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Success story of Vajikarana - A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is a science of life and it has taken the foremost place in the management of lifestyle disorders. In a country like India where population is a burning problem, yet the infertility is much more serious problem which may become the basis of marital disharmony. The major Focus of fertility problems in the past has been the female patient but with the advancement of diagnostic technology, it was realized that males were also responsible for infertility. In general Male infertility factors are suspected of contributing to infertility in almost 40% of infertile couples. Out of many causes of male infertility Oligospermia and Azoospermia are the leading causes. In the present case study, A 30year old male patient (Registration No.16874/464) had visited Kayachikitsa OPD of Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Hospital, Hubli with chief complaints of Unable to get a child since married life of 5 years and associated complaint was inability to maintain prolonged erection. On the basis of patient's complaints and semen analysis reports patient was diagnosed as Azoospermia and Beejopaghataja Klaibya/Nirbeeja according to Ayurvedic view. The patient was treated with Siddha Vrushya Yapana Basti and Bastanda Prayoga. By this treatment we could able to reverse the pathology from Azoospermia into Oligospermia and gradual progress helped to impregnant his partner. After 2 months of treatment, we could be able to achieve ultimate goal of Vajikarana i.e. Conception. His partner became pregnant with her first child after 5 years of continuous trying for a baby. The pregnancy progressed normally as per Masanumasika Garbha Lakshana without any problems. The couple were blessed with a healthy baby girl of 2.75kg in October 2017. Currently the couple are enjoying the parenthood. This case report provides us a guideline that even Azoospermia can be successfully treated in Ayurveda with valid Chikitsa Siddhanta.

Key words: Azoospermia, Oligospermia, Beejopaghataja Klaibya, Siddha Vrushya Yapana Basti, Bastanda Prayoga.

INTRODUCTION

Though population of the world is increasing day by day yet 20-30% population of the world are the victims of the infertility.^[1] In India, 1 out of 10 couples suffer from infertility and about half of cases, men

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alone are the victims. Fertility is the essential thing for the human being. It is an important factor to keep both the partners to lead the happy married life. Acharya Kashyapa while explaining about the importance of children; He says that 'Aputrasya Gatirnasti', without progeny the person will not attain Moksha.

Vajikarana is the specialized branch of *Ashtanga Ayurveda* deals with *Shukra Dushti* and *Klaibya*. Though it mainly concentrates on *Shukra Dosha* and *Vandhyatwa* (Infertility), but the basic aim of this therapy is to maintain the sexual potency, fertility and to procreate healthy progeny^[2] in order to fulfill the four fold means of life i.e. *Dharma, Artha, Kama* and *Moksha*.^[3]

A couple may be considered as infertile if not conceived even after one year of regular sexual

intercourse without any contraception. 40% of infertility is due to male sexual dysfunction. It is due the factors like Oligozoospermia, to etc.^[4] Asthenozoospermia, Azoospermia For successful fertility sperm count should be 40 mill/ml or more,^[5] but studies have shown that if sperm cells are having good progressive motility besides of less sperm count (even less than 10 million/ml), there is probability of conception.

There is no satisfactory treatment in modern medicine for these conditions as it is based on Hormonal therapy. This Hormonal therapy has got its own side effects and limitations. Even with the advancement of modern techniques, the success rate of conception is low; the cost of treatment is very expensive and common man cannot afford. So Ayurveda is the better option for these conditions.

In Ayurveda terms like *Kshina Shukra, Alpa Retas, Kshina Retas, Shukra Dosha* are indicating towards Oligospermia and *Bijopaghata, Ashukra Shandatva, Nirbeeja, Abeeja* are indicating towards Azoospermia. In this case study, a success story of patient suffering from Azoospermia has been presented who was treated with *Siddha Vrushya Yapana Basti* procedure followed by *Shamanoushadhi*.

CASE REPORT

A 30 year old male patient (Registration No.16874/464), residing in Yallapur, visited *Kayachikitsa* OPD of Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Hospital, Hubli on 19th September 2016, presented with chief complaints of Unable to get a child since married life of 5 years. And other associated complaints were Inability to maintain prolonged erection, Less penile rigidity, Watery semen, Post-coital exhaustion, Early ejaculation of 3-4min since 5 years.

