

APPLIED ANATOMICAL CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF ARTAV VAHA SROTAS W.S.R. TO BANDHYATVA (INFERTILITY)

Dr. Namrata Tiwari*

Associate Professor of Rachna Sharir Department Shri N.P.A. Govt. Ayurved Medical College, Raipur (C.G.).

Article Received on
27 Jan. 2025,

Revised on 16 Feb. 2025,
Accepted on 08 March 2025

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20256-35898



*Corresponding Author

Dr. Namrata Tiwari

Associate Professor of
Rachna Sharir Department
Shri N.P.A. Govt. Ayurved
Medical College, Raipur
(C.G.).

ABSTRACT

This study explores the anatomical and conceptual aspects of Artava Vaha Srotas, a channel system in Ayurveda responsible for female reproductive processes, and its relationship to Bandhyatva (infertility). A comprehensive review of Ayurvedic texts and modern medical literature was conducted to understand the structural and functional correlations between Artava Vaha Srotas and the female reproductive system. The study identifies key factors that can disrupt the functioning of Artava Vaha Srotas, leading to infertility, including hormonal imbalances, anatomical defects, and lifestyle factors. This research aims to provide a holistic understanding of female reproductive health and infertility, integrating Ayurvedic concepts with modern medical knowledge. The findings of this study can contribute to the development of comprehensive diagnostic and therapeutic approaches for managing infertility.

KEYWORDS: Artavavaha Srotas, Bandhyatva, Infertility.

INTRODUCTION

In today's time, female infertility is emerging as a complex problem. Which is being resolved by modern medical science with various developed methods. But before doing the treatment, an anatomical study of the internal and external genitals of a woman is also necessary. In anatomical study, we see what is the normal structure of the female genitals (internal and external). If this structure is abnormal from birth, then it is known that the woman is incapable of giving birth to a child from birth. But if there is a pathological change in the structures of these normal genitals of a woman after birth. She was healthy for some time during her

reproductive life, but the abnormal functional changes that occur after birth cause infertility in that woman at an early age i.e., at the reproductive age itself. Thus, before knowing any abnormality, it is very important to know its normal structure and function.

AIM

Applied anatomical conceptual study of Artavaha Srotas w.s.r. to Bandhyatva (infertility).

OBJECTIVE

- First of all, a general structural study of Artavaha Srotas is to be done to know the cause of infertility.
- Changes coming in the Artavaha Srotas in the condition of Bandhyatva infertility are to be studied.
- A comparative study of infertility caused due to the above-mentioned abnormality is to be done with Ayurveda and modern medical science.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Acharya Charak, Prashast Aartava is that which occurs after a month at a fixed time, there is no stickiness in it, it is free from burning and pain, and the discharge continues for five days. The amount of blood should neither be too much nor too less, and the color of which should be bloody like the fruit of Ghuganchi (Gunja), or like the flower of red lotus or (like Alta), the color of which should be like that of Indragop insect, such Aartava is called pure. (Cha.chi.30/225,226)

According to Acharya Sushruta, pure menstruation is of a blackish-red color like the blood of a rabbit. Similar to lac juice the blood which does not leave a stain on the clothes after washing is called praiseworthy. (Shu. Sha. 2/17)

According to Acharya Sushrut, Artavadushti is of three types due to the three doshas and four types due to Rakta dosha. And due to the contact of dual doshas, if it is of Vaatkapha, Vatapitta, Pittakapha type and is associated with Tridosha, then it is not suitable for reproduction. (Shu. Sha.2/4)

According to Acharya Charak, the reasons why the fetus gets affected by defects instead of getting destroyed have been described as follows. When a woman (pregnant) consumes food and habits that aggravate the Vata etc. defects, the said Vata, etc. defects get aggravated and

spread in the body and reach the blood and uterus. Instead of completely contaminating the blood and uterus, one of the organs gets deformed or sometimes one organ gets deformed, and sometimes many organs also get deformed.

The defect in the seed or seed part of which organ gets aggravated, and the disorder enters that particular organ. When the part of the seed part located in the uterus gets polluted in part in the blood of this pregnant woman, then she gives birth to a puerperal. When the part of the uterus seed part and any one part of the seed parts of the female body get polluted in her blood. Then that woman gives birth to a child with a special shape but without a woman, called 'Varta'. It is called Strivyapad. When the uterus seed portion present in the blood (egg) of this pregnant woman gets polluted. Then it gives birth to a barren woman. (Cha.Sha.4/30)

PATHOLOGY OF ARTAVAVAH SROTAS INFERTILITY

Infertility is defined as a failure to conceive with one or more years of regular unprotected coitus.

