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Cervical Erosion - Correlation and Interpretation in Ayurveda

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ABSTRACT

Cervical Erosion (CE) is characterized by denudation or destruction of Squamous Epithelium of ectocervix and replacement by Columnar Epithelium. The etymology of Vrana goes as, “Vrangatravichurnane”, meaning any pathology causing vichurnana, or the destruction of the part of body is considered as Vrana. This is similar to the pathology of Cervical Erosion. Further this pathological correlation establishes the type of Vrana w.r.t Dosha and the Dhatu (owing to the type of srava and vedana). Accordingly pathological diagnosis of **Cervical Erosion** is **Vata Kaphaja –Mamsagata Garbhashayamukha Gata Vrana (GGV)**. The CE is clinically characterized by white discharge per vagina with Nabothian cysts on examination, which matches “karnikakaragranthi” and shleshmasrava of **Karnini-Yoni-Vyapt (KYV)** as Clinical Diagnosis. Thus with the critical analysis of Cervical erosion with Shat kriya kaala of Vrana pathology and lakshanas of Karnini Yoni Vyapat, the correlation to the Disease entity (CE) is derived.

Key Words Cervical Erosion, Garbhashayamukha Gata Vrana, Vrana Kriyakala, Karnini-Yoni-Vyapat

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INTRODUCTION

The nomenclature of a disease gives the physician an insight regarding the aetio – pathological factors, which in turn guides the management of disease. Hence a disease can be named from both the clinical and pathological angle thus giving a set of nomenclature for one particular infirmity. In this regard, an attempt is made to analyse the Dosha-Dhatu Vaishamya in Cervical Erosion, and possible Ayurveda correlation for Pathological and Clinical nomenclature is derived.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVE

1. Analysis of the disease entity Cervical Erosion
2. Pathological Correlation of Cervical Erosion in Ayurveda
3. Clinical Correlation of Cervical Erosion in Ayurveda

CERVICAL EROSION¹

Cervical Erosion is a condition where squamous epithelium of ectocervix is replaced by columnar

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epithelium, which is continuous with the endocervix².

Aetiology :

The two main causes of cervical erosion is mentioned in text are the following

- (1) Congenital –Present at birth in about one third of cases. Persists only for a few days until the level of estrogen derived from mother falls.
- (2) Acquired (i) Hormonal – High levels of unopposed estrogen
- (ii) Infection – Due to Chronic Cervicitis

Signs and Symptoms

The lesion may be asymptomatic, however, the following symptoms may be present -1.Vaginal Discharge (mucoïd) 2. Vulval itching 3. Contact Bleeding 4. Backache, Pelvic pain (Due to chronic cervicitis)

Internal Examination reveals.

- 1. Bright red area surrounding and extending beyond the external os in the ectocervix.

- 2. Cervical Stenosis in chronic cases.
- 3. Nebothian Follicle

Complications: Secondary Amenorrhea,PID, UTI, Infertility, Cervical cancer

PATHOLOGICAL CORRELATION OF CERVICAL EROSION

“Gatravichurnana³”, explained earlier, is ultimately responsible for the “Gatravivarnana” i.e change in the normal colour of the part of the body affected. This condition is similar to red eroded area of Cervix, which is further confirmed by PAP Smear. Hence called as the PrajananVrana⁴ or specifically coined as GarbhashayamukhaGataVrana (GGV). Further the specific type of Vrana is considered w.r.t the signs and symptoms.

Nidanapanchaka of GGV

Nidana:

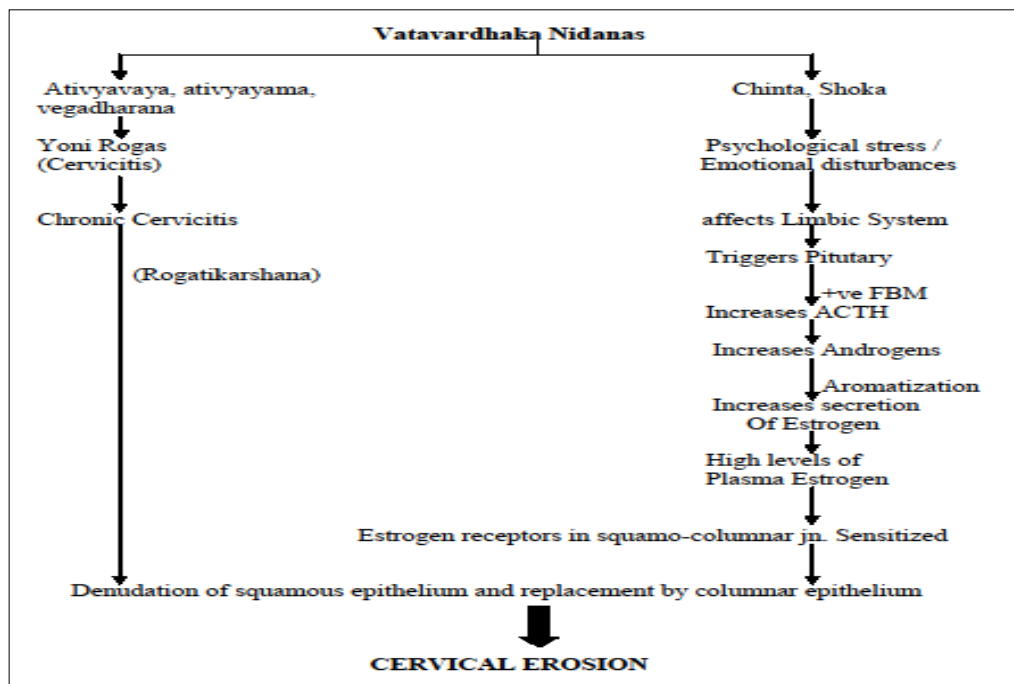


Figure 1 Vata Vardhaka Nidana as the etiology for Cervical Erosion.

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Figure 1 discusses the Vata Vardhaka Nidanas interpreted as Chronic cervicitis and Manasika doshas leading to C.E. (when considered as Vata- Kaphaja Vrana)⁵.

Figure 2 discusses the Kaphavardhaka Nidanas interpreted as Hyper estrogenic state leading to C.E (when considered as Vata- Kaphaja Vrana) as hormonal aetiology due to Fatty – Guucose rich diet⁶.

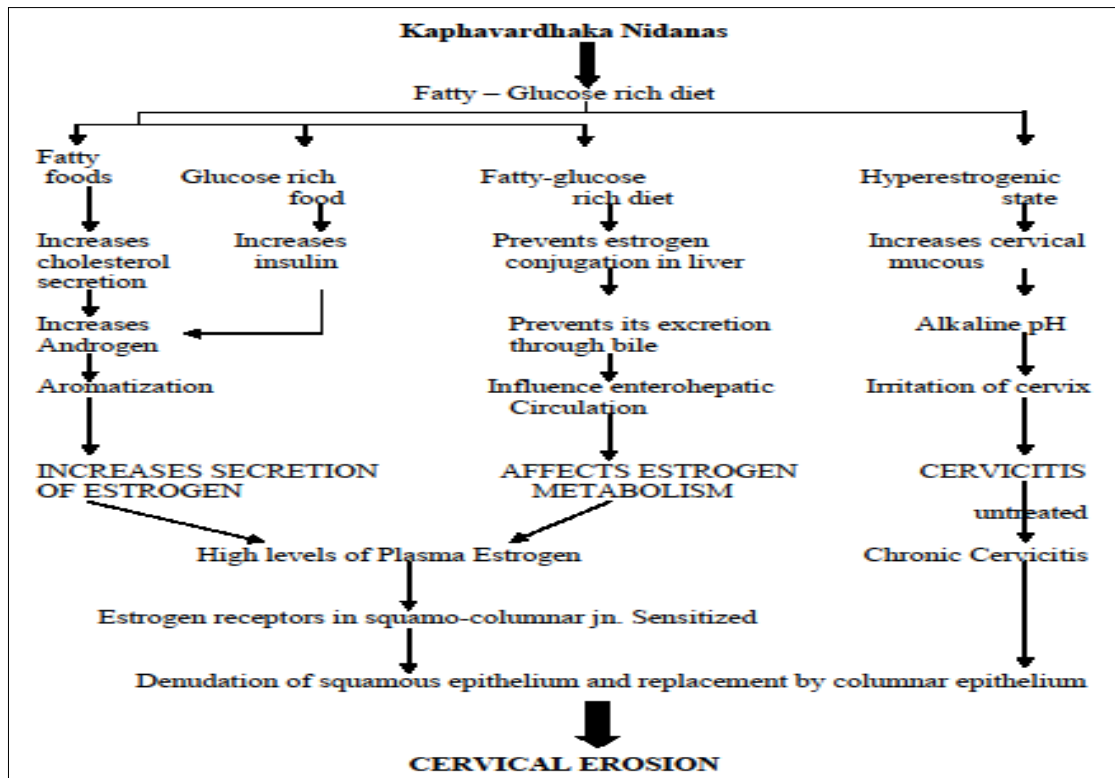


Figure 2 Kapha Vardhaka Nidana as the etiology for Cervical Erosion

Lakshana⁷ :

