



ISSN 2456-3110

Vol 6 · Issue 4

July-Aug 2021

Journal of  
**Ayurveda and Integrated  
Medical Sciences**

*www.jaims.in*

JAIMS

An International Journal for Researches in Ayurveda and Allied Sciences



**Maharshi Charaka**  
Ayurveda

Indexed

# Diagnosis and management of *Karnini Yonivyapad* w.s.r. to Cervical Erosion and its significance in Modern Era

Dr. Sushma

Associate Professor, Department of Prasuti evam Stree Roga, I.A.M.S., Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

## ABSTRACT

Ayurveda has two-fold objectives. One is to maintain the positive Health and second is to eradicate the disease. Obstetrics is the branch of medicine that has to do with the care of the pregnant women during pregnancy, parturition and the puerperium. Pregnancy is one of the most unique, exciting and joyous time in a woman's life. After completing entire nine months of gestation period baby is delivered. Due to straining during labour in the absence of labour pains, the *Vayu* obstructed by fetus, withholding *Kapha* and getting mixed with *Rakta* produces *Karnika* in *Yoni*, which obstructs the passage of *Raja*. Due to presence of *Karnika* (a small muscular ball), this condition is termed as *Karnini Yonivyapad* by Acharya Charaka (Cha. Chikitsa 30/7-8). Common symptoms are vaginal discharge with other symptoms like weakness, pain in back and calves, loss of vital fluids, the pruritus on and around the vulva, thighs and pelvic joints. It can be treated by the combined effect of oral medication and local therapy. Use of *Shodhan Varti*, tampons, and *Uttarabasti* is the main treatment. Depending on the signs and symptoms it can be correlated with Cervical Erosion.

**Key words:** *Karnika, Karnini Yonivyapad, Menstrual disorder, Cervical Erosion, Shodhan Varti, Uttarabasti.*

## INTRODUCTION

Health of a nation mainly depends on the health of "Stree" because she is the only creature who has amazing power of creation. Acharya Sushruta has nicely explained the definition of Health.<sup>[1]</sup> According to him Health of a person is one who has balanced *Doshas* (normal body functions, balanced *Agni* (digestive power), properly formed *Dhatus* (tissues), proper elimination of waste material and who is of cheerful nature. As mentioned in our Classics woman suffers from twenty *Yoni Rogas*. Out of which one the

very important is *Karnini Yonivyapad*. It can be compared with cervical erosion on the basis of signs and symptoms. The incidence of this disease is 35-85% in woman with active reproductive period.

### Derivation of Yoni

- The word *Yoni* is derived from the Sanskrit root 'Yuj' meaning to join suffixed by 'ni' to form the word 'Yoni'.
- According to Vagbhata in A.S.Uttara. 38/51 Indu- The word *Yoni* refers to *Garbhashaya Dwar-Mukha*.<sup>[2]</sup>
- According to Sushruta in Su.S.Shareera. 5/55: *Yoni* resembles the hollow of conch shell and possesses three whorls.<sup>[3]</sup>

### Three Avarta of Yoni

Anatomically *Yoni* consists of three *Avartas*. These three *Avartas* of *Yoni* can be compared to this anatomical part of female genital tract-

- 1<sup>st</sup> *Avarta* is *Apatyapatha* or vagina.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> *Avarta* is *Garbhashaya Greeva* or cervix.

### Address for correspondence:

Dr. Sushma

Associate Professor, Department of Prasuti evam Stree Roga, I.A.M.S., Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

E-mail: sushmadoctor@yahoo.com

Submission Date: 17/07/2021

Accepted Date: 14/08/2021

Access this article online

Quick Response Code



Website: [www.jaims.in](http://www.jaims.in)

Published by Maharshi Charaka Ayurveda Organization, Vijayapur, Karnataka (Regd) under the license CC-by-NC-SA

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Avarta is *Garbhashaya* or uterus with its adnexa.

#### Twenty Yonirogas:<sup>[4-10]</sup>

According to (Cha.Sutra.19/3-9); (Cha.Chikitsa.30/7); (Cha.Chik.30/37); (Su.Uttara.38/5); (A.S.Uttara.38/32); (A.Hr.Uttara.33/27); (Ka.S.Sutra.27/56). All these Classics have given the total number of *Yonivyapads* as twenty.

#### Vivechana

Twenty *Yonivyapads* are defined as;

- According to *Dalhana* - The word *Yonivyapad* refers to the diseases of *Yoni*.
- According to *Gangadhara* - The illness based on the female genital tract is known by the name *Yonivyapad*.

#### General Etiology

##### According to *Acharya Charaka* in *Cha.S.Chikitsa. 30/7-8*

Abnormal dietetics and mode of life, abnormalities of *Artava* and *Beeja*, and curses of anger of God are the causative factors<sup>[5]</sup> of all these 20 disorders of *Yoni*.

