THE AYURVEDIC VIEW OF POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN DISEASE

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ABSTRACT
Polycystic ovarian disease, PCOD is the most common clinical condition, we all encounter in our practice. The exact cause of PCOD is unknown; however it has been linked to hormonal imbalance. The sedentary lifestyle, dietary variations, lack of exercise, stress etc. are also the contributory factors. The symptoms of PCOD may begin in adolescence with menstrual irregularities, Hyperinsulinaemia, Hyperandrogenism, obesity and may lead to infertility. Current treatments for PCOS are only moderately effective at controlling symptoms and preventing complications. Though, in Ayurveda this condition has not been explained as a single disease, but it can be construed under the headings Yonivyapada and Artavadushti. This paper reviews the contemporary and Ayurvedic perspectives of PCOD and propounds of a holistic treatment in the form of good stress-free lifestyle, appropriately balanced diet, Yoga, Pranayama, along with administration of wisely selected Ayurvedic drug, for an effective management of PCOD.

Keywords: Polycystic ovarian disease, Artavadushti, infertility, symptoms, diagnosis, Holistic approach.

INTRODUCTION
Woman care has been discussed elaborately in Ayurveda. Every author of ayurvedic classics has written a separate chapter for women problems and its treatment. PCOD is a disease characterized by multiple cysts in the ovaries.³ the most common symptoms are irregular menses, weight gain, acne, dandruff, excessive hair growth on the face, chest, back thinning of hair, infertility. However, 30% of women are with normal menses, approximately 85%-90% of women with Oligomenorrhoea have PCOD while 30%-40% of women with Amenorrhoea have PCOD. Hirsutism is a common clinical presentation of Hyperandrogenism occurring up to 70% of women with PCOD². Under Ayurvedic classification PCOD is often times classified as Gulma. According to Aacharya Charaka one of the sites of Gulma is pelvis. And PCOS is specifically considered under the heading of Raktagulma because of the associated symptoms of bloating, pain, delayed or absent menstrual period & infertility. The Raktagulma occurs only in women not in men because of the specific presence of uterus & menstrual flow due to vitiation of Vata having entered into uterus for the menstrual flow. In every month the menstrual blood
being checked enlarges the abdomen. This patient, consequently suffer from pain, pulsation in the mass of Gulma. The Gulma is an abdominal mass, lump or cyst due to a vitiation of Vata dasha. PCOS is also sometimes labeled under the classification of Granthi which refers to a tumor, cyst. The main clinical feature of Granthi is swelling or protuberance. Granthi available in ayurvedic classics can be compared with PCOS.

Aim: To study Ayurvedic view of PCOD depending upon its Hetu, Lakshana and various aspect of its treatment.

Objectives-
1. To study Hetu of PCOD according to Ayurveda.
2. To study Lakshana of PCOD according to Ayurveda.
3. To study Chikitsa of PCOD according to Ayurveda.

Materials and Methods-
Based on review and analysis of Ayurvedic literatures as Bruhatrayee, Laghuttayee, text books related to Streeroga - Prasutitantra are taken for the study.

Hetu-
Ayurvedic texts mention the presence of Shukra Dhatu (semen) in both men and women. Shukra Dhatu plays a vital role in maintaining the health of the reproductive system. Shukra Dhatu can be considered as a combination of androgen (male hormone) and estrogen (female hormone). Any imbalance in Shukra Dhatu can cause infertility.
An imbalance in the Doshas can affect the efficiency of the Shukra Dhatu. When Doshas affect the efficiency of the Shukra Dhatu in women, it leads to excess production of male hormone and other symptoms of PCOD such as the appearance of cyst in the ovaries.

Lakshana-
Vandhyata. Rajovikriti – Irregular menses, with or without pain & with or without clots

Gandha Vikriti

Varna Vikruti

Shhauyaa.
Atikesha – Astane, Atimatrena.
Twakdushti. 

Diagnosis
1. Medical History:
Menstrual periods, weight changes and other symptoms are observed.
2. Physical examination:
Measure blood pressure. Body Mass Index [BMI] and waist size, checking the areas of increased hair growth for Hirsutism.
3. Pelvic exam:
Examination for enlargement of ovaries or swollen by increase number of cysts.
4. Blood test:
Blood test for hormone androgen and glucose level.
5. Ultrasound.

Treatment-
1. Shodhana chikitsa-
This primarily includes selected Panchakarma upakrama especially Anuvasana, Niruha and Uttarbasti which are more beneficial in this condition. The classics too quote Basti to be modality of choice in this context due to its utility in conditions of vitiated Vata. Other Panchakarma modalities like Vamana, Virechana are also prescribed for vitiated Kapha and Pitta respectively. Sneha and Swedana need to be given prior to any Panchakarma.

2. Shamana Chikitsa-
PCOD treatment in Ayurveda involves using a combination of powerful herbs that strengthen the reproductive system. These herbs also treat inflammation and hormonal imbalance that are at the root of PCOD. Certain herbs also work against other complications of PCOD such as digestive disorders, weight gain, insulin sensitivity, and improving mood. In essence, these herbs perform the same function as allopathic medications for treating the different symptoms of PCOD.

