

TUBAL BLOCK; ACCORDING TO AYURVEDA

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ABSTRACT

The present study is an effort to understand the condition according to Ayurvedic principles. Correlating fallopian tubes with the Artavavaha (Artava-bija-vaha) Srotas, its block is compared with the *Sanga Srotodushti* of this Srotas. Acharya Charak's opinion that newly discovered diseases should be understood in terms of *Prakriti*, *Adhishthana*, *Linga*, and *Aayatana*, is followed, to describe this condition. An effort has been made to evaluate the role of all the three Doshas in producing tubal blockage, with classification of the disease done as per the Dosha.

KEYWORDS: *Vandhyatva*, Tubal blockage, *Yonivyapada*, Infertility, *Rati-janya Vikara*, PID.

INTRODUCTION

Modern science is based on the *Pratyaksha Pramana* Only while Ayurveda does Consider the *Anuman* as well as the *Aaptopadesh*, with *Pratyaksha*.

In Ayurveda, the anatomical description is gross and based on the various Principles like *Srotasa*, *Dhatu*, *Marma*, *Srotasa* recognized as the structural and functional unit of the body. They are designed to carry specific material, molecules, impulses, emotions and thoughts under unique holistic Coordination. This it is crystal clear that any organ and bodily structure must be under the Umbrella of any one of *strotamsi* and according to these fallopian tubes are considered as *Artavavah Srotas* as described by Acharya Sushruta.^[1] These are two in numbers and having roots in *Garbhashaya* and *artavavahi Dhamanis*, injuries to which causes *Vandhyatva* (infertility), *Maithunasahishnuta* (dyspareunia) and *Artavanasha* (anovulation). Here Considering *Artava Bija vaha srotas* as the fallopian tube and *Artava* as Ovum as and injury to this can causes Infertility.^[2,3]

Pathogenesis of tubal ayurveda block according to ayurveda

Pathogenesis of any disease is initiated with accumulation and vitiation of Doshas. Acharya Charak has given space to understand any disease On basis of *Prakriti* (*dosha/ root cause*) *Adhishthana* (*Dushya/Dhatus*), *Linga* (signsand symptoms) *Ayatana* (Nidan). Hence effort is made to described Tubal block in terms of *Prakriti*, *Adhishthana*, *linga* and *Ayatana*.^[4,5]

1) Prakriti (Dosha) / Root cause

The root Cause of any disease is vitiation of one or more of the three doshas^[6,8]

Vata dosha: Vilation of *vata* can be considered as most important cause of tubal block because of its *Ruksha*, *Daruna* and *Khara* properties it causes *sankocha* i.e., stenosis/ constrictions of fallopian tubes.^[9]

Kashyapa has mentioned *vandhyatva* under the *Nanatmaja vikar* of *Vata*.^[10]

Chakrapani a has considered *Vata* the *Nimitta karana* of *Garbha* by saying

" भेस्ता कर्ता; एतम् च शरीर उत्पत्ती काले^[11]

Kapha dosha: Is another Dosha responsible for tubal block for its *Avarodhaka* and *Shophajanaka* properties.

Sushruta stated that *Puya* (suppuration) is not Possible without *Kapha dosha*.^[12]

These *shopha* (inflammation) and *puya* (Pus) are the most important factors for tubal block

Pitta dosha: Most of the tubal blockages are the consequence of urogenital infections and vitiation of *Pitta* can be considered there.

Pitta increased with its *drava guna*^[13] produce edematous changes in tubes and leas to inflammation by causing *Paka* which ultimately Create blockage in fallopian tubes.

Hence tubal block is not manifestation of vitiation of any specific *dosha* rather Sometimes an interplay of multiple

doshas and sometimes the sequel of vitiation of single *dosha*.

2) *Adhishthang (Dushya/ Place)*

- *Garbhashaya* is *Adhishthana* of this condition and it is only place of *Doshic* vitiation.
- Sushruta has Considered four factors essential for Conception^[14]
 - 1) *Ritu* (Proper period i.e., Ovulatory period)
 - 2) *Kshetra* (Genital organ i.e. uterus)
 - 3) *Ambu* (Nourishing substance)
 - 4) *Beeja* (Gamets)

Therefore, *Garbhashaya* is *Kshetra* for *Garbhadhana*. Fallopian tubes being part of the uterus itself are definitely the component of the *kshetra*.