##### According to *Sushruta* in *Su.S.Uttara. 38/3-6*

*Maharshi Sushruta* has added that when a woman having *Ruksha* body or else a weak or very young woman does excessive coitus with men having big size penis<sup>[11]</sup> then her *Vayu* gets aggravated. This *Vayu* withholding *Pitta* and *Shleshma* already vitiated due to their specific causes reaches the *Yoni* and produces various disorders.

##### According to both *Vagbhatas* in *(A.S.Uttara. 38/32 and A.Hr.Uttara. 33/27-28)*

Both *Vagbhatas* accepting abnormalities of *Artava* and *Beeja* as well as curses of god as causative factors have added that abnormal diet having coitus in abnormal postures of body, excessive coitus and use of objects made of iron for sexual pleasure are also causes of *Yonivyapad*.<sup>[8, 9]</sup>

##### According to *Kashyapa* in *Ka.S.Siddhi. 4/6*

*Kashyapa* says that if *Nasya* is given to a woman during her menstrual period is over she suffers from *Yonishosha* (vaginitis).<sup>[12]</sup>

*Madhav Nidana, Bhavprakash & Yogratanakar* has followed *Charaka*.

*Bhela*<sup>[13]</sup> has included the diseases of sacral region, *Yoni* and *Garbhashaya* (uterus) among the diseases developing in a particular body part due to *Vata* (*Bhela.S.Sutra. 25*).

Considering the descriptions of all the classics some etiological factors emerge out are - 1. *Mithyachara* (bad conduct); 2. *Pradushta Artava* (vitiated menstrual bleeding); 3. *Beeja Dosha* (Semen and ovum); 4. *Daiva* (god)

#### Twenty Types of *Yonivyapads* on the basis of *Dosha*

**According to *Charaka***<sup>[5]</sup> - *Vataja Yonivyapads* are 11 in number. These are *Vatiki, Acharana, Aticharana, Prakcharana, Udavarta, Putraghni, Antarmukhi, Suchimukhi, Shushka, Shandhi, Mahayoni*.

*Pittaja Yonivyapads* are 3 in number. These are *Paittiki, Raktayoni, Arajaska*. *Kaphaja Yonivyapad* is 1 in number which is *Slaishmiki*. *Tridoshaja Yonivyapads* are 1 in number. It is *Sannipatiki*. *Vata Pittaja Yonivyapads* are two in number. These are *Paripluta* and *Vamini*. *Vata Kaphaja Yonivyapads* are 2 in number. These are *Upapluta* and *Karnini*.

**According to *Sushruta***<sup>[14]</sup> - *Vataja Yonivyapads* are 5 in number. These are *Vatala, Vandhya, Vipluta, Parpluta, Udavarta*. *Pittaja Yonivyapads* are 5 in number. These are *Paittiki, Rudhirakshara, Sramsini, Putraghni, Vamini*. *Kaphaja Yonivyapads* are 5 in number. These are *Atyananda, Karnini, Acharana, Aticharana, Shleshmaja*. *Tridoshaja Yonivyapads* are 5 in number these are *Shandhi, Phalini, Mahati, Suchivaktra, Sarvaja*.

**According to *Ashtanga Sangrah***<sup>[8]</sup> - *Vataja Yonivyapads* are 11 in number. These are *Vatiki, Vamini, Aticharana, Prakcharana, Udavarta, Jataghni, Antarmukhi, Suchimukhi, Shushka, Shandhi, Mahayoni*. *Pittaja Yonivyapads* are 2 in number. These are *Paittiki* and *Raktayoni*. *Kaphaja Yonivyapad* is one in number. This is *Slaishmiki*. *Tridoshaja Yonivyapads* is one in number. This is *Sannipatiki*. *Vata Pittaja Yonivyapads* are 2 in number. These are *Lohitakshaya, Paripluta*. *Vata Kaphaja Yonivyapads*

are 2 in number. These are *Upapluta* and *Karnini*. *Krimij Yonivyapad* is one in number. This is *Vipluta*.

#### **Karnini Yonivyapad : Vishishta Nidana**

It develops due to vitiation of *Vata* and *Kapha* or only *Kapha* according to *Charaka* as well as both *Vagbhata* and *Sushruta* respectively. *Karnika* of *Yoni* may give rise to blood stained vaginal discharges. *Sushruta* has described presence of unctuousness etc features of vitiation of *Kapha* which refers mucoid vaginal discharge. In *Karnini Yonivyapad* due to involvement of *Rakta* in the development of *Karninika*, sometimes blood stained or pinkish vaginal discharges coming from that *Karnika* may be found.

According to *Charaka* in *Cha.S.Chikitsa*. 30/27-28: Due to straining during labour in the absence of labour pain the *Vayu* obstructed by foetus, withholding *Kapha* and getting mixed with *Rakta* produces *Karnika* in *Yoni* [15] which obstructs the passage of *Raja*. Due to presence of *Karnika* this condition is termed as *Karnini*.

According to *Sushruta* in *Su.S.Uttara*. 38/15-17: *Sushruta* says that vitiated *Kapha* along *Rakta* produces *Karnika* [16] in *Yoni*. Other features of vitiation of *Kapha* i.e unctousness and itching etc are also present.