Shilajit (purified Asphaltum)-
Shilajit has anti-inflammatory effects. It also boosts
immunity and energy level and rejuvenates the female reproductive system. Many women with PCOD experience heavy bleeding, resulting low level of hemoglobin, weakness & inability to do hard work. It also improves heart health. **Shilajit** is a vajikaran drug which rejuvenates sexual function and can be an effective treatment for some of the side effects of PCOS.

**Shatavari** –
*Shatavari* is rich in various steroidal saponins, vitamins A, B1, B2, Folic acid, C, E and minerals such as magnesium, phosphorus, calcium and iron. These act as anti-oxidant and protect the female reproductive system. **Shatavari** also has anti-diabetic properties that help improving fertility.

**Karavellaka** –
This bitter fruit has potent anti-diabetic properties. It also treats digestive disorders, lower inflammation, boosts immunity and prevents cancer. It helps women with PCOD by regulating their periods and assisting in weight loss.

**Lodhra** –
*Lodhra* is rich in compounds called flavonol glucosides that are highly beneficial in reducing uterine disorders. It also helps in regulating ovarian hormones and improves fertility.

**Do and dont’s for PCOD patients**–
- Minimize the intake of dairy products, including curd and other milk products. Butter milk is an acceptable drink.
- Follow a natural sleep cycle.
- Avoid sleeping during the day time and try to get uninterrupted sleep during night.
- Stay away from all kinds of junk food.
- Avoid white sugar.
- Avoid non-vegetarian food. Though Ayurveda allows an occasional intake of fish.
- Use herbs like garlic, cinnamon and fenugreek.
- Opt for herbal teas like spearmint tea for green tea.

### Yoga Asanas for PCOD

**Naukasana**  
**Bhadrasana**  
**Sarvangasana**  
**Shalabhasana**  
**Bharadvajasana**  
**Padmasana**

### DISCUSSION

PCOD is not only the reproductive endocrinopathy but also a metabolic disorder. The number of patients with already diagnosed PCOD is increasing day-by-day and approaching towards Ayurvedic practitioners for treatment. To understand PCOD from approach scholars need to study its Ayurvedic classics properly. There is a need before treating PCOD by Ayurvedic ways all the scattered references should come in mind and the proper etiopathology should be understood. After that the proper Ayurvedic diagnosis should be made and then only one can get best result for PCOD. Any imbalance or diseased condition is seen as interplay and imbalance between the **Dosha**. The action of hormones expresses the nature of **Pitta**. The energy is responsible for transformation. All stages of the female reproductive process are a result of the interplay of hormones. **Pitta** reflects in the influence of the hormone on the different stages of the ovarian and menstrual cycle. Each of the three **Doshas** *Vata*, **Pitta** and **Kapha** has a specific role in the female reproductive cycle. **Vata dosha** rules the reproductive system, and the organs are located in **Artava Dhatu**, these are the tissues of the reproductive organs. **Artava** provides nourishment for the ovum and allows movement of the egg from the ovum to the uterus. **Vata** is responsible for movement of the follicle during the ovarian cycle, the rupture of the ovary wall releasing the matured ovum, the movement of the fimbriae the finger like projections that guide the ovum into fallopian tube and the movement of the ovum towards the uterus. **Apan vayu**, one of the five **subdoshas** of vata allows for the downward movement of menstruation fluid and delivery of a child during labor. **Pitta** is responsible for transformation and influences hormonal balances. **Kapha dosha** is responsible for providing nourishment...
growth of the tissues such as the growth of follicles, uterus and the development of an egg and sperm in to a fetus. PCOS is a **Sannipatik or Tridoshik** condition. The disease begins as a *Vata* imbalance, which pushes *Kapha* and *Pitta* out of balances in the **Shukravaha Srotas** or reproductive channel. When *Vata* becomes vitiated in the **Shukravaha Srotas** it manifests as an irregular menstrual cycle. *Pitta* vitiation in leads to acne, *Kapha* vitiation leads to symptoms associated with cysts and weight gain. 

**CONCLUSION**

PCOD is a lifestyle disorder and the leading cause of infertility among women of reproductive age group, leading to endocrine dysfunction and multiple signs and symptoms. The condition is to be properly perceived, interpreted and diagnosed which is key to providing a better line of treatment. It is need of hour to plan a comprehensive care through Ayurveda, which should be complete and conductive to the patients. Ayurveda is not only about herbal medicines. In fact, the basic philosophy of Ayurveda advises on healthy way to live life. Medicines are a last resort of for treating any condition. In order to be healthy, you need to eat right, exercise regularly and manage your stress levels. For the herbs to do their job effectively, you need to take care of what you are eating and how you are living your life. If you do so, there’s no stopping you from reversing PCOD or any other lifestyle disease.

**REFERENCES**


**Source of Support: Nil**

**Conflict Of Interest: None Declared**