Table 1 Lakshanas of Vataja, Kaphaja and MamsagataVrana which Correlates with Signs and Symptoms of C.E

Vatakaphaja GGV Lakshanas	VranaLakshanas due to Kapha	Mamsagata GGV LLakshanas
VranaLakshanas due to Vata	VranaLakshanas due to Kapha	
Aruna varna Vrana, Vedana in the Kati – Udara, MMAithunasahishnuta.	Shukla sheeta, guru, pandu, p Pichchila, kanduyuktasrava	Sandra , shweta, pichchila, saSarpiprakashasrava.

Table 1 lists the lakshanas of the vataja kaphaja and Mamsa gatavranawich exactly manifest as the signs and symptoms of C.E. **Akruti of GGV:** Vritta GGV as Dushta Vrana : Vrana associated with Putigandha, kandu, daha **GGV as Shuddha Vrana:** Absence of srava in Vrana, Pidaka manifested in Vranaoshta (Nebothian Cysts – manifest at the transformation zone as a result of

healing of Erosion (Re epithelialization). This can be compared to the specific feature, - ‘Pidaki’ one of the lakshanas of Shuddha Vrana) **VranaSadya Asadhyata:** Sadhya “Prajane Vranah” **Vrana Upadrava:** Jwara **Vrana Chikitsa:**Varti Chikitsa - Vrana Shodhanaropana.

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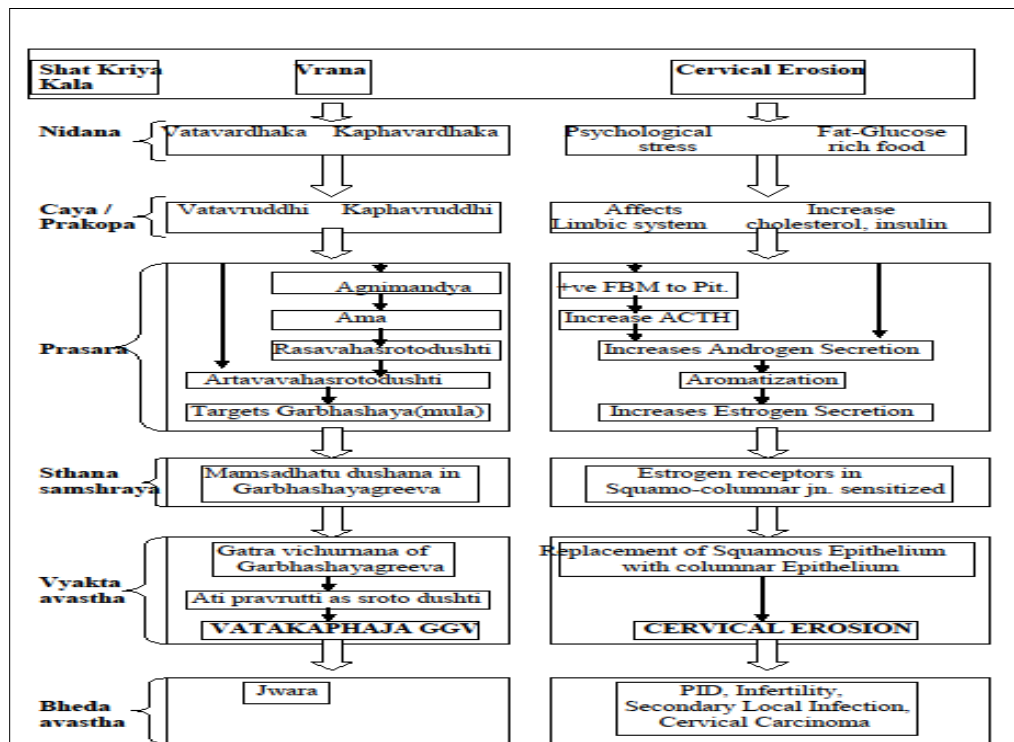


