# INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

**Review Article** 

ISSN: 2320 5091

**Impact Factor: 5.344** 

IAM

# ROLE OF NASYA KARMA IN STREE VANDHYATVA (FEMALE INFERTILITY) - A REVIEW

#### Divya Pawar<sup>1</sup>, Sameer Gholap<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Post Graduate Scholar <sup>2</sup>Associate Professor and Guide, Department of Prasuti Tantra Avum Striroga, SMBT College and Hospital, Nandi Hills, Dhamangaon, Igatpuri Nashik, Maharashtra, India

Email: divi.pawar94@gmail.com

#### ABSTRACT

According to Ayurveda Having no Baby is described as Vandhyatva and Infertility in Modern science. Infertility is a main issue in today's era. Many couples go for IVF, Surrogacy and many more with very little benefits. Nearly 10-14% of individuals are belonging to the reproductive age group are affected by Infertility. Its rate is constantly increasing due to change in lifestyle, High pollution, Socio-economic cause and enormous amount of stress. Ayurveda explained wide range of protocols and medicines for the management of Vandhvatva. In Avurveda four factors are mentioned Rutu, Kshetra, Ambu, Beeja should be in proper state in order to achieve conception and complete the pregnancy successfully. Fertility is an occurring necessity and is assumed over whelming importance from time immemorial. Also, not all couples who desire a pregnancy will achieve one spontaneously and a proportion of couples will need medical help to resolve underlying fertility problems. The main causes of Infertility are Tubal block, PCOD, PID and endometriosis. Infertility is considered as a public health issue world wise by world health organisation. Ayurveda is a branch of Medicine which has been serving for humanity since ancient time by both preventive and curative aspects. Nasya an ayurvedic procedure helps in Infertility by acting on hormones thus producing Aim and Objective: To understand Female Infertility in both Ayurvedic and Allopathic perspectives., To understand Nasva role in Stree Vandhvatva (Female Infertility). Methodology: Reviewing the Female Infertility and Role of Nasya in it through Avurvedic classics, commentaries also recently published books and Research journals and modern science literature, the collection done and attempt to get co-relation between Ayurveda and Modern literature. Conclusion: - Motherhood is the biggest gable in the world. There is an ancient saying 'Aputryasya'. Nasya is the best treatment modality to treat the infertility which is mainly produced by the hormonal imbalance. Administration of Nasya during menstrual period causes Yoni Shoshana, it means that nasya is having the capacity to reach up to the Yoni Bhaga.

Keywords: Stree Vandhyatva, Female Infertility, Nasya Karma etc

## INTRODUCTION

Infertility is a condition in women's life which indicates inability to procreate. Infertility is generally defined as one year of unprotected intercourse without conception. Sub-infertility is described as Women or Couples who are not sterile, but exhibit decreased reproductive efficiency<sup>[1]</sup> Conception depends on the fertility potential of both the Female and Male partner. The major cause in Infertility is Female factor which is 40-55% <sup>[2]</sup>. Female factors are Ovarian, Tubal, Cervical, Uterine and Endometrial factors (FIGO). Female Infertility due to tubal blockage is the second most furnishing factors (FIGO). The only option left for Couples suffering from tubal infertility are Reconstructive Tubal Surgery, In Vitro Fertilization and Embryo transfer (IVF-ET). Both procedures are time consuming, invader and not always under the financial manageable of the majority of population in India. It is a social stigma where the female partner is blamed to marital disharmony<sup>[3]</sup>. In the present scenario of the rapid advancement in technology, Infertility is still a problem which been present since many years and years. Many factors are responsible for Female Infertility which are Tubal Factors about 40% [4], Ovarian factor 0.5%, Cervical factor 20% And Uterine factor 10%. Also 30-40% in female <sup>[5]</sup> and 10-30% in male are the causative factors seen. According to *Shabdakalpataru* a woman who has hindrance of any kind in normal process of conception is termed as *Vandhya*. For healthy progeny Pumbeeja (Shukra) and *Streebeeja* (Artava) are important<sup>[6]</sup> *Artavanasha* is due to *Avarana* in *Artavavaha Srotasa*<sup>[7]</sup>. According to ancient scholars, *Nasya* is said to be one of the effective therapeutic regimens to overcome Infertility.

