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THERAPEUTIC INSIGHTS ON SHWETA PRADARA THROUGH AYURVEDA

*1Dr. Shridevi Reddi, 2Dr. Harshitha M. N.

¹Associate Professor, Department of Prasuti Tantra Even Stree Roga, Sri Kalabyraweshwara Swamy Ayurvedic Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Bengaluru.

²PG Scholar, Department of Prasuti Tantra Even Stree Roga, Sri Kalabyraweshwara Swamy Ayurvedic Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Bengaluru.

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 ${\bf *Corresponding\ Author}$

Dr. Shridevi Reddi

Associate Professor,

Department of Prasuti

Tantra Even Stree Roga, Sri

Kalabyraweshwara Swamy

Ayurvedic Medical College,

Hospital and Research

Centre, Bengaluru.

ABSTRACT

Shweta Pradara is one of the most common and distressing complaints faced by women globally, irrespective of age or lifestyle. Often presenting as a whitish vaginal discharge, it may occur as a symptom of various gynecological conditions or as an independent disorder. If neglected, Shweta Pradara can lead to ascending infections, psychological disturbances, and even infertility. It is primarily often caused by vitiation of Kapha or Vata-kaphaja doshas. Though several modern treatments are available, many are associated with side effects and recurrence. Hence, there is a need for safe and holistic therapies. Ayurveda provides promising alternatives through Sthanika chikitsa and Shamana Chikitsa. A study shows a female patient suffering from symptoms of Shweta Pradara—including vaginal discharge, itching, and backache—showed marked improvement using Ayurvedic interventions like Yoni prakshalana followed by yoni kshara karma as sthanika chikitsa and shamanaoushadhis.

KEYWORDS: Shweta Pradara, Abnormal Vaginal discharge, Yoni Prakshalana.

INTRODUCTION

Women's reproductive health requires careful attention from puberty to menopause, as their unique physiological role predisposes them to various gynecological disorders. Among these, abnormal vaginal discharge (*Shweta Pradara*) is one of the most common clinical presentations. Although absent as an independent disease entity in the *Brihatrayee* (*Charaka*

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Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, Ashtanga Hridaya, and Ashtanga Sangraha), commentators such as Chakrapanidatta have described it as Pandura Pradara, while Indu refers to it as Shukla Asrigdara. Later texts, including Sharangadhara Samhita, Bhava Prakasha, and Yoga Ratnakara, mention Shweta Pradara under the context of yoni srava. Shweta Pradara is considered a symptom rather than a disease entity, often occurring as an upadrava (complication) of other disorders. Pathogenetically, it is primarily a Kaphaja vikara localized in the region of Apana Vayu, where aggravated Kapha, associated with Rasa and Vata dushti, produces persistent white discharge. Predisposing factors include excessive coitus, recurrent abortions, sedentary habits, dietary indiscretions during menstruation and ovulation, and poor genital hygiene.

Ayurvedic management emphasizes the use of drugs rich in Kashaya rasa with Tridoshashamaka and Balya properties, administered both locally and systemically, to restore doshic balance and strengthen reproductive tissues.

A CASE REPORT

A 24-year-old female patient came to the O.P.D. of Sri kalabyaraweshwara swamy ayurvedic medical college, hospital and research centre in the Dept of Stree roga-Prasuti tantra. She presented herself with the complaints of white discharge per vaginally since 3 months along with itching over vulval region, burning sensation during urination and lower abdominal pain. she had taken treatment at different places but didn't get satisfactory relief.

Patient details

Past history- No any history of major illness like HTN, DM, etc.

Family history- No any paternal or maternal history.

Personal History

Occupation: Housewife

Lifestyle: Sedentary

Diet: Mixed

Appetite: Moderate

Bowel: Regular, 1 time a day

Micturition: 7-8 times per day along with burning sensation

Sleep: Sound

Menstrual history

Age of menarche - 13 years

Menstrual regularity - Regular

Menstrual cycle-4-5 days/30-32 days

Menstrual flow - D1-D3- 2 pads per day, D4-D5 - 1 pad per day

No pain, No clots and No foul smell noted during flow

LMP- 09/05/2025

Marital history - 4 years

Obstetrics history

Parity: 1, Live: 1, Abortion: 0, Death: 0.

P1L1: 4 Years, female, Full-term normal delivery

Contraceptive history- No Contraception

General examination

Temp-97.8°F (afebrile)

Pulse rate- 76/min

Blood pressure- 130/70 mm of Hg

Respiratory rate- 21 / min

Height- 159 cm

Weight- 78 Kg

Pallor- Absent

Ashtavidha pariksha

Nadi- 76/min

Mala- Prakruta

Mutra- Alpa Sadaha Mutrata

Jivha- Alpa Saama

Shabda- Prakruta

Sparsha- Anushna

Druka- Prakruta

Aakruti- Madhyama

Dashavidha pariksha

Prakruti- Vatakhapaja

Vikruti- kapha

Sara- Madhyama

Samhanana- Madhyama

Satva- Alpa

Satmya- Sarva Rasa Satmya

Pramana- Madhyama

Aahara Shakti- Madhyama

Vyayama Shakti- Madhyama

Vaya- youvana

Systemic examination

CNS- All superficial reflexes are intact pt is Conscious, Oriented

CVS -S1 S2 heard No murmurs heard

RS – B/L NVBS heard, chest clear

Per speculum examination

Cervix- Mid posterior, Hypertrophied

White thick discharge noted around the os

Erosion noted at upper and lower lip of cervix

Per vaginal examination

Uterus Anteverted, anteflexed, normal size and shape

B/L Fornices - Free, non-tender

Samprapti^[1]