According to *Vagbhatas* in (A.S.Uttara. 38/51) and (A.Hr.Uttara. 33/50-51): Both the *Vagbhatas* have followed *Charaka*. [17,18]

*Indu* while clarifying the description says that due to premature ejaculation of fluid, brought about by untimely straining the aggravated *Vayu* withholding *Kapha* and *Rakta* produces *Karnika* in *Yoni* which obstructs the passage of *Raja*. This refers to either normal excretion of reproductive organ of women coming at the end orgasm or else deliberates the discharge of urine by women to deceive her husband.

In a woman undesirous of coitus both the discharges i.e., secretion from reproductive system and urine are seen.

Vitiated *Kapha* solidifies *Rakta* giving it a shape of abnormal muscular structure which is propelled by

*Vayu*. This structure obstructs the orifice of uterus, thus the deposited *Shukra* does not ascend upwards resulting into absence of fertilization. The shape of this growth resembles pericarp of lotus or muscular sprouts.

*Madhav Nidana*, *Bhavaprakash* & *Yogratnakar* have followed *Sushruta*. [19]

**Table 1: Points of congruence between *Karnini Yonivyapad* and Cervical Erosion.**

<b>Karnini Yonivyapad</b>	<b>Cervical Erosion</b>
May be due to <i>Beeja Dosh</i> (congenital)	May be congenital
<i>Mithyavihar</i> & <i>Artava Dosh</i> are the causative factors.	Hyperaemia due to excessive coitus.
Over straining during labour in absence of labour pain is the main cause.	Disease occurs in postnatal period because at the time of cervical ulcer caused due to straining during labour, columnar epithelium of endocervix advances and replaces squamous epithelium of infravaginal portion of cervix (main pathogenesis of Erosion).
Produces narrowing of cervical OS and infertility due to non-acceptance of <i>Shukra</i> .	Due to congestion and edema the os may be narrowed excreted thick mucus hinders the entry of sperms resulting into infertility.
Due to vitiation of <i>Kapha</i> , unctousness, excessive mucoid discharges, itching etc.	Excessive mucoid discharge is a main symptom, due to associated trichomoniasis itching may also present
Due to association of <i>Rakta</i> with <i>Kapha</i> it appears red in colour sometimes even blood stained discharge might be present.	Cervix is bright red in colour, often covered with thick white mucous, blood-stained discharges may be present.
Use of <i>Shodhan Varti</i> & <i>Uttar Basti</i> (vaginal irrigation) is the main treatment.	Cauterization is the treatment.

#### **Nidana Sevana**

- Intake of *Kaphakar*, *Abhishyandi* & *Srotomalinikar Ahara* leads to *Kaphavridhi*.



- Excessive straining during parturition leads to morbidity of *Vata Dosha*.

### Samprapti

According to *Vagbhata* in A.S.Uttara. 38/55, vitiated *Vata Dosha* afflicts the *Shleshma* and *Rakta* in *Garbhashaya Dwara*. As a result of which due to *Kapha Dosha*, *Rakta Dhatu* undergoes organization to form a minute *Granthi* [20] like elevation. This *Granthi* like structure is known as *Karnini* and the disease is called *Karnini Yonivyapad*.

### Samprapti Ghataka:[21]

*Dosha* - Predominantly *Vata*, & *Kapha* associated with *Pitta*

*Dushya* - *Rasa*, *Rakta*, *Mamsa*

*Srotas* - *Artava vaha* and *Rasa-Rakta-Mamsavaha srotas*

*Sthana* - *Garbhashaya dwara*

*Srotodushti* - *Sanga*

*Vyadhi Swabhava* - *Chirakaari*

*Sadhyaasadnyata* - *Krichchhrasadhya*

**Roopa:** According to *Vagbhata*[20] in A.S.Uttara. 38/55 Indu:

### Clinical manifestation of Karnini Yonivyapad includes

- Typical *Karnini* lesion with minute elevations at *Garbhashaya Dwara* simulating *Karnika*; Obstructed menstruation; Infertility; and Cervical stenosis.
- The minute elevation i.e., *Karnika* can be compared with Nabothian follicle which develops in follicular cervical erosion. *Karnika* can also be compared with cervical erosion of cervix because when touched the patient feels a grating sensation.
- Symptoms of vitiated *Kapha* are *Pandu Varna*, *Pichchhila Yoni* (Mucoid discharge), *Kandu* (pruritis vulva), *Sheetalata* (wetness) in *Yoni*.
- Symptoms due to *Vitiated Vata* are backache, pain in lower abdomen, sickness etc.

### General Line of treatment of Kaphaj Yoniogas

According to *Charaka*,<sup>[22]</sup> *Vagbhata*<sup>[23]</sup> and *Yogratnakar* in *Cha.S.Chikitsa*. 30/42; A. Hr.Uttara. 34/50 and *Yogratnakar Yonivyapad Chikitsa* it has been mentioned that, "In all the *Sleshmaja Yoniogas*, *Ruksha* and *Ushna* treatment should be prescribed to the women."