Figure 3 Correlation of Shat Kriya Kaala of Vrana (Vatakaphaja) with Cervical Erosion Lakshana⁹–

Figure 3 in detail discusses the correlation at each stage of shat kriya kala of Vrana with pathogenesis of Cervical Erosion . Thus with the above contemplation, **Vatakaphaja – Mamsagata Vranac** can be considered as the **Pathological Diagnosis** of Cervical Erosion

CLINICAL CORRELATION OF CERVICAL EROSION

Karnini Yoni Vyapat(Sub Type of Shleshmala Yoni Vyapat; Vata-Kaphaja Yoni Vyapat) exhibits Cardinal feature of Yoni gata “ShleshmaSrava” and “Karnikayonou” which is also the clinical feature of Karnini Yoni Vyapat.

KYV Nidana

Bija Dosh⁸ (SamanyaNidana of Yoni Vyapat) – Relates with Congenital cause of CE

AkalaVaahana during Prasava – Erosions caused due to straining during labour, relating with infection as a cause of CE.

KYV SadyaAsadhyata :Sadhya

KYV Upadrava: Rajomargaavarodhini, Vandhyatwa

Table 2 lists the lakshanas of the Karnini Yoni Vyapatwhich exactly manifest as the signs and symptoms of C.E.

KYV Chikitsa: Shodhana Varti (Sthanika Chikitsa)

Thus with the above contemplation , **Clinical Diagnosis** of Cervical Erosion is related to **Karnini Yoni Vyapat.**

Table 2 Signs and symptoms of Karnini Yoni Vyapatwhich Correlates with Signs and Symptoms of C.E.

DISCUSSION

The exclusive concept of multiple approach towards the diagnosis (w.r.t pathology and Clinical symptoms) of a particular disease entity is unique to Ayurveda. It helps the Vaidya to know the Samprapti of a disease and treat

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accordingly. Acharya Carakaemphasising the importance of analysis of pathological derangement in a disease, he quotes that, not all diseases are identified with a nomenclature, a

Symptoms of KYV	Signs of KYV
Shleshma Sravara	Karnika in the yoni pradesha (Karnikaiti Karnikakaara Granthi, Mamsakandi, Mamsankura, Padmakarnika, Cakrika)
Pichchila Sraava	These terms in <i>Tika</i> explain the word, Karnika which exactly relates to Nabothian Cyst/ Follicle
Kandu	Garbhashaya dwarasam varana – Cervical Stenosis Rajomargaa varodhini – Secondary Amenorrhea Shukrasya Apratigraha- Infertility

wise Physician should analyse the Doshic derangement of a disease to understand the Samprapti and hence should formulate the treatment based on his Yukti.

It is in recent days that Modern Bio Science has pointed towards the importance of Pathological Diagnosis. Accordingly, in the present day, Cervical Erosion is analysed under the broad heading of CIN Concept.

Cervical Neoplasia¹⁰ (CIN)/ Cervical Dysplasia(CD)/Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion(SIL) is the abnormal growth of cells on the surface of the cervix that could potentially lead to cervical cancer, more specifically precancerous transformation of cells of the cervix.

The pathology of CE in particular is under the following category of CIN .CIN Grade I / Mild CD/ Low grade SIL

The Samprapti Ghataka of Cervical Erosion is as follows.

Dosha : Vata, Kapha

Dushya : Dhatu – Rasa, Mamsa

Upadhatu- Artava

Srotas: Rasavaha, Mamsavaha, Artavavaha

Srotodushti: Atipravrutti

Agni: Jatharagni

Ama: Jatharagnijanya

UdbhavaSthana: Amapakvashaya

Sanchar Sthana: Sarvashareera

Adhithana: Garbhashaya

Vyaktasthana: Garbhashayamukha

RogaMarga: Bahya

Sadhyasadhya: Sadhya

CONCLUSION

With the above interpretation, the correlation of Pathological Diagnosis of CE is Vatakaphaja – Mamsagata Garbhashayamukha Gata Vrana and the correlation of Clinical Diagnosis of CE is Karnini Yoni Vyapat.

Hence, it can be said that, the description and clinical application of “Tri-Sootra” (Hetu-Linga-Aushadha) in Ayurveda, is in more detail and much scientific than present day bio medicine. We know that “Samprapti Vighatanameva Chikitsa”, thus, every Vyadhi must be analysed at the level of Samprapti as this helps us in formulating treatment principles for the disease.

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