Due to excessive use of,

Aharas like- Abhishyandi, Snigdha, Sheeta, Madhura-amla-lavana atisevana, Guru, Pichchila sevana,

Viharas like- Divaswapna, ativyayama



Kapha and Vata dosa(Apana Vata) vitiates



Vitiated Kapha causes Rasa Dusti as Kapha and Rakta has Ashraya-ashrayi Sambandha^[2]



Vitiated Kapha reaches Yoni/Garbhashaya



Dushti of Rasa along with Kapha



white discharge per vagina

Samprapti Ghataka

Dosha: Kapha, Vata

Dushya: Rasa, Artava

Strotasa: Rasavaha, Artavavaha

Marga: Abhyantatara

Udbhavasthana: Ama-pakwashaya

Srotodushti: Atistrava

Vyakta sthana: Yonimarga

Treatment Protocol (15/05/2025 – 22/05/2025)

Sthanika Chikitsa

Sl. No	Medicine	Procedure	Duration
1.	Aragwadadi Kashaya ^[3]	Yoni Prakshalana	7 days
2.	Yavakshara ^[4]	Yoni mukhaghata kshara karma followed by Nimbu swarasa application after Samyak kshara dagdha lakshana attained	7 days

Shamana Chikitsa

Tab. Nirocil 0-0-1 After food

Nimbadi guggulu^[5] 2-2-2 After food

Syrup. Purodil 2tsp- 2tsp- 2tsp with 4 tsp of water Before food

Pathya-apatya

She was advised to follow Ahara-Vihara Pathyas as follows

Ahara

- 1. Drink plenty of water.
- 2. Eat fibrous diet, fruits, green vegetables.
- 3. Garlic, meat soup, rice water.

Vihar

- 1. Keep the vulval area clean and Dry.
- 2. Maintain Personal Hygiene.
- 3. Wash the garments in hot water and soak in antibacterial solution like Dettol/ Savlon and then dry it in sunlight.
- 4. Change undergarments atleast once in 3 months. Prefer cotton and not too tight undergarments.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The contents of Aragwadhadi Kashaya are Aragwadha, Indrayava, Patalika, Kakatikta, Nimba, Amruta, Madhusrava, Sruvavriksha, Patha, Bhunimba, Saireyaka, Patola, Karanja, Putikaranja, Saptacchada, Chitraka, Karavellaka, Madanphala, which are explained in Ashtanga Hridaya sutra sthana. As most of the drugs are Tikta, Kashaya rasa pradhana having katu vipaka and ushna veerya and having the action of kaphahara, kandughna, helps in reducing the amount of white discharge and dusthavrana vishodhana property helps in healing of cervical erosion in Shweta pradara.

Yavakshara having the properties like teekshna, ushna, laghu, ruksha and vidaarana, dahana which are mentioned in *charaka Samhita*. In *Susrutha samhitha*, he mentioned that it has the similar properties of agni. As these qualities helps in the action of kapha-vata hara helps in healing process of cerival erosion.

Tab. Nirocil contains Bhumyamalaki as a key ingredient which is having Tikta, Madhura rasa, laghu guna, and properties like pitta-kapha hara helps in reducing discharge in case of Shweta pradara.

Nimbadi guggulu has Nimba, Triphala, Vasa, Patola, Guggulu in which most of the drugs are tikta pradhana rasa, laghu, ruksha guna and katu vipaka, acts as vata-kapha hara and reduces white discharge and corrects apana vayu.

The key ingredients of Syrup purodil are Yashtimadhu, Manjishta, Kalamegha, Guduchi, Sariva, Nimba, Khadira, Kiratatikta, Aragwadha, Haritaki, Musta, Shirisha, Trivrut, Gokshura, Kumari, Haridra, Bakuchi, Atibala, Mundi, Tulasi, Vidanga, Katuki, Kamalabeeja, Raktachandana, Gulab arka. Most of these drugs having tikta kashaya rasa, katu vipaka and ushna veerya and acts as srotoshodaka helps in balancing tridosha.

CONCLUSION

The present case demonstrates the effectiveness of *Ayurvedic* interventions in the management of *Shweta Pradara* with *sthanika chikitsa* like *Yoni Prakshalana* with *Aragwadadi Kashaya* and *Yoni Kṣhāra Karma* with *Yava-kṣhāra*, combined with *Shamana Chikitsa*, provided significant relief in symptoms such as vaginal discharge, itching, and cervical erosion. The properties of the drugs—mainly *Tikta*, *Kashaya rasa*, *Katu vipaka*, and *Ushna veerya* acts as *Kapha-Vata shamana*, *Vrana shodhana*, and tissue healing. This case highlights *Ayurveda's* potential as a safe, holistic, and effective alternative for managing recurrent and distressing conditions like *Shweta Pradara*.

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