**Uses of Basti:** According to *Charaka* and *Vagbhata*, *Basti* of cow mixed with the drugs having predominantly *Katu* properties (*Katu Rasa* and *Katu Vipaka*) should be given to the woman. (*Cha.S.Chikitsa*. 30/85)<sup>[24]</sup> and (A. Hr. Uttara. 34/60).<sup>[25]</sup>

**Application of Varti** - According to *Charaka*<sup>[26]</sup> and *Vagbhata*<sup>[27]</sup> in *Cha.S.Chikitsa*. 30/62 and A.Hr.Uttara. 39/48; Local application of paste of *Shyamaadi Aushadhi* should be given.

**Use of Varti** - According to *Charaka* in *Cha.S.Chikitsa*. 30/70-73, the *Varti* prepared with above drug should be placed in vaginal canal for the treatment of *Yoniogas* caused by vitiation of *Sleshma*[28]

### According to Vagbhata<sup>[29]</sup> in A.S.Uttara. 39/64-66:

- A pessary prepared with a piece of cloth soaked several times in the bile of hog.
- A pessary prepared with powdered *Yava* or *Masa* mixed with rock salt and pestled with latex of *Arka* should be placed either repeatedly or for a short time & should follow irrigation of vaginal canal with lukewarm water.
- A pessary thick like index finger prepared with *Pippali*, *Marich*, *Masa*, *Saindhava*, *Kustha* & rock salt (*Bha.Pra.Chikitsa*. 70/74).<sup>[30]</sup>

### Congenital Diet in Kaphaja Yoniogas

According to *Yog Ratnakar Yonivyapad Chikitsa*- Use of oil, *Sidhu*, barley etc. cereals and *Pathya Arishta* (*Abhayarishta*) is congenital in *Kaphaja Yoniogas*.

### Treatment of Karnini Yonivyapad

According to *Charaka* [31] and *Vagbhatas* [32] in (*Cha.S.Chi*. 30/43 and A.S.Uttara. 39/44) both considered *Karnini Yonivyapad* to be a *Vata - Kaphaja* disease.

In the *Yoniogas* caused by the vitiation of *Kapha* and *Vata* both the *Doshas* together the *Uttarbasti* (vaginal or uterine instillation) with the oil medicated with *Jeevaniya* group of drugs should be given.

According to Sushruta (Su. S. Uttara. 38/28) - All the measures of capable of suppressing the *Kapha* should be used. A pessary prepared with *Shodhana* drugs should be used. *Uttarabasti* with the oil treated with *Jeevaniya* group of drugs. Pessary<sup>[33]</sup> prepared with *Kustha*, *Pippali*, tender leaves of *Arka* and rock salt pestled with urine of goat should be applied locally.

### Modern Review of Cervical Erosion

The medical term for cervical erosion<sup>[34]</sup> is 'cervical ectopy'. It is a condition in which cells that normally line the inside of the cervical canal extend on to the surface of the cervix.

Normally, the inside of the cervical canal is lined with columnar epithelium and the outside with squamous epithelium. These connect at the squamo-columnar junction.

In cervical erosion, the columnar epithelium may extend further down and protrude on the surface of the cervical OS and onto the vaginal portion of cervix. It may also undergo squamous metaplasia and transform to stratified squamous epithelium.

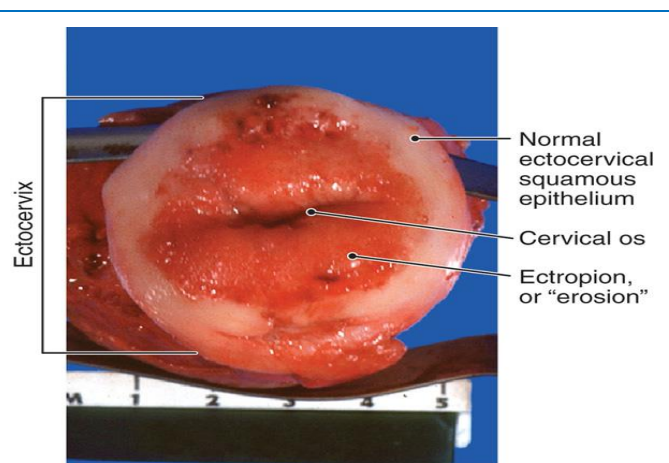


Plate 1: Showing Cervical Erosion

### Factors Affecting Cervical Erosion

**Estrogen level:** Cervical erosion is believed to be a response to high levels of circulation of Estrogen in

the body. Estrogen levels may be high at different times in a woman's life.

**In Pregnancy:** Cervical Erosion is a very common finding during pregnancy. It is believed to be due to the high levels of Estrogen levels in the body at that time. It can cause mild bleeding during pregnancy, usually during sexual intercourse when the penis touched the cervix. The Cervical erosion disappears spontaneously 3-6 months after childbirth.

