



ISSN 2456-3110

Vol 9 · Issue 2

February 2024

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

# Comparative study between *Patrangasava* and *Pradararipu Rasa* in the treatment of *Leucorrhoea*

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## ABSTRACT

Leucorrhoea is a common and significant issue that affects women, particularly during their reproductive years, often experiencing it at least once. It manifests as a discharge of white fluid from the vagina. In this study, we evaluated the comparative efficacy of *Patrangasava* and *Pradararipu Rasa* in treating Leucorrhoea. Sixty patients with clinical symptoms including white vaginal discharge, vulva itching, vaginal burning pain, low back pain, and general weakness were selected and divided into two equal groups: Group A and Group B. Group A received treatment with *Patrangasava* for 3 months, while Group B received treatment with *Pradararipu Rasa* for the same duration. This prospective, comparative, observational study aimed to assess the effectiveness of these treatments in both groups. The study observed a significant reduction in mean scores of clinical symptoms, particularly white vaginal discharge, in both groups. Overall compliance with the treatment was good in both groups, with a highly significant p-value of  $< 0.001$ .

**Key words:** *Leucorrhoea*, *Patrangasava*, *Pradararipu Rasa*.

## INTRODUCTION

*Leucorrhoea* is a common and major problem in each woman who suffers at least one time specially in her reproductive age. Leucorrhea is a combination of 2 words i.e., *Leuco* & *Rrhoea*. *Leuco* means White and *Rrhoea* means vaginal discharge. So, leucorrhoea means excessive white vaginal discharge.<sup>[1]</sup> It is also known as Leukorrhoea or lukoria or likoria or leu.kor.rhea.<sup>[2]</sup> In this study Gr-A was treated with *Patrangasava* and Gr-B was treated with *Pradararipu Rasa*.

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Submission Date: 15/12/2023 Accepted Date: 23/01/2024

### Access this article online

Quick Response Code



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

DOI: 10.21760/jaims.9.2.1

## AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the role of both drugs that were *Patrangasava* and *Pradararipu Rasa* in the treatment of *Leucorrhoea*.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in the department of Prasuti Tantra and Stri Roga, B.S.R.G.M.A.C & Hospital, West Bengal, in which 60 patients were selected and were divided in two equal groups. 30 patients were taken in Group-A and other 30 Patients were taken in Group-B.

### Study design

Prospective and comparative and observative.

### Selection criteria

60 female patients were selected with some parameters that were white vaginal discharge, itching of vulva, burning pain in vagina, low back pain and general weakness of women specially during reproductive age.

### Exclusion criteria

Patients who were suffering from Cervical Erosion, Genital Prolapse, Pregnancy, CA cervix, Uterine

Tumour, positive VDRL, carcinoma, positive pap smear, presence of other infective organism were excluded from the study.

### Selection and preparation of the drug

A compound medicine 'Patrangasava' has been mentioned in *Bhaisajyaratnavali Pradara Roga Chikitsa Prakaranam Adhyaya*, was selected for the study in Group-A. The ingredients of the *Patrangasava*<sup>[3]</sup> are -

1. *Patranga (vakam)* - 46 gm
2. *Khadirakastha* - 46 gm
3. Bark of *Adusa* plant - 46 gm
4. Flowers of silk cotton tree - 46 gm
5. Root of *Bala* - 46 gm
6. Purified *Bhallatak* - 46 gm
7. White and black varieties *Sariva* - 46 gm
8. Buds of *Japakusuma* plants - 46 gm
9. Stone of mango - 46 gm
10. *Daruharidra* - 46 gm
11. *Kiratatikta* - 46 gm
12. Opium fruits - 46 gm
13. Cumin seed - 46 gm
14. *Lauha Bhasma* - 46 gm
15. *Rasanjana* - 46 gm
16. Pulp of unripe *Bilwa* fruits - 46 gm
17. *Bhringaraj* - 46 gm
18. Cinnamon bark - 46 gm
19. Saffron - 46
20. Clove - 46 gm
21. *Kalka* of raisin fruit - 950 gm
22. Powder of *Dhataki* flowers - 750 gm
23. Water - 25 litres
24. Raw sugar - 4670 gm
25. Honey - 2340 gm

Dissolve all of these drugs into water and add sugar & honey. Put the preparation into an earthen pot coated inside with ghee and fomented. Keep the pot beneath the earth for one month. Remove it thereafter and strain the drug into glass containers.