#### Stree Vandhyatva: -

According to *Sushruta, Vandhya* is a woman who has lost her *Artava* i.e. menstruation. *Vagbhata* explains that the congenital under development or deformity of female genital tract is the cause of *Vandhya Bhela* stated that *Vata* is responsible for *Vandya*<sup>[8]</sup>. In *Ayurveda* four *Garbha sambhava samagri* (Essential components) are given as *Rutu* (Period near to ovulation or healthy menstrual cycle), *Kshetra* (Healthy Uterus), *Ambu* (Healthy *rasa dhatu* i.e. healthy food) *and Beeja* (Ovum and sperm), their abnormalities affect the formation and development of *Garbha*<sup>[9]</sup>. Failure of these causes *Vandhyatva*,

Abhighata	Doshabhighata to Artavahasrotasa produces Vandhyatva along with Dyspareunia, Amenorrhoea.	
Sadbhavas	Any Vikriti in Shadbhavas – Matrija, Pitrija, Atmaja, Satmyaja, Rasaja and Sattwaja causes	
	Vandhyatva.	
Artavadosha	Dushtarva leads to Anovulation.	
Shodhana	As a complication of Shodhankarma destruction of Beeja and Pushpa in female occur and causes	
Karma	Vandhyatva.	

#### Types -

Charaka	1. Vandhya		
	2. Apraja		
	3. Sapraja		
Harita	4. Kakavandhya (1 child)		
	5. Anapatya (No child)		
	6. Garbhasravi (Repeated abortion)		
	7. Mritavatsa (Repeated stillbirth)		
	8. Balakshaya (Lossof strength)		
	9. Vandhya due to Balabastha, Garbhakoshabhanga and Dhatukshaya.		

Harita has mentioned Mrutavatsa means still birth and Garbhastravi i.e. miscarriage or spontaneous abortion as a type of Vandhyatva<sup>[10]</sup>. Chikitsa of Infertility is done by SanshodhanaKarma (vamana, virechana, Basti etc) and use of various Artavajanana drugs such as Phalaghrita, Phalakalyanaghrita, Chandraprabha vati, Shatapushpa, Shatavari and Lashuna etc. Virechana helps in Strotasashuddhi (Cleaning of doshas) and Shamanakarma by giving Kanchanar Guggula, VarunadiKashaya and Pushpadhanva Rasa which are Garanthihara, Bhedaniya, Lekshaniya, Vrushya and Deepaniya etc.

## Samprapti :-

Dosha –Tridosha with Vata (Apana and Vyana), Dhatu –Rasa, Rakta, Upadhatu –Artava, Agni –Sthanika (Local) Agnimandya, Strotasa –Artavavaha, Srotodushti –

## Sanga, **Udbhavasthana** –Pakvashaya, **Adhisthana** – Tryavartava Yoni, **Vyaktisthana** – Beejagranthi, **Marga** –Abhyantara

### Infertility

Infertility is defined as a diseases of the reproductive system defined by the failure to achieve a clinical pregnancy after 12 months or more of regular unprotected sexual intercourse<sup>[11]</sup>. If a couple fails to conceive following a previous pregnancy despite cohabitation and exposure to pregnancy (In the absence of contraception, breastfeeding or postpartum amenorrhoea) for a period two years it is Secondary Infertility this is also known as Secondary Sterility<sup>[12]</sup>. In India prevalence of Primary infertility was estimated to be approximately 3% whereas Secondary Infertility is 8%<sup>[13]</sup>.