### Causes of Cervical Erosion:<sup>[35]</sup>

1. Congenital,
2. HRT (Hormone Replacement Therapy),
3. Birth control pills,
4. Infections

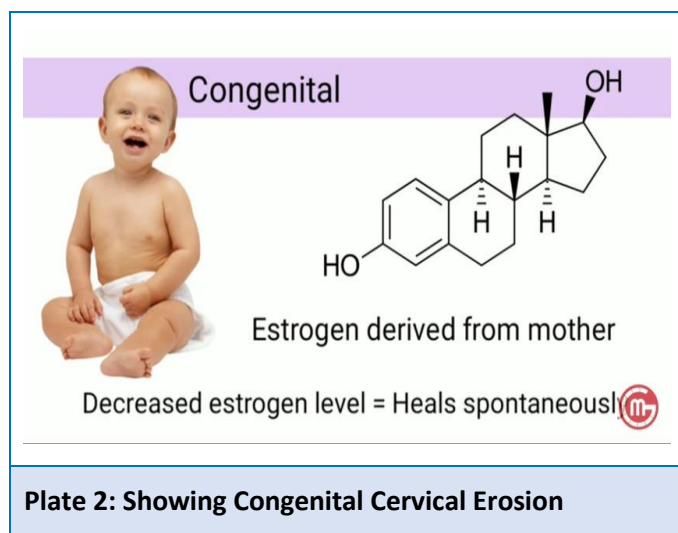


Plate 2: Showing Congenital Cervical Erosion

**At birth (Congenital):<sup>[36]</sup>** Cervical erosion is found in at least 1/3rd of all female babies. It tends to disappear during childhood. Many researchers believe that this is a response to the maternal estrogen that the babies are subjected to while still in the uterus. The erosion disappears as the influence decreases.

**In women on Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT):** HRT in menopause mainly consists of replacement of estrogen in the body through pills, patches, creams etc. This estrogen can cause cervical erosion. In postmenopausal women not on HRT, Cervical erosion is rarely seen in women after the menopause as the level of estrogen in the blood is very low.

**In women on birth control pills:** All birth control pills contain the hormones, estrogen and progesterone in different strengths. Cervical erosion is more common in women taking pills with a high level of estrogen.

**Infections:** The theory that infection is the cause of cervical erosion is slowly losing ground. Evidence is increasing that infection does not cause cervical erosion but it is rather the other way around - the changed cells of cervical erosion are more susceptible to various bacteria and fungi and tends to get infected very easily. As such, cervical erosion and cervical infections are often seen together, leading to the belief that infection causes cervical erosion.

**Miscellaneous Causes:** It is believed by many that, chronic infection of the vagina, vaginal douching, and chemical contraceptives like anti-sperm gels can change the normal level of acidity of the vagina and cause cervical erosion. But these theories are yet to be proved.

#### Signs and Symptoms of Cervical Erosion

These are - 1) Chronic Ill Health; 2) Increased Vaginal Discharge; 3) Bleeding; 4) Backache; 5) Infertility. Most women with cervical erosion do not have any symptoms. But women with a large area of cervical erosion can suffer from:

**Increased Vaginal Discharge:** The vaginal discharge is usually copious, clear or cloudy and slippery to the touch. If infections occur, there may be pus cells making the discharge mucopurulent. Infections can also cause the vaginal discharge to have a foul smell.

**Bleeding:** Contact with the columnar cells of cervical erosion can cause the fragile tissue to break causing bleeding. This is seen usually after sexual intercourse or even after passing hard stool.

Pregnant woman who complains of mild bleeding in early pregnancy or blood-stained vaginal discharge (brown, black or red) should always be asked if they had sex in the 12 hours prior to the episode of bleeding.

Many symptoms like backache, chronic ill health and even infertility have been said to be due to cervical

erosion. But it is more likely that these are the symptoms of chronic pelvic infection which may be the result or cause of cervical erosion.

**On Examination:** The area of cervical erosion is seen as a bright, red surface around the external os (mouth of the cervix). It extends inside the cervix. The margin is well defined and the whole area may be smeared with cervical discharge. It feels soft but a little granular to the touch of the examining finger. It can bleed a little during examination. It can look like and be mistaken for cervical cancer.

#### Investigations:<sup>[37]</sup>

**Pap smear Test:** For this test, firstly cervix is viewed through speculum with the patient in lithotomy position. In this test cells are scrapped from the cervix. Then it is examined under a microscope to check for the disease or the other problem.

**Colposcopy and Biopsy:** If histopathological findings are suspicious colposcopy and Biopsy should be performed.

Cervical erosion has to be differentiated from other cervical ulcers caused by- carcinoma, Syphilis, and other sexually transmitted diseases. Cervical biopsy should ideally be carried out.

**Cone biopsy:** Cervix is viewed through speculum with the patient in lithotomy position. In Cold Cone Biopsy a large area of tissue around the cervix is excised for examination.