Hence talking Consideration of views of different Acharyas *Garbhashaya* (uterus along with fallopian tubes and Cervix) can be considered as *Adhishthana* of *Doshas* in several cases of infertility and which doshas are localized in fallopian tubes leads to tubal block.

3) *Linga (lakshan/ Clinical features)*

- Tubal blockage is neither a complaint nor diagnosed in females not presenting with infertility, Infertility is always the presenting complaint and investigations may lead to diagnosis of tubal blockages.
- Thus, *Vandhyatva* is only Cardinal feature of tubal block.
- The other features of tubal blockage may be explained by features of all those diseases that can lead to tubal block and thus terminate into *Vandhyatya*.
- Following are some types of *Vandhyatva* explained by different acharyas which can be caused due to tubal blocks.

According to acharya Charaka and Harita^[15-17]

- 1) *Apraja/ Anaptya*: Primary infertility can be due to tubal block.
- 2) *Sapraja/ kakvandhya*: Secondary infertility - Most important cause behind this type of infertility is due to post-partum infection of reproductive organs, which results into tubal blocks
- 3) *Dhatukshaya*: Can be considered tuberculosis affecting reproductive organs mainly fallopian tube along with lowered immunity & making her susceptible for recurrent infections. Both conditions may finally lead to tubal lumen Occlusion result into infertility.
- 4) *Ajatrajasa*- coitus before menarche for infertility here is reason, The cause of infertility is neither structural abnormality nor any hormonal imbalance or anovulation. Rather such condition can be due infections of genital organ developed after the Coital act. Because coitus is always a factor for the change in Ph of vagina, which leads to growth of bacteria and causes infectious of genital tract. If this

infection ascends towards upper genital tract known as PID; not treated properly lead to tubal blockage.

Tubal blockage in *yonivyapada*

- 1) **Charaka^[18] & Vagbhata^[19]**: As a have considered infertility as a complication of *Yonivyapada* & according to modern science tubal blockage is complication of PID. Thus, tubal blockage can be taken as complication of that *Yonivyapada*, which are comparable to PID on the basis of symptoms.
- 2) ***Pittala yonivyapada***: *Daha* (Burning), *Paka*, *Jwarotpatti* (fever), *puti gandhi strava* (foul smelling discharge), *Bhrisha-Ushna kunapagandhi strava* (excessive hot foul-smelling discharge) can be compared with the infection of reproductive tract.
- 3) ***Tridoshaja yonivyapada***: Considered as acute infection of reproductive tract developed due to infection of this system itself or Secondary to another systemic disorders.^[20]
- 4) ***Aticharana yonivyapada*^[21-23]**: Vaginal inflammation caused by excessive coitus associated with infertility. Charakachrya has stated *Vata* as dominant factor for this condition.
- 5) ***Paripluta yonivyapada*^[24-26]**: all its factures are Suggestive of PID. *Vata* and *pitta doshas* are responsible for this condition. “ग्राम्यधर्म कजा भुषम “(dyspareunia) is important feature here.
 - As dyspareunia is peculiar feature of salpingitis and salpingitis leads to tubal block.
- 6) ***Vipluta*^[27]**: it is characterized by '*Nity vedana*' and it indicates *Vatika* disorder. *Vata dosha* causes *samkocha* (stenosis) of genital tract here mainly fallopian tubes leads to tubal block.

