



REVIEW OF JATAYADI TAIL PICHU IN KARNINI YONIVYAPADA (CERVICAL EROSION)

Dr. Neelam Verma*¹ and Prof. (Dr.) Kalpna Sharma²

¹P.G. 3rd Year Student, Department of Prasuti Tantra Evam Stree Roga, Rishikul Ayurvedic Medical Collage, Haridwar-249401, Utrakhhand.

²Head of Department of Prasuti Tantra Evam Stree Roga, Rishikul Ayurvedic Medical Collage, Haridwar-249401, Utrakhhand.

***Corresponding Author: Dr. Neelam Verma**

P.G. 3rd Year Student, Department of Prasuti Tantra Evam Stree Roga, Rishikul Ayurvedic Medical Collage, Haridwar-249401, Utrakhhand.

Article Received on 09/08/2019

Article Revised on 30/08/2019

Article Accepted on 20/09/2019

ABSTRACT

Cervical erosion is one of the commonest gynecological diseases which includes large section of women among her reproductive age group and needs medical attention and non surgical treatment. In modern system its treatment done with diathermy and cryosurgery which has various side effects like cervical stenosis, accidental burns, etc. In *Ayurveda* science treatment of *Karnini Yonivyapada* by *Kaphahara Chikitsa. Jatayadi Tail Pichu* (B.P.M.K.-47/90-95) which have property of *Sodhana, Ropana, Stambhana, Kaphghna, Sheshmhara, Mansapkarshana, Shodhana* and facilitate the re-epithelization of new healthy stratified squamous epithelium on ectocervix. The word *Karnini* derived from *Karnini* which refers to 'having ears' related to ears barbed furnished with knot etc. It means round protuberance or small brush like structure. It appears to be muscular structure covered with small sprouts or knot growing over cervix. *Karnini* can be compared with cervical erosion. In cervical erosion the cervix becomes somewhat hypertrophied, congested and covered with small red projection resembling sprouts (described by *Indu*), this erosion is often associated with Nabothian cysts which are small pea sized smooth nodular structures.

KEYWORDS: *Karnini Yonivyapada*, Cervical erosion, *Jatayadi Tail Pichu*.

INRODUCTION

A women undergoes various physical and physiological changes during her reproductive period that is from menarche (Onset of menstruation) to menopause (Cessation of menstruation). Clinically cervical erosion is defined as erosion and discharge per vagina, the discharge however varies in character from mucoid to mucopurulent when associated with some infection enter through the columnar epithelium, because the columnar epithelium having less power of resistance to infection than the normal stratified squamous epithelium covering the other symptoms which may be associated are contact bleeding or post coital bleeding, dyspareunia, pruritis vulva, backache, lower abdominal pain, burning micturition, sickness feeling psychological upset, infertility etc.

According to *Acharya Charaka* in *Chikitsasthana* due to straining during labour in the absence of labour pains, the *Vayu* obstructed by fetus, with holding *Kapha* and getting mixed with *Rakta* produces '*Karnika*' in *Yoni*, which obstructs the passage of *Rakta(Raja)*. Due to presence of *Karnika* this condition is termed as '*Karnini*'.

Acharya Sushruta Uttarsthana says that vitiated *Kapha* along with *Rakta* produces *Karnika* in *Yoni*. Other features of vitiation of *Kapha* i.e. unctuousness and itching etc. Are also present.

It is further described by *Acharya Charaka* that *Yoni* of woman afflicted with *Doshas* cannot retain *Sukra* hence the female become infertile, besides she can also suffer from *Gulma. Arsha, Pradara* and other disorders of *Vata*.

These all symptoms and some complication of *Karnini Yonivyapada* are also described in cervical erosion explained in modern gynecological text books. Thus the *Karnini Yonivyapada* described in *Ayurvedic* text books can be correlated with cervical erosion.

