoora, Naga Bhasma All the Bhasmas in Pushpadhanva Rasa have Tridosha shamaka, Deepana and Pachana properties due to which the basic step of

Agnimandya involved in the Samprapti is relieved. Hence, correction of Dhatvagni occurs leading to proper formation of Rasa dhatu. This results in proper formation of Upadhatu ie Artava.^[7]

Stree Vyadhihara rasa contains Sootikabharana rasa, latakaranja beeja, Shatahva beeja choorna, Karpasa Shunthi, Maricha, moola churna, *Pippali* Sootikabharana rasa includes Swarna Bhasma, roupya Bhasma, Tamra Bhasma, Pravala Bhasma, Shuddha gandhaka. Vatashamaka property is found in all the Bhasmas. Thus, Vata dushti, the pivotal cause for Artavavaha Srotasa dushti is acted upon by the Vatashamaka property of all the bhasmas. Thus, the Prakruta karmas of Vata like Vyuhana, Sanghatakara, Vibhajana, Rasa-rakta samvahana, Utsarjana karma are all restored resulting in proper Beejotpatti and Beejotsarga, Swarna and Roupya bhasmas with their Madhura, Snigdha properties bring about Dhatu poshana and Bala vardhana.

Kustha. Tagara, Vacha, Haridra, Daruharidra, Madhuka, Meda, Triphala, Katurohini, Payasya, Hingu, Kakoli, Vajigandha, Shatavari, Ghrita, Ksheera are the contents of Phalaghrita which are mainly Tikta, Madhura and Katu rasa, Laghu, Snigdhaguna, both Katu and Madhuravipaka and also Ushna and Sheetavirya drugs. It also has Dipana, Pachana, Lekhana, Shothahara, Anulomana, Krimighna, Balya, Prajasthapana and yoni Pradoshahara actions. [8]

Mode of action of shodhana incorporated here

A female who menstruates regularly but does not conceive should be treated in accordance to doshas as mentioned "पुष्पं तु जायते यस्याः फलंचापि न विद्यते । तस्य दोष विकारांच ज्ञात्वा कर्म समारभेत।" [9]

Vamana drugs by vertue of their nature increases the agneyatva in body by nirharana of kapha. Virechana helps in improving quality of beeja as mentioned in Kashyapa Samhita "Virechanena beejam bhavati kaarmukam", [10] In Vandhyatva Niruha basti is considered as amrutopamam as it is vatashamaka, [11] and helps in conception as vata is prime factor in all stree rogas. The drugs choosen for niruha basti here are eranda moola, shatahva, shatavari which are mainly vatahara, agneya in nature which helps to increase the quality of beeja. Anuvasana basti which is indicated in the conditions like alpa pushpa, Nashta pushpa, beeja akarmanyata. It cures yoni dosha and apana vata dushti facilitating conception.

DISCUSSION

Chronic inflammation combined with compromised central tolerance can culminate into auto immune disease like rheumatoid arthritis Concomitantly reproductive failure could result from an activated immune system or by anti ovarian antibodies. [12] Ama formed at the level of Jataragni and Dhatvagni which causes many pathological events in the body and it is main cause for all diseases. [13] It further detoriates agni, obstructs srotas, vitiates dhatus and upadhatus like artava On due consideration to this and also for the purpose of conception Deepana, Pachana, shodhana followed by

shamana chikitsa is incorporated here. Various modalities have been mentioned for the treatment of Vandhyatva. Selection of treatment which is appropriate according to the classics is based on doshabala and vyadhi bala. Initially the Agni was corrected with Dipana Pachana drugs. Chitrakadi Vati acts ats at level of Koshta. Snehapana was done by Guggulutiktaka Ghrita as it acts as Tridoshahara and also possess Lekhana property. The classical pattern of a Shodhana administration can be adopted to obtain maximum therapeutic effect with due consideration to Vyadhi bala and Vyadhita bala.

CONCLUSION

Infertility has increased tremendously in the past decade and this is due to the result of a combination of social, environmental, psychological, and nutritional factors. Ayurvedic treatment gives a new hope in elderly women with its own potency of the drugs. The treatment of Infertility comprises of administration of Panchakarma therapies followed by Shamnoushadhas which does Dhatuposhana, stimulate ovaries for Folliculogenesis and producing healthy oocytes. Phalasarpi and Pushpadhanwa Rasa are the best herbal preparations for infertility. Thus shodhana followed by shamanoushadhi can be incorporated in the treatment of vandhyatwa according to yukti of physician as stated in Bhela Samhita "vamanam virechanam chaiva bastiraasthaapanam tathaa tasmaat kaarayet streenaam kaarayanti prasiddha prasaranti vai". [13]

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