TYPE OF INFERTILITY- PRIMARY INFERTILITY

Denoted that patient who has never conceived. (D.C Dutta gynaeco page 220)

Cause- Salpingitis, Congenital malformation, Congenital absence of uterus & Ovary. In all this cause originates primary infertility. These causes are treated conservatively or manually. Then female uterus conceived sperm normally. (Howkins & Show gynaeco. page 210)

SECONDARY INFERTILITY: Indicate previous pregnancy but failure to conceive subsequently. Indicate previous pregnancy but failure to conceive subsequently. (D.C Dutta gynaeco. page 220)

Uterine factor: Tubercular, Synechiae, Surgical removal.

Ovarian factor: PCOS, Hypoestrogenic stat, Cervical factor, Stenosis of the cervix. (D.C. Dutta Gynaeco. page 438)

DISCUSSION

In the Aartavavaha Srotas in Samhita, Acharya Charak has first told that the menstrual blood is carried in the Rajovahi instead of the Artavavaha Srotas, and Acharya Charak has described the Artavavaha Srotas from a clinical point of view without clearly describing it. Whereas

Acharya Sushruta has considered the uterus and Artavahi Dhamni as the origin of the Artavavaha Srotas, stating that the number of the Srotas is two. While clarifying its surgical importance, the symptoms such as infertility, loss of menstruation, and sexual tolerance disorders have been clarified from a medical point of view. According to modern science, the cause of infertility as a result of scholarship on Artavavaha Srotas can be clearly understood through Primary infertility and Secondary infertility. Primary infertility means the absence of a female Congenital reproductive organ such as the absence of the uterus or Ovary and conditions like Uterine malformation and absence of Ovary indicate a congenital abnormality in the uterus and ovaries of the woman. In secondary infertility, the abnormality in the internal genitals (uterus) and ovarian of the woman after conceiving a pregnancy after birth due to many pathological reasons that develop over some time like Uterine T.B., PCOS, Cervical stenosis, abnormality in her uterus and ovaries. Due to this, she is not able to conceive again. Here, abnormality means abnormality in the internal genitals (uterus) and ovaries of the woman, which is reflected in the form of a pathogen or injury causing the disease. This type of condition obstructs conception and causes Primary and Secondary infertility in the woman. Endocrinopathies, Disturbance of the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis, Nutritional factors, Drug usage, etc. affect the process of Ovulation in women and cause obstruction in the release of an ovum or decrease in the secretion of the uterine gland and artery. After some time, these abnormalities completely stop menstruation. All these factors act as factors causing abnormality in the ovary and uterine artery. _ the condition of Dyspareunia (sex intolerance) occurs due to a retroverted uterus, and vaginitis in the condition of PID. Dyspareunia (sex intolerance) is a symptom, which causes inflammation and burning along with abnormality in the form of infection in the external genitals along with the internal genitals of a woman and causes infertility in a woman by obstructing successful fertilization. (D.C. Dutta Gynaeco page 220, 431, 38, 541, Hawkins & Show Gynaeco page 210, 84) Apart from this, Vriddhavagmat has mentioned two arteries in the context of carrying menstrual blood to the menstrual source and Acharya Kashyap has mentioned the menstrual blood. On analyzing the opinions of the above- mentioned Acharyas based on modern medical science, the opinion of Sushrut appears to be more appropriate.

CONCLUSION

Infertility in Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita, it is known that the origin of infertility in a woman is due to the defect in the seed (Male sperm & female ovum), contents of the sperm & ovum, chromosome. Due to this, the woman is called Bandhya, Putipraja, and Varta

according to the amount of semen contamination. Sushruta considered the cause of infertility in women as destruction of menstruation. Pathological conditions like PCOS, Systemic disease, and Endocrinopathies.

REFERENCES

1. Charak Samhita Dr. Brahmanand Tripathi Chukhambha Publication Varanasi, 2011.
2. Shushrut Samhita Dr Ambika Datta Shastri Chukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan 5th Edition.
3. A textbook of Gynecology, D. C. Dutta, Central book agency, sixth edition, 2004.
4. A textbook of gynecology, Show's & Howkins, Elsevier, 7th edition, 1959.