Jatyadi Tail ingredients

1. *Jati*(Leaves): *Jasminum officinale*, Oleaceae
2. *Nimba*(Leaves): *Azadirachta indica*, Meliaceae
3. *Patola* (Leaves): *Trichosanthes dioica*, Cucurbitaceae
4. *Madhuyasthi* (Root): *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, Leguminosae
5. *Haridra* (Rhizome): *Curcuma longa*, Zingiberaceae

6. *Daruharidra* (Root): Berberis aristata, Berberidaceae
 7. *Manjistha* (Root): Rubia cordifolia, Rubiaceae
 8. *Karanja*(Leaves): Pongamia pinnata, Leguminosae
 9. *Kustha* (Root): Saussurea lappa, Compositae
 10. *Kutaki* (Root): Picrorhiza kurroa, Scrophulariaceae
 11. *Padmakh* (Beejmajja): Prunus cerasoides, Rosaceae
 12. *Lodhra* (Stembark): Symplocos racemosa, Symplocaceae
 13. *Haritaki* (Fruit): Termanalia chebula, Combretaceae
 14. *Nilophar* (Panchang): Nymphaea stellata, Nymphaeaceae
 15. *Sariva* (Root): Hemidesmus indicus, Asclepidaceae
 16. *Naktamala* (Seed): Pongamia pinnata, Leguminosae
 17. *Tuttha*: Copper sulphate
 18. Honey bee wax
 19. Seasasum oil

Pharmacodynamic properties of contents of *Jatyadi Tail*.

S.N.	Plant name	Rasa	Guna	Veerya	Vipaka	Doshkarma
1	Jati	Tikta, Kashaya	Laghu, Mridu, Snigdha	Ushna	Katu	Tridosh-har
2	Nimba	Tikta, Kashaya	Laghu	Sheet	Katu	Kapha-pitta shamak
3	Patola	Tikta	Laghu, Ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Tridosh-shamak
4	Madhuyasti	Madhur	Guru, Snigdha	Sheet	Vata-pitta shamak	
5	Haridra	Tikta, Katu	Ruksha, Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Tridosh-shamak
6	Daruharidra	Tikta, Kashaya	Laghu, Ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Kapha-pitta shamak
7	Manjistha	Tikta, Kashaya, Madhur	Guru, Ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Kapha-pitta shamak
8	Karanj	Tikta, Kashaya, Katu	Laghu, Tikshna	Ushna	Katu	Kapha-vata shamak
9	Kustha	Tikta, Katu, Madhur	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna	Ushna	Katu	Kapha-vata shamak
10	Kutaki	Tikta	Ruksha, Laghu	Sheet	Katu	Kapha-pitta shamak
11	Padmakh	Kashaya, Tikta	Laghu	Sheet	Katu	Kapha-pitta shamak
12	Lodhra	Kashaya	Laghu, Ruksha	Katu	Sheet	Kapha-pitta shamak
13	Haritaki	Panchrasa (lawanvarjit)	Laghu, Ruksha	Ushna	Madhur	Tridosh-shamak
14	Nilophar	Kashaya, Madhur, Tikta	Laghu, Snigdha, Picchil	Sheet	Madhur	Kapha-pitta shamak
15	Sariva	Madhur, Tikta	Guru, Snigdha	Sheet	Madhur	Tridosh-shamak
16	Naktamal	Tikta, Katu, Kashaya	Laghu, Tikshana	Sheet	Katu	Kapha-vata shamak
17	Bluevitriol	Katu, Kashaya, Madhur	Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Kapha-pitta shamak
18	Tila	Madhur	Guru, Snigdha	Ushna	Madhur	Tridosh-shamak

Action of drug used in *Jatayadi Tail*

1	Vrana shodhan	Jati, Nimb, Patola, Daruharidra, Haritaki, Til
2	Vrana ropana	Jati, Nimb, Patola, Daruharidra, Haritaki, Til, Manjistha, Lodhra
3	Kusthaghana	Jati, Kustha, Padmakh, Lodhra, Haritaki, Sariva, Manjistha
4	Kandughana	Jati, Nimb, Madhuyasti, Padmakh, Naktamal
5	Jantughana	Nimb, Kustha, Haridra, Kutaki, Naktamal
6	Vrana pachan	Nimbpatra, Haridra
7	Vedana sthapana	Patola, Kustha, Haritaki, Til, Daruharidra, Padmakh, Naktamal
8	Putihar	Nimb, Kustha
9	Daha prashman	Nimb, Padmakh, Sariva, Nilophar
10	Rakta- sthabhaka	Lodhra, Til, Madhuyasti, Haridra, Daruharidra, Padmakh, Nilophar
11	Rakta- prashadak	Nimb, Jati, Haridra, Karanj, Padmakh, Naktamal, Haritaki
12	Rakta- shodhak	Patola, Manjistha, Karanj, Kustha, Kutaki, Sariva
13	Vishaghana	Sariva, Nilophar