#### Treatment of Cervical Erosion:<sup>[38]</sup>

If the cervical erosion has no symptoms but has been discovered on routine examination, treatment is not necessary. If symptoms are present however, active treatment becomes necessary. The aim of the treatment of cervical erosion is to destroy the columnar cells so that normal squamous cells can grow in their place. This can be done by-

- **Electrocautery:** The cells are burned off by using heat generated by electric current.
- **Diathermy:** High temperatures are applied to the area of cervical erosion so that the cells are damaged.

- **Cryocautery:** Firstly, the Cervix is viewed through speculum with patient in lithotomy position. Then a compressed nitrogen gas flows through a Cryo probe making the metal cold enough to freeze and destroy the abnormal cervical tissue. Here extreme cold generated by the application of nitrous oxide gas is used to destroy the cells of cervical erosion.
- **Infections:** Infections should also be controlled by antibiotics.
- **Post-operative advice:** The area of cervical erosion takes 6-8 weeks to heal. So the patient is asked to avoid sex or use tampons or douches during this period to avoid any injury.

## DISCUSSION

Our Ayurvedic Classics have clearly mentioned about *Karnini Yonivyapad*. An elevated lesion of *Garbhashaya greeva* characterizes *Karnini Yonivyapad*. Depending upon the characteristic features it can be considered to Cervical erosion in modern parlance. Acharya Charaka has explained *Karnini Yonivyapad* to be a disease of parous women. Specific etiology of *Karnini Yonivyapad* is *Akaale VaahamaAnnaaya*. Intake of *Mithya Ahara* leads to *Dosha Prakopa* resulting in compromised immunity. *MithyaVihara* used by women are early marriages, increased parity, use of *Apadravya* (foreign objects) in vagina, trauma to the cervix, due to infection and inflammation are the causative factors of *Karnini Yonivyapad*. Congenital factors of this disease are *Beeja Dosha*. Unknown factors or *Daiva* factors are *Purvajanma Prakopa*.

## CONCLUSION

*Karnini Yonivyapad* (Cervical Erosion) is not a harmful condition if asymptomatic. It generally does not lead to any medical complications like cervical cancer. Thus, it has no evidence to cancer. In pregnancy also it does not harm to embryo and pregnant woman both. Cervical Erosion usually resolves with time without treatment. Women usually do not know that they have it. In case painful symptoms, cauterization is an effective method of treatment. Any women

suffering from cervical pain, unusual discharge per vaginally, bleeding after sex should seek the opinion of doctor.

## REFERENCES

1. Maharshi Sushruta. Sushruta Samhita, Pratham bhag, Edited with Ayurveda Tattva- Sandipika, By Ambika Dutta Shashtri, Foreword by Dr Pranajivana Mehta. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi. Edition Reprint 2007, Sutra Sthana, Chapter-15, "DoshaDhatuMalaKshayVridhhi Vigyaneyam Adhyaya", Sloka 48, Page 64.
2. Acharya Vagbhata. Ashtanga Sangraha edited by SP Sharma, First Edition. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi. 2006, Uttara Tantra, Chapter 38, Sloka 51.
3. Maharshi Sushruta. Sushruta Samhita – Pratham bhag, Edited with Ayurveda- Tattva- Sandipika, By Ambika Dutta Shashtri, Foreword by Dr Pranajivana Mehta, Publisher-Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi. Edition Reprint 2007, Shareera Sthana, Chapter-5, ShareeraSankhyaVyakaranam Shareeram Adhyaya, sloka 55, Page 49 .
4. Agnivesha Acharya. Caraka Samhita (Part – 1), Revised by Caraka And Drdhabala With Introduction By Vaidya Samrata – Sri Satya Narayana Sastri With Elaborated Commentary by Pt Kasinatha Sastri And Dr Gorakha Natha Chaturvedi, Edited By Pt Rajeswaradatta Sastri et al. Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Varanasi. Reprint Edition 2005, Sutra Sthana, Chapter-19 , Ashtodareeya adhyaya, Sloka 3(9), Page 391.
5. Agnivesha Acharya. Caraka Samhita (Part – 2), Revised by Caraka And Drdhabala With Introduction By Vaidya Samrata – Sri Satya Narayana Sastri With Elaborated Commentary by Pt Kasinatha Sastri And Dr Gorakha Natha Chaturvedi, Edited By Pt Rajeswaradatta Sastri et al. Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Varanasi. Reprint Edition, 2006, Chikitsa Sthana, Chapter-30, "Yonivyapachchikitsitam adhyayam", Sloka 7, Page 841.
6. Agnivesha Acharya. Caraka Samhita (Part – 2), Revised by Caraka And Drdhabala With Introduction By Vaidya Samrata – Sri Satya Narayana Sastri With Elaborated Commentary by Pt Kasinatha Sastri And Dr Gorakha Natha Chaturvedi, Edited By Pt Rajeswaradatta Sastri et al. Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Varanasi.