On the basis of patient's complaints and semen analysis reports patient was diagnosed as Azoospermia and *Beejopaghataja Klaibya/ Nirbeeja* according to Ayurvedic view.

History of Present Illness

 Patient was apparently normal 5 years back. After getting married he was unable to conceive his partner even after regular unprotected sexual intercourse and inability to maintain prolonged erection.

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- He attained normal puberty and he was nondiabetic, non-hypertensive with good physical built. His appetite was normal, with regular bowel habits. He had a chronic history of tobacco chewing since 12 years.
- His partner was normal on clinical and Endocrinological investigations. She had regular menstrual cycles and no history of any reproductive tract disorders or any surgery.
- His semen analysis reveals 3 subsequent samples shows Azoospermia and one sample shows Oligo-Asthenozoospermia.
- Patient had consulted Endrocrinologists and taken Harmonal Therapy and got some relief in associated complaints. And even tried with ICSI but not satisfied because his partner didn't get conceived.
- He came to Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Hospital, Hubli for Ayurvedic management of Infertility.

History of Past Illness

- No H/o any major illness in the past.
- No/H/o DM, HTN, Thyroid disorder, TB, Mumps
- No H/o Trauma, No/H/o Pelvic Surgery
- He did not have any kind of allergies with respect to food and medicines.

Family History

No significant family history found.

Personal History

- Diet : Mixed
- Addiction : Tobacco chewing (Since 12years)
- Sleep : 6-7 hours/Day (Undisturbed)
- Occupation : Horticulture
- Education : B.Com
- Bowel Habits : Regular 1time/day

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Micturation : 4-5 times/day

General Examination

- Built : Well built
- Gait : Not Effected
- Clubbing/ Cyanosis/ Icterus/ Edema/ Lymphadenopathy : Absent
- Pallor : Mild

Systemic Examination

- CVS : S1,S2+. No murmurs. NAD
- RS : NVBS, B/L Air entry equal, NAD
- CNS : Higher mental functions were intact.
- Sensory and Mental functions : Normal.
- P/A : Soft, Non-tender, No organomegally on palpation.

Reproductive System (Local Examination)

- Prepuce skin : Normal with both testes are distended.
- Proper hygiene maintained.
- Testicles : Hypoplastic gonads (Small Testicles noted on palpation), No tenderness
- Spermatic cord : No abnormality detected.
- No Vericocele, No edema, No redness
- Penis : No abnormality detected.
- Secondary sexual characters : Normal

(Pubic hairs, Axillary hairs, Beards and Moustache)

Vital Signs

- Pulse Rate : 82/min (With normal Rhythm and Volume)
- Weight : 78kgs
- Respiratory Rate : 19times/min
- Blood Pressure : 130/70 mm of Hg
- Temperature : 98.4° F

AYURVEDOKTA PARIKSHA

Asthavidha Pariksha

- Nadi : 82/min (Sama Nadi)
- Mala : Regular 1time/day (No vit vibandha; Prakruta Varna, Gandha).
- Mutra : 4-5time/day (Prakruta Varna, Gandha)

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- Jiwha : Nirliptata
- Shabdha : Prakruta
- Sparsha : Khara (Prakruta)
- Drika : Prakruta
- Akruti : Madhyama

Dashavidha Pariksha

- Prakruti : Kapha-Vataja
- Vikruti : Dosha- Vata,Pitta

Dushya- Rasa, Majja, Shukra

- Sara : Madhyama
- Samhanan : Madhyama
- Pramana : Madhyama
- Satmya : Madhura, Lavana, Katu Rasa
- Satwa : Madhyama
- Ahara shakti : Abhyavarana Shakti : Madhyama

Jarana Shakti : Prakruta

- Vyayamashakti : Pravara
- Vaya : Madhyama

Investigations

Semen Analysis: On 01-06-2013

Sperm Count: NIL, Sperm Motility: NIL, Pus cells: 6-8 cells/hpf : Azoospermia

Date: 02-09-2013: RBS: 101mg/dl, SGPT: 70 IU/L, HBA1C: 5.30%, TSH: 3.10 mIU/ml, FT4: 18.10 pmol/l, FSH: 7.64 mIU/ml, Prolactin: 10.20 ng/ml, Testosterone: 3.18 ng/ml.(All were WNL)