#### Causes, Investigations And Management <sup>[14]</sup> :-

Aetiology	Investigations	Management
Tubal cause	<ul> <li>Hysterosalpingography or sonosalpingography</li> <li>Falloscopy</li> <li>Salpingography</li> <li>Laparoscopic chemotubation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Adhesiolysis (Lap.)</li> <li>Tuboplasty</li> <li>Hysteroscopic cannulation and balloonoplasty</li> <li>If failed or not feasible</li> <li>IVF/Gif +</li> </ul>
Ovulation	<ul> <li>Ovulation monitoring by ultrasound (BBT, BBI) EB for tuberculosis</li> <li>Abnormal</li> <li>Hormonal study</li> <li>FSH, LH, Prolactin</li> <li>E<sub>2</sub>, P level</li> <li>Thyroid and diabetes</li> </ul>	Clomiphene, letrozole     Failed     ↓     FSH, LH, GnRH
		Positive, No response ↓ ↓
		Response if failed IVF Donor egg
		Adoption ↓
Other causes	Ultrasound, MRI, SSG, hysteroscopy	Treat the cause

### Nasya

## Nasikaye hitam tatra bhavo va yata Nasadeshaha | (Vachaspati)

According to Vachaspati the word Nasaya means being in the nose or the things beneficial to the nose. Acharya to Acharya Sushruta medicines or medicated oils administered through the nose is known as Nasya<sup>[15]</sup>. Nasya is considered as the gateway of Sirah<sup>[16]</sup>. Shringataka marma formed by the union of Siras (Blood vessels) supplying to Ghrana (Nose), Jinhva (Tongue), Akshi (Eye) and injury to this marma is fatal. Indu has mentioned Shringataka as a 'Shirasu Antarmadhyam'. Acharya Sushruta states that excessive eliminative might cause *Mastulunga Strava* (Flow of CSF out of the Nose)<sup>[17]</sup>

## Pathway <sup>[18]</sup>-

Drug Through nasal route (gateway of Head)

Reaches the Shringataka marm (Siro Antarmadhyam)

Spread thought the *siras* of nose, ear, eyes and tongue.

*Nasya* works in nervous system, Endocrine system and some psychological disturbances. The morbid *Doshas* of *Urdhwajatrugata*. Thus, *Nasya* works in the disorder of Central regulates hormones from Hypothalamus which minimizes

## DISCUSSION

Female infertility is upcoming problem in today's era. Medicines reaches to Sringataka marma and from there it spreads to various strotasa. It is Best method to eliminate and alleviate the vitiated Dosha of Urdhwajanga. It enters the general blood circulation after absorption which pooling into venous sinuses of the brain via inferior ophthalmic vein. This absorption gets directly into CSF. It is known that peripheral olfactory nerves are connected with the limbic system of drain including Hypothalamus. Limbic system is concerned with multifunctional capillaries including behavioural aspects of human being and control over endocrine secretions. Experimental stimulation in certain cells of hypothalamus and amyloid complex. Keeping the head in lowered position and retention of medicine in nasopharynx help in providing sufficient time for local drugs. After Nasya hand massage enhances drug absorption. It stimulates Hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis. Thus helps in Stree Vandhyatva (Female Infertility)<sup>[19]</sup>.

# CONCLUSION

Motherhood is the biggest gable in the world. There is an ancient saying '*Aputryasya'*. *Nasya* is the best treatment modality to treat the infertility which is mainly produced by the hormonal imbalance. Administration of *Nasya* during menstrual period causes Yoni Shoshana, it means that *nasya* is having the capacity to reach up to the *Yoni Bhaga*.

## REFERENCES

- Fritz Marc A. and Speroff Leon. Clinical Gynecologic Endocrinology and Infertility, 8th edition: Gurgaon; 2011.P 1137.
- 2. D. C. Dutta edited by Hiralal Konar, Textbook of Gynaecology, 7th International edition, New Delhi, Jaypee brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd., 2016, Ch- 17, Infertility, p-186.

