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Research Article

CLINICAL EVALUATION OF DHANVANTARI TAILA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF INFERTILITY WITH DYSFUNCTIONAL UTERINE BLEEDING

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ABSTRACT
This is a clinical study of dysfunctional uterine bleeding in infertile patients. After evaluating the cause for infertility is dysfunctional Uterine bleeding I choose treatment with Dhanvantari Taila as Uttara Vasti into uterine cavity after completion of bleeding during that particular cycle. All the patients were suffering with either Menorrhagia Metrorrhagia dysfunctional uterine bleeding are taken for treatment. The uttara vasti is performed to the patient according to the Ayurvediya chikitsa vidhi vidhana. Before subjecting the procedure the patient was given Snehana and Sodhana vasti they are Anuvasana and Niruhavasti. After that she subjected for uttara vasti with Dhanvantari taila continuously for seven days for three months. Dhanvantari taila having efficacy over Tridoshas with its ingredients like Balamula that is Sida accuta, Manjista that is Rubia cordifolia, Tila taila vacha chandana triphala dasamoola etc drugs with their vata pitta kapha samana kara bhavas the dhatus and upadhatus will be normalized. Here arthavam is upadhatu to Rasa dhatu so it can be regularized according to their properties. This study was studied at outpatient department of prasuthi stree roga at Dr A L Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital, Vijayawada.
KEYWORDS: Infertility, Dysfunctional Uterine bleeding, Uttaravasti, Dhanvantari Taila

INTRODUCTION

Women means who posses womb that is uterus our ayurvedic classics mentioned stree with Strinam Garbhasayo Astamoithi. The Female possessing uterus that is garbhasayam. As the prakrithi dharma she must get conception then only she is maintaining her prakrithi.
Infertility is a condition defined as a failure to conceive within one or more years of regular unprotected coitus. It is having so many causes of male and female. In that one of the cause of female infertility is Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding which means the endometrial hyperplasia and it alters the ovulation etc can occur. For this Uttaravasthi advised by chakara Susrutha Kasyapa etc in yonivyapat chikitsa and Vandhyatwa Chapter.
The procedure Uttaravasthi is done during rithukala that is after menstrual flow and that is after five days of LMP or stoppage of bleeding. The woman who was requested for Uttaravasthi should be treated priorly with snehavasthi that is anuvasananvastin and next day with sodhanavasthi that is asthapanavasthi on day sixth and seventh. After snehanam and sodhanam of her body she is subjected to Uttaravasti with Dhanvantari taila two to five ml for five days that is till twelth day of LMP into the uterine cavity for three months at Prasuthi Streeroga Department of Dr A L Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital Vijayawada for scientific validation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Twenty cases were selected for investigation by ultra sonograph, and follicular study at outpatient department of prasuthi streeroga Dr A L Govt. Ayurrvedic Hospital Vijayawada after duly taking consent form the patient.

Inclusion Criteria

The patients who were having irregular bleeding that is menorrhagea, metrorrhagea and dysfunctional uterine bleeding. They are in the age group of twenty five to thirty five years.

Exclusion Criteria

The patients who were having other Gynaecological infections like cervicitis urinary tract infections HIV etc.

Preparation of Trail Drug

Dhanvantari taila as per text that is referenced sarvarogachikistasara. All the drugs were collected and formulation was prepared by snehapaka method the taila after the preparation was stored in a clean autoclaved container.

Application of Drug

The drug was injected in to the uterine cavity with intra uterine canula after cleaning external and internal genitalia.

RESULTS

Of twenty cases with menorrhagea and Dysfunctional uterine bleeding were subjected for uttaravasthi for three

months for period of seven days after fifth day of LMP or stoppage of bleeding.

After completion of treatment for three months they were having regular cycles with normal bleeding and controlled Dysfunctional uterine bleeding and follicular study shows, the patient had ovulation in whom treatment taken correctly.

DISCUSSION

Some patients were conceived after their treatment in the mid of the course for three months of Uttaravasthi. It is a painless and OPD procedure.

The woman can afford her regular duties even though she is under treatment.

CONCLUSION

This oil is safe and effective with its Sukshmawat that is micronised of its anuprabhava vyavai lekhana properties.

With its vatahara properties it normalizes apanavatam of Katipradesha.

It is a painless and non-surgical procedure.

The formulation is cost effective and can be prepared easily.

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