Ratijanya Vikara and Tubal blockages

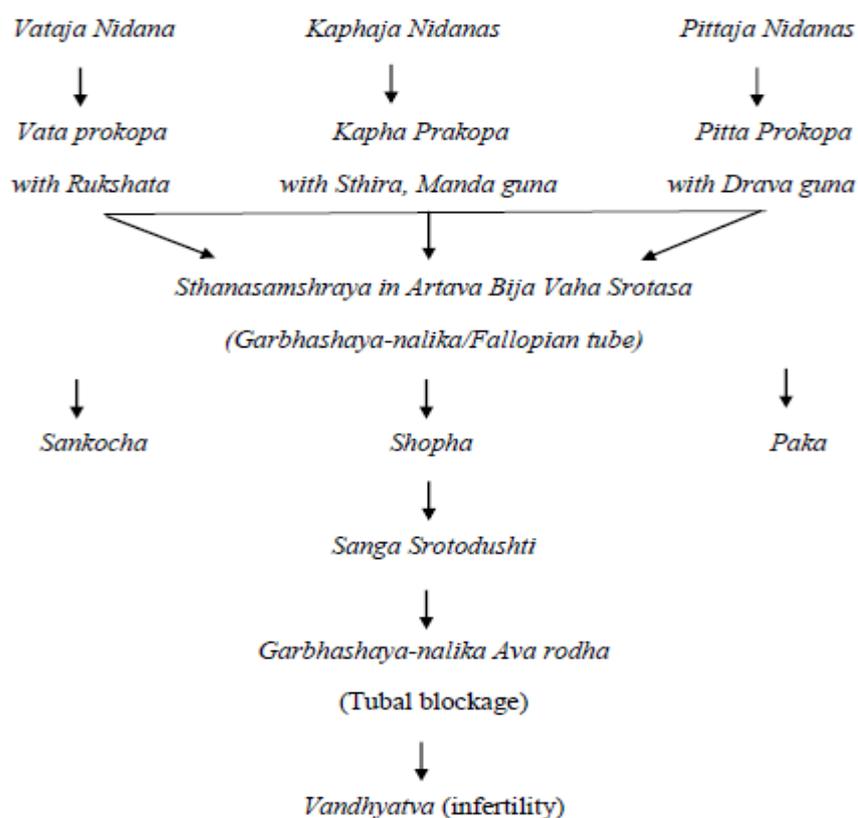
- Venereal considered diseases or STDS are also consider very important etiological factors of tubal blockage.
 - Upadamsha is vyadhi explained by Sushruta can be in corporate several Venereal diseases found in present era.^[28]
 - As gonorrhoea is Considered one of the most common causative factors for tubal block, *Upadawsha* can be assumed as STD which gives rise to Tubal Block and infertility.
- 5) ***Nidana (etiological factors)***
 - As all the diseases are caused by Doshas only
 - There are two types of *nidana*
 - *Samanya Nidana*: factors which are responsible for vitiation of doshas.
 - *Vishishta Nidana*: diseases that can complicates into tubal blocks.

- **Samanya nidana:** All types of dietary & living habits, seasonal & diurnal stated as factors which Vitiates doshas are stated as *samanya Nidana*.
- **Vishishata nidana:** The etiological factors of all those types of *vandhyatva*, *Yonivyapada*, *Artavadusti*, *Ratijanya vikara* can be incorporated in vishista nidana

Samprapti ghataka :

Dosha	<i>Vatapradhana Tridosha</i>	Udbhavasthana-	<i>Amapakvashaya</i>
Dushya	<i>Rasa, Rakta, Artava</i>	Srotodushti-	<i>Sanga</i>
Agni	<i>Dhatvagni</i>	Vyaktisthana-	<i>Garbhashaya</i>
Srotasa-	<i>Artavavaha(Artava-Bija-Vaha)</i>	Sadhyasadhyata	<i>Krichhrasadhya</i>

Samprapti (Pathogenesis) of tubal blockage induced infertility in ayurveda



CONCLUSION

Thus, the fallopian tube is the *Kshetra* of *Garbhadhana* and is quite near to the *Artavavaha (Artava-Bija-Vaha) Srotas*, as it carries the gametes before and the zygote after fertilization. Although, *Bandhyatva* caused by fallopian tube blockage is not mentioned in Ayurveda directly, it can be understood by collecting all the disorders, where it can be assumed to be either an underlying cause (some types of *Bandhyatva*) as a complication (some *Yonivyapada*, *Artavadushti*, *Asrigdara*, *Rati-janya Vikara*). Tubal blockage can be understood in terms of *Prakriti*, *Adhishthana*, *Linga*, and *Aayatana*, as advocated by *Charaka*. *Bandhyatva* caused by tubal block is a *Krichhrasadhya*, *Pakvashayottha Vyadhi* with *Daruna Bala*, and finds *Adhishthana* in the *Sharira* and can be caused by both the *Nija* as well as the *Agantuja* etiological factors. It seems to be a *Vata* dominated *Tridoshaja Vyadhi*, where *Kapha* can be

another dominant *Dosha*. Hence, local instillation by Intrauterine *Uttar Basti* of *Vata Kaphashamaka* and *Tridoshaghna* drugs with *Sukshma*, *Sara*, *Katu*, *Ushna*, and *Pramathi* properties can be helpful to remove the blockage and to restore the tubal functions.

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