Another compound medicine *Pradararipu Rasa* has been mentioned in *Bhaisajyaratnavali Pradara Roga Chikitsa Prakaranam Adhyaya* was selected for the study in Group-B. The ingredients of the *Pradararipu Rasa*<sup>[4]</sup> are -

1. Purified mercury - 1 part
2. Purified sulphur - 1 part
3. *Sisak Bhasma* - 1 part
4. *Rasanjana* - 3 parts
5. *Lodhra* - 6 parts
6. Decoction or juice of *Adusa*

First of all, prepare *Kajjali* out of the mercury and sulphur. Mix rest of the drugs into the *Kajjali* and process the preparation through a hand mortar along with the decoction or juice of *Adusa* for one day. Prepare pill measuring 250 mg each. At the end the pills are stored in an air tight container.

### Study procedure

Total patients were equally divided in to two groups i.e. Group-A & Group- B.

**Group-A** - This group was treated with 'Patrangasava' - 15 ml with equal quantity of warm water twice daily for 3 months.

**Group-B** - This group was treated with 'Pradararipu Rasa' - 1 pill (250 mg) with honey thrice daily for 3 months.

All groups were similar with regard to the demographic data and baseline parameters. Total score was based on white vaginal discharge, itching of vulva, burning pain in vagina, low back pain and general weakness, in the same parameters.

### OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

Comparative study of the effectiveness between the Group-A and Group-B in same parameters with

laboratory investigation before and after treatment (Table no. 1 and 2).

**Table 1: Result of the treatment in Group - A**

Sign & symptoms	Mean ± S.D		df	't' value	P value	Effectiveness
	BT	AT				
White vaginal discharge	2.35 ± 0.5	0.60 ± 0.5	24	9.35	<0.001	87.56
Itching of vulva	2.1 ± 0.7	0.68 ± 0.5	24	11.85	<0.001	75.00
Burning pain in vagina	1.10 ± 0.3	0.5 ± 0.12	14	2.88	<0.05	57.06
Low back pain	1.33 ± 0.5	0.45 ± 0.1	15	10.06	<0.001	62.62
General weakness	2.65 ± 0.3	1.1 ± 0.3	14	6.76	<0.001	65.00

**Table 2: Result of the treatment in Group - B**

Sign & Symptoms	Mean ± S.D		df	't' value	P value	Effectiveness
	BT	AT				
White vaginal discharge	2.23 ± 0.5	0.60 ± 0.5	24	9.12	<0.001	85.95
Itching of vulva	2.2 ± 0.5	0.40 ± 0.6	24	11.80	<0.001	77.15
Burning pain in vagina	1.19 ± 0.1	0.33 ± 0.11	14	5.89	<0.001	68.59
Low back pain	1.33 ± 0.4	0.42 ± 0.12	15	10.01	<0.001	63.15
General weakness	2.55 ± 0.35	0.46 ± 0.42	14	10.60	<0.001	64.00

P = <0.001 (Highly Significant)

From the statistical point of view it was observed that out of 30 patients in Group-A, 20 (66.66 %) patients were cured, 6 (19.8 %) patients were maximum improved, 3 (9.9 %) patients were moderately improved, 1 (3.3%) patients were mildly improved and out of 30 patients in Group-B, 19 (62.7 %) patients were cured, 6 (19.8%) patients were maximum improved, 3 (9.9%) patients were moderately improved, 2 (6.6 %) patients were mildly improved (Table no. 3).

**Table 3: Overall clinical assessment of the treatment.**

Result	Group - A		Group - B	
	No. of pt	% of pt	No. of pt	% of pt
Cured	20	66.66 %	19	62.7 %
Maximum improved	6	19.8 %	6	19.8 %
Moderately improved	3	9.9 %	3	9.9%
Mildly improved	1	3.3 %	2	6.6%

## CONCLUSION

The study observed a highly significant reduction in the mean of white vaginal discharge and significant reduction in the mean of itching of vulva, burning pain in vagina, low back pain and general weakness. The overall compliance to the treatment was excellent in both group and the p value of <0.001 was considered highly significant. Hence, it can be concluded that the both drugs more or less are having same effect. So, we can recommend any one of the drugs for satisfactory management of *Leucorrhoea*.

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**How to cite this article:** Animesh Maiti. Comparative study between Patrangasava and Pradararipu Rasa in the treatment of Leucorrhoea. J Ayurveda Integr Med Sci 2024;2:1-4.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.21760/jaims.9.2.1>

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

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