Semen Analysis: On 06-12-2013

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Sperm Count: 15million/ml, Sperm Motility: 20%, Pus cells:2-3cells/hpf : Oligo-Asthenospermia	 Vyakta Sthana : Apana Kshetra (Vrushana and Medra) 	
Semen Analysis: On 19-09-2016	 Sanchara Sthana : Rasayani, Shukravaha srotas 	
Sperm Count: NIL, Sperm Motility: NIL : Azoospermia	 Vyadhi Swabhava : Chirakari 	
USG Scrotum: On Date: 19-09-2016	Rogamarga : Abhyantara	
Impression: Small volume bilateral testicles and Small sized seminal vesicles.	 Sadhyasadhyata : Krichrasadhya MATERIALS AND METHODS 	
Roga Pariksha: Nidana Panchaka		
Nidana	Treatment given	
Atisevana of Amla, Lavana, Katu Aahara dravyas	 Vanari Kalpa - (10 gms with luke warm milk at bed time) 	
Atisevana of Ruksha and Ushna, Ativyayama	 Tab Manmatha Rasa - (1 tablet with luke warm 	
Virudda Ahara-Vihara	milk BD after food)	
Poorvaroopa	 Cap Rejuspermin - (1 capsule with warm water BD 	
Phenila Shukra, Tanu Shukra and Ruksha Shukra.	after food)	
Roopa	 Sri Gopala Taila (Local Application) 	
Linga Shaitilya, Glana Shishnata, Nirbeeja/Nirveerya,	 Bastanda Siddha Paya (Twice in a week) 	
Mogasankhalpa, Maithuna Ashakta,	 Duration of treatment : 3months 	
Upashaya	Panchakarma	
Vrushya, Brumhana	 Sarvanga Abhyanga with Mahamasha Taila 	
Anupashaya	 Sarvanga Nadi Swedana 	
Vata Vardhaka Ahara (Ruksha, Laghu, Katu)	 Vrushya Yapana Basti 	
Vata Vardhaka Vihara (Ativyayama, Ativyavaya)	(2 course of Kala Basti Schedule)	
Samprapti Ghataka	1 st course: From 19/09/16 to 04/10/16 - 16days	
Dosha : Tridosha with Vata-Pitta Pradhana	2 nd course: From 20/11/16 to 05/12/16 - 16days	
(Vyanavata, Apanavata)	Siddha Vrushya Yapana Basti	
 Dushya : Rasa, Majja, Shukra Pradhana 	Madhu : 80gms	
 Agni : Shukra Dhatwagni 	 Saindhava Lavana : 3gms 	
 Ama : Dhatwagni Janya Ama. 	 Sneha dravya: Ashwagandhadi Ghrita 50ml 	
 Srotas : Rasavaha, Majjavaha, Shukravaha and Manovaha 	Phala Ghrita 50ml	
 Sroto Dusti : Sanga. 	 Kalka dravya: Kapikacchu beeja Churna 15gms 	
 Adhisthana : Shukravaha Srotas (Vrushana and 	 Kwatha dravya: Bala moola Churna 20gms 	
Medra)	Ashwagandha Churna 20gms	

Udbhava Sthana : Pakwashaya.

Avapa dravya: Ksheera 500ml

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DISCUSSION

To produce progeny four things are necessary i.e. *Ritu, Kshetra, Ambu* and *Beeja* and presence of any *Dushti* in the above factors will lead into *Shukradushti* which is the prime cause of infertility.

In the present era, Modernization is affecting all aspects of human life in the form of diet, diurnal, climatic change and harmful irradiations contributing a lot in producing *Shukra Dusti* (poor quality semen) as a result, a vast population is being suffering from Male Infertility.

Out of many causes of male infertility Oligoasthenozoospermia and Azoospermia are the leading causes. According to WHO guidelines Oligoasthenozoospermia is the condition where the Sperm count is less than 20million/ml or 40million/Ejaculate and Sperm Motility less than 40%. And Azoospermia is a condition where semen contains no spermatozoa at all i.e. Zero sperm count.^[6]

As per Ayurveda classics Garbhotpadana is a vital function of Shukra Dhatu.^[7] If there is any form of Bijadusti (Shukra Dusti) ultimately results in failure of conception.^[8] Acharya Sushruta explained that there is vitiation of Apana Vayu and Vyana Vayu in the Shukradosha, because site of Shukra is the whole body and Apana Vayu is responsible for the proper expulsion of Shukra Dhatu. i.e. vitiation of Apana Vayu can impair the function of Shukra.