Mode of action of *Jatyadi Tail*

According to *Sushruta- Pichu* helps in *Lekhana Karma* and thus removes slough. The *Tail* preparations used in *Yonpichu* are more effective in curing gynaecological diseases because vaginal permeability is greater to lipophilic drugs than to hydrophilic drugs. Generally absorption of low molecular weight of hydrophilic drugs is much more than large molecular weight of lipophilic drugs. The classical drug '*Jatyadi Tail*' is one of the best drugs of *Ayurveda*, advised for local application in the management of *Vrana*. *Jatyadi Tail*- It contains flavonoids, tannins, steroids, alkaloids and glycosides

which helps in faster healing of wounds. The oil is anti microbial, anti bacterial and non- irritant.

Acharya Bhavmishra has described this oil for the management of all kinds of *Vrana* in *Bhavprakashya Madhyama Khand* in chapter 47, '*Vranashothadhikaar*.' Describing the effectiveness of this oil *Acharya* mentions that with the use of this oil necrosed and dead tissue (*Dushta mamsa*) is removed and finally the wound is healed by virtue of its *Shodhana* and *Ropana* properties. In *Ayurveda* science looking into the pathogenesis of this disease and *Ayurvedic* treatment of *Karnini Yonivyapada* the *Kaphahara Chikitsa* with

Kshara which have property of *Lekhana*, *Shodhana*, *Ropana*, *Stambhana*, *Kaphghna* and so many properties and *Jatyadi Tail* which have property of *Vatashamak*, *Shlesmhara*, *Mansapkarshana*, *Shodhana* and *Ropana* and its base is *Tila Tail* so it has property of *Yonivishodhana*. All these properties facilitate destruction of columnar epithelium and facilitate the growth of new healthy stratified squamous epithelium on ectocervix.

18. Howkins And Bourne; Shaw's Textbook of Gynaecology; Elsevier Publication; 14th Edition, 2008.

REFERENCES

1. Acharya Priyavat Sharma, Dravya guna vigyan, IInd, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 2015; 2nd: chapter, 178.
2. Dr. Manasi Deshpande and Dr. Arvind Deshpande, Dravya guna vigyan, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, 2016; IInd: 77.
3. Acharya Priyavat Sharma, Dravya guna vigyan, vol IInd, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 9nd chapter, 2015; 697.
4. Dr. Manasi Deshpande and Dr. Arvind Deshpande, Dravya guna vigyan, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, 2016; IInd: 106.
5. Shri. Bapalala G.Vaidhya, Nighantu Aadarsha, Vol IInd, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 2009; 559.
6. Acharya Priyavat Sharma, Dravya guna vigyan, vol IInd, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 2015; sixth chapter, 537.
7. Dr. Manasi Deshpande and Dr. Arvind Deshpande, Dravya guna vigyan, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, 2016; IInd: 209.
8. Dr. Manasi Deshpande and Dr. Arvind Deshpande, Dravya guna vigyan, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, 2016; IInd: 119.
9. Acharya Priyavat Sharma, Dravya guna vigyan, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi seventh chapter, Sukrasodhan, IInd: 572.
10. Dr. Manasi Deshpande and Dr. Arvind Deshpande, Dravya guna vigyan, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, 2016; IInd: 280.
11. Acharya Priyavat Sharma, Dravya guna vigyan, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, first chapter, Vedanasthapan, 2015; IInd: 43.
12. Dr. Manasi Deshpande and Dr. Arvind Deshpande, Dravya guna vigyan, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, 2016; IInd: 233.
13. Bhatla Neerja; Jeffcoate's Principles of Gynaecology; Arnold Publications; 6th International Edition.
14. Bhatta Krishnaram; Siddhabhesajamanimala; Edited with Vaishwanara Hindi commentary; Chowkhamba
15. Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, 3rd Edition Reprint -2003
16. Dawn C.S.; Textbook of Gynaecology And Contraception; Dawn Books, Calcutta; 12th Edition, Reprint, 1997.
17. Dutta D.C.; Textbook of Gynaecology; New Central Book Agency, Calcutta; 3rd Edition, 2001.