- 3. M.N. Shubhashree. Researches on Female infertility. Ayurvedline. 2012; p 12:70-7.
- 4. D.C. Dutta edited by Hiralal Konar, Textbook of Gynaecology, 7th International edition, New Delhi, Jaypee brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd., 2016, Ch- 17, Infertility, p-222.
- D.C. Dutta edited by Hiralal Konar, Textbook of Gynaecology, 7th International edition, New Delhi, Jaypee brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd., 2016, Ch- 17, Infertility, p-187.
- 6. Sushruta, Dalhana, ShukraShonitashuddhi, Sushrutasamhita, Shastri KA, Edittion.6, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan:1985; p.13
- Kumari A, Tiwari PV. Yonirogadhikara 1st edition Yogaratnakara: Varanasi. ChaukhambhaBharati Academy; 2010:2; p.1139.
- Ayurvedic concepts in Gynaecology, Dr. Nirmala G. Joshi, chapter VIII, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Delhi. P.95
- Sushruta Acharya, Sushrut samhitaa with sushrutavimarshini Hindi commentary by Dr. Anant Ram Sharma, first edition, chaukhamba surbharati prakashan K. 37/117, Gopal Mandir Lane, Varanasi 221001, 2001.
- Pand. H Tripathi 'Harit Samhita' Edition 2005 Chaukhambha Krishnadas Academy; p448
- Zegers-Hochschild F, Adamson GD, de Mouzon J, Ishihara O, Mansour R, Nygren K et al. International Committee for Monitoring Assisted Reproductive Technology (ICMART) and the World Health Organization (WHO) revised glossary of ART terminology, 2009. Fertility and Sterility November 2009;92(5):1520-1523.
- 12. Tripathi N. Infertility among Indian Women: Emerging Evidence and Need for Policy Measures. Presented at Population association of America 2011 Annual meeting program. Washington DC. Available from http://paa2011.princeton.edu/sessions/57
- Adamson PC, Krupp K, Freeman AH, Klausner JD, Reingold AL, Madhivanan P. Prevalence & correlates of primary infertility among young women in Mysore, India. Indian J Med Res 134, October 2011, pp 440-446.
- Howkins and Bourne. 19th chapter Infertility and Sterility. In: VG Padubiri and SN Daftary. Shaw's Textbook of Gynaecology, 16th ed. New Delhi: Elsevier Publications, 2011. p. 259
- Sushruta, Sushruta Samhita, Vol.2, Chikitsa Sthana, Dhuma-Nasya-Kavala-Graha-Chikitsa Adhyaya, 40/21, Edited By Kaviraj Kunjalal, Published By Author, Culcutta1911 pp 653

- 16. Agnivesa, Dridhabala, Charaka, Caraka Samhita, Ayurveddeepika Commentary, Vol.3, Siddhi Sthana, Panchakarmasiddhi Adhyay, 2/22, Edited By Kaviraj Shree Narendranath Senagupta And Kaviiraj Shree Balaichandra Senagupta, Kalikatanagarya Publication, Kolkata, 1850 pp 3650.
- Sushruta, Sushruta Samhita, Vol.2, Chikitsa Sthana, Dhuma-Nasya-Kavala-Graha-Chikitsa Adhyaya, 40/40, Edited By Kaviraj Kunjalal, Published By Author, Culcutta1911 pp 662
- Vagbhata kruta Ashtang Hridaya, Sarth Vagbhat, Sutra sthana, 19th chapter Shasrakarmavidhi Adhya, 29/2, edited by Dr.Ganesh Krushna Garde, Rajesh Prakashan, Pune, 2012 pp 111.
- 19. Krupa R. Donga, Shilpa B. Donga and Laxmi Priya 'Role of Nasya and Matra Basti with Narayana Taila on anovulatory factor.'Ayu. 2013 Jan-Mar; 34(1): 81–85

# Source of Support: Nil Conflict of Interest: None Declared

How to cite this URL: Divya Pawar & Sameer Gholap: Role Of Nasya Karma In Stree Vandhyatva (Female Infertility) – A Review. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2020 {cited May, 2020} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/3523\_3527.pdf