Shodhana in Klaibya

The main factors involved in the *Samprapti* of *Klaibya* are *Bahudoshavastha* particularly *Prakupita Vata, Dhatukshaya* in general and *Shukra Kshaya* in particular with involvement of *Shukravaha Srotodusti* and *Manodosha.* Hence in order to overcome *Bahudoshavastha, Shodhana* is must that too *Sasneha Shodhana.* Some scattered references which glorifies the importance of *Shodhana* in *Klaibya.*

- "Beejam Bhavati Karmukam"^[9]
- "Prashasta Shukradosheshu Bastikarma Visheshata"^[10]
- "Basti Prayogaat Shandopi Puman Bhavati Sarvasha"^[11]

- "Ksheena Shukram Vajikaroti"^[12]
- In Klaibya and Vandhyatwa, Basti may be given in the form of Niruha, Anuvasana, Uttara Basti and Yapana Basti. Basti removes obstruction in the path of Shukra Visarga, protects the body from Dhatu Kshaya.^[13]

Vanari Kalpa^[14]

- Kapikachu Beeja Churna is Madhura, Tikta Rasa, Snigdha, Guru Guna, Sheeta Virya, Madhura Vipaka and Shukrala Prabhava. i.e., Vatapittahara, Balya, Brimhana, Vrishya.
- If we look at the Kapikachu carefully it resembles like the structure of male genital organ. Hence Samanya Vishesha theory of Ayurveda is beneficial in the treatment of Male infertility.
- Kapikachu contains L-dopa naturally. This L-dopa (contains MAO inhibitor hormones) helps the brain to release Dopamine. When this dopamine is secreted in optimum levels, it increases Testosterone and GH. So it is responsible for the elevated mood, increased libido and vitality. So it is said to be the best Vajikarana dravya in male infertility. It acts at the level of Pituitary hormones FSH and LH.^[15] (Eu.Jr.Int.Med-2010).

Siddha Vrushya Yapana Basti

- Basti Karma is considered as the best treatment in Shukra Dosha by Charaka's statement "Prashashtha-Shukradosheshu Basti Karma Visheshatha".
- The ingredients used in Preparation of Siddha Vrushya Yapana Basti are Bala,^[16] Ashwagandha,^[17] Kapikachu,^[18] Ashwagandhadi Ghrita, Phala Ghrita along with Ksheera. Because these are specially attributed with the property of Vrushya, Shukrala, Brumhana, Rasayana, Dipana and Srotoshodhana which enhance the quality and quantity of Shukra.
- Most of the ingredients of Basti Dravyas are having Sheeta Virya, Madhura Vipaka, Balya, Snigdha and Vatapitta Shamaka properties.
- Therefore Yapana Basti by its own potency is able to expel morbid Doshas and establishes the

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Dhatusamyata. It is said to possess best Brimhana and Rasayana effect which magnifies the quality of Rasa Dhatu and Dhatwagni.

Ashwagandhadi Ghrita^[19]

- The ingredients of this Ghrita are having Brumhana, Balya and Vrushya properties. Its indication in Ksheena Shukra and Vandyatwa has been explained.
- In the Phalashruti of this Ghrita, Acharyas have stated that by using this Ashwagandhadi Ghrita, Person becomes capable to perform sex even with one hundred women. It turns elderly into youthful and the person can even make a sterile woman pregnant.

Phala Ghrita^[20]

- Phala Ghrita is a commonly used and prescribed Ayurvedic polyherbal formulation in male and female infertility. In classics, Phala Ghrita has also been indicated in the management of Shukra Dosha and Vandyatwa.
- And has been attributed as Ayushya, Paushtika, Medhya and Pumsavana Karma. Due to the drugs like Ashwagandha, Shatavari, Gokshura, Punarnava which is processed in medicines like Manjistha, Daruharidra, Haridra, Priyangu and Goksheera. It has been attributed with Vrushya effect along with potency of penetration till Shukra Dhatu.