- Reprint Edition 2006, Chikitsa Sthana, Chapter-30, Yonivyapachchikitsaaadhyaya, Sloka 37, Page 846.
7. Maharsi Susruta. Susruta Samhita, Part-2, Edited by Kaviraja Ambikadutta Shastri. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi. Edition: Reprint 2006, Uttarantra, Chapter 38, YonivyapatPratishedham adhyaya, sloka-3-7, Page 156-157.
  8. Acharya Vagbhata. Ashtanga Sangraha edited by S.P. Sharma, First Edition, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, 2006, Uttara Tantra, chapter-38, Sloka-32.
  9. Gupta Atrideva. Ashtanga Hridayam of Vagbhata, Edited with Vidyotini Hindi Commentary, Chaukhambha Prakashan, Edition Reprint- 2008, Uttara Tantra, Chapter-33, Sloka 27-28.
  10. Vruddha Jivaka. Kashyapa Samhita, Sutra sthana, chapter-27, verses 56, Chaukhamba Visvabharati Bhavan, Varanasi, Reprint 2013, Page No. 72.
  11. Maharsi Susruta. Susruta Samhita, Part-2, Edited by Kaviraja Ambikadutta Shastri, Publisher -Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi, Edition: Reprint 2006, Uttarantra, Chapter 38 , "YonivyapatPratishedham adhyaya" , sloka-3-6, Page No. 156-157
  12. Vruddha Jivaka. Kashyapa Samhita. Chaukhamba Visvabharati Bhavan, Varanasi. Siddhithana, chapter-4, verses 6, Reprint 2013, Page 289.
  13. Premvati tewari. Ayurvediya Prasutitantra evam Striroga, Part-2, Prasutitantra. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Reprint 2009, Chapter-1,"Yonivyapad,"Page 11.
  14. Maharsi Susruta. Susruta Samhita, Part-2, Edited by Kaviraja Ambikadutta Shastri. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi. Edition: Reprint 2006, Uttarantra, Chapter 38, YonivyapatPratishedham adhyaya, sloka-6-9, Page 157.
  15. Agnivesha Acharya. Caraka Samhita (Part – 2), Revised by Caraka And Drdhabala With Introduction By Vaidya Samrata – Sri Satya Narayana Sastri With Elaborated Commentary by Pt Kasinatha Sastri And Dr Gorakha Natha Chaturvedi, Edited By Pt Rajeswaradatta Sastri et al. Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Varanasi. Reprint Edition 2006, Chikitsa Sthana, Chapter-30, "Yonivyapachchikitsaaadhyaya", Sloka 27, 28, Page 844.
  16. Maharsi Susruta. Susruta Samhita, Part-2, Edited by Kaviraja Ambikadutta Shastri, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, Edition: Reprint 2006, Uttarantra, Chapter 38, "YonivyapatPratishedham Adhyaya", sloka-15-17, Page 159.
  17. Acharya Vagbhata, Ashtanga Sangraha edited by SP Sharma, 38/51, First Edition, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, 2006, Uttara Tantra, Chapter-38, Sloka-51.
  18. Gupta Atrideva. Ashtanga Hridayam of Vagbhata, Edited with Vidyotini Hindi Commentary. Chaukhambha Prakashan, Varanasi. Edition Reprint-2008, Uttara Tantra, Chapter-33, Sloka-50-51.
  19. Premvati tewari. Ayurvediya Prasutitantra evam Striroga, Part-2, Prasuti tantra. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Reprint 2009, Chapter-1," Yonivyapad,"Page 37.
  20. Acharya Vagbhata. Ashtanga Sangraha edited by SP Sharma, First Edition. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi. 2006, Uttara Tantra, Chapter-38, Sloka-55.
  21. VNK Usha. A Text Book of Gynaecology, Sterroga Vijnana, Vol-2. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratihsthan, Delhi. 1<sup>st</sup> Edition: 2010, Chapter-7, "8-Yonivyapad Related with Cell Pathology", Ashtanga Sangraha Uttarantra, chapter-38, sloka-55, Page 291.
  22. Agnivesha Acharya. Caraka Samhita (Part – 2), Revised by Caraka And Drdhabala With Introduction By Vaidya Samrata – Sri Satya Narayana Sastri With Elaborated Commentary by Pt Kasinatha Sastri And Dr Gorakha Natha Chaturvedi, Edited By Pt Rajeswaradatta Sastri et al. Chaukhambha Bharati Academy Varanasi, Reprint Edition 2006, Chikitsa Sthana, Chapter-30, "Yonivyapachchikitsaaadhyaya", Sloka 42, Page 847.
  23. Gupta Atrideva. Ashtanga Hridayam of Vagbhata, Edited with Vidyotini Hindi Commentary. Chaukhambha Prakashan, Varanasi. Edition Reprint-2008, Uttara tantra, Chapter 34, sloka 50.
  24. Agnivesha Acharya. Caraka Samhita (Part – 2), Revised by Caraka And Drdhabala With Introduction By Vaidya Samrata – Sri Satya Narayana Sastri With Elaborated Commentary by Pt Kasinatha Sastri And Dr Gorakha Natha Chaturvedi, Edited By Pt Rajeswaradatta Sastri et al. Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Varanasi. Reprint Edition 2006, Chikitsa Sthana, Chapter-30 , "Yonivyapachchikitsaaadhyaya", Sloka 85, Page 853.

25. Gupta Atrideva. Ashtanga Hridayam of Vagbhata, Edited with Vidyotini Hindi Commentary. Chaukhambha Prakashan, Varanasi. Edition Reprint-2008, Uttara tantra, Chapter 34, sloka 60.
26. Agnivesha Acharya. Caraka Samhita (Part – 2), Revised by Caraka And Drdhabala With Introduction By Vaidya Samrata – Sri Satya Narayana Sastri With Elaborated Commentary by Pt Kasinatha Sastri And Dr Gorakha Natha Chaturvedi, Edited By Pt Rajeswaradatta Sastri et al. Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Varanasi. Reprint Edition 2006, Chikitsa Sthana, Chapter-30, “Yonivyapachchikitsaaadhyaya”, Sloka 62, Page 850.
27. Gupta Atrideva. Ashtanga Hridayam of Vagbhata. Edited with Vidyotini Hindi Commentary, Chaukhambha Prakashan, Varanasi. Edition, Reprint-2008, Uttara tantra, Chapter-39, Sloka-48.
28. Agnivesha Acharya. Caraka Samhita (Part – 2), Revised by Caraka And Drdhabala With Introduction By Vaidya Samrata – Sri Satya Narayana Sastri with Elaborated Commentary by Pt Kasinatha Sastri And Dr Gorakha Natha Chaturvedi, Edited By Pt. Rajeswaradatta Sastri et al. Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Varanasi. Reprint Edition 2006, Chikitsa Sthana, Chapter-30, “Yonivyapachchikitsaaadhyaya”, Sloka 70-73, Page 850-851.
29. Acharya Vagbhata. Ashtanga Sangraha edited by S.P. Sharma, First Edition, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, 2006, Uttara Tantra, Chapter- 39, Sloka-64-66.
30. Bhavamishra. Bhavaprakasha, Brahmasankara mishra, Rupalalji Vaishya, 1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> part. Chaukhambha, Varanasi. 2004, 1<sup>st</sup> Volume-2, Chikitsa 70/74.
31. Agnivesha Acharya. Caraka Samhita (Part – 2), Revised by Caraka and Drdhabala With Introduction By Vaidya Samrata – Sri Satya Narayana Sastri With Elaborated Commentary by Pt. Kasinatha Sastri and Dr Gorakha Natha Chaturvedi, Edited By Pt Rajeswaradatta Sastri et al. Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Varanasi. Reprint Edition 2006, Chikitsa Sthana, Chapter-30, “Yonivyapachchikitsaaadhyaya”, Sloka 43, Page 847.
32. Acharya Vagbhata. Ashtanga Sangraha edited by SP Sharma, First Edition. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi. 2006, Uttara Tantra, Chapter- 39, Sloka44.
33. Maharsi Susruta. Susruta Samhita, Part-2, Edited by Kaviraja Ambikadutta Shastri. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi. Edition: Reprint 2006, Uttaratanttra, Chapter 38, Yonivyapat Pratishedham adhyaya”, sloka-28, Page 163.
34. Howkin and Bourne. Shaw’s Textbook of Gynaecology, Edited by VG Padubidri and Shirish N Daftary. Publisher- Elsevier, a division of Reed Elsevier India Private Limited. Edition- 13<sup>th</sup> Edition-Reprinted 2006, Chapter-24, “Inflammation of the Uterus and the Cervix” Page 314
35. VNK Usha. A Text Book of Gynaecology, Stree Roga Vijnana, Vol-2. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratihsthan, Delhi. 1<sup>st</sup> Edition: 2010, Chapter-7, “8-Yonivyapad Related with Cell Pathology”, Page 292.
36. VNK Usha. A Text Book of Gynaecology, Sterroga Vijnana, Vol.-2, Published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pra tihsthan, Delhi, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition: 2010, Chapter-7, “8-Yonivyapad Related with Cell Pathology”, Page No. 293.
37. VNK Usha. A Text Book of Gynaecology, Stree roga Vijnana, Vol.-2, Published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratihsthan, Delhi, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition: 2010, Chapter-7, “8-Yonivyapad Related with Cell Pathology”, Page No. 294.
38. Howkin and Bourne. Shaw’s Textbook of Gynaecology, Edited by VG Padubidri and Shirish N Daftary, Publisher- Elsevier, a division of Reed Elsevier India Private Limited, Edition- 13<sup>th</sup> Edition-Reprinted 2006, Chapter-24, “Inflammation of the Uterus and the Cervix” Page No. 316.

**How to cite this article:** Dr. Sushma. Diagnosis and management of Karnini Yonivyapad w.s.r. to Cervical Erosion and its significance in Modern Era . J Ayurveda Integr Med Sci 2021;4:303-311.

**Source of Support:** Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.

\*\*\*\*\*