Manmatha Rasa^[21]

- The ingredients of Manmatha Rasa are having the properties like Vrushya, Balya, Shukrala, Srotoshodhaka, Shukrastambhaka and Vatapittahara. This Yoga is best Rasayana, Balya and Uttama Vajikarana.
- In the Phalashruti of this Yoga, Acharyas have mentioned that by using this Manmatha Rasa, the person becomes capable to perform sex even with one hundred women without losing his strength. He feels Kamadeva himself. He looks attractive, energetic as young as of 16 years. It also eliminates Dhvajabhanga.

Rejuspermin Capsule

- The ingredients of this capsule are Ashwagandha, Kapikachu, Shatavari, Balamoola, Vasa, Vidarikanda, Shilajatu, Punarnava, Amalaki, Shunthi, Gokshura, Pippalimoola, Anantamoola, Guduchi and Sweta musali.
- All these ingredients are having Shukra Janaka, Shukra Pravartaka, Balya, Vayosthapaka, Shukra Sthambhana and Apanavata Dustihara properties.
- So it corrects ED by relaxation of the cavernosum muscles resulting in increased blood flow. It also promotes Spermatogenesis by improving testicular functions.

Bastanda Prayoga^[22]

- This is based on the Siddhanta "Sarvadha Sarvabhavanam Samanyam Vruddhikaaranam".^[23] Based on this, there is reference in Charaka Samhita like Rakta Raktena, Mamsam Mamsena. In the same way Shukram Shukrena in which testicles and semen of some animals and birds were used as Shukra Vruddhikara Dravya in olden days. (Eg: Nakra Retas acts as Shukra Vruddhikara Dravya if taken orally).^[24]
- Basta means Aja (Goat) and Anda means Testicle
 i.e. we have used Goat testicle for therapeutic purpose in male infertility.
- Just like Kheera (Payasam), Bastanda pieces were cooked in Ksheera along with some Prakshepaka Dravyas like Ghrita, Shweta Tila, Kajutaka, Badam, Draksha. All the Prakshepaka Dravyas we have used were Brumhaniya, Balya and Vrushya. After Swanga Sheeta, we have to administer to the patient to take orally twice in a week.
- This Bastanda Yoga is master drug in treating Azoospermia and Progressive Oligospermia. This is Ativrushya because the properties of this contents are similar to that of Shukra Dhatu like Guru, Snigdha, Picchila Guna.

Sri Gopala Taila^[25]

 This *Taila* was used for local application which promotes blood flow to the groin and helps to achieve stronger erection.

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- The ingredients of this Taila are having Vatashamaka, Shukra Sthambhaka, Shukra Rechaka, Balya and Vrushya properties.
- It helps in Vaso-dilation of the penile tissue to allow the stronger erections and thus corrects ED.
- It helps staying powerful and prolongs Ejaculation time so that person will get maximum desired pleasure.
- It also helps to soothe and moisturize.

Mahamasha Taila^[26]

 It was used for Sarvanga Abhyanga in this patient because it is Brumhana, Balya, Pusthivardhana and Vatashamaka.

Azoospermia

- In modern science, treatment of Azoospermia depends on the cause of obstruction or Nonobstruction. It is further categorized into Pretesticular, Testicular and Post-testicular azoospermia. Most of the times farmer two are Non-obstructive types and later one is usually Obstructive type of azoospermia.
- In recent years, a major advancement in technology like IVF with IUI, ICSI etc. In men with Post-testicular azoospermia (OA), IVF-ICSI or Microsurgery may be helpful for Retrograde Ejaculation. In men with Pretesticular and Testicular azoospermia (NOA), ICSI allows successful fertilization even with immature sperms and sperms are obtained directly from the Testicular tissues through techniques like TESA, PESA etc.

Pathyapathya

- Advised to avoid salty, spicy and fried items in their routine diet.
- Advised to avoid any sort of physical or mental exertion.
- Advised to follow Abstinence during the course of treatment.

OBSERVATIONS

Subjective observation

After *Basti* patient was feeling of lightness in body with improved appetite and no weakness was reported after *Basti* evacuation. Patient was also reported a feeling of general wellbeing, physical and mental fitness and improvement in vigour and dynamism after completion of *Basti* regimen. The results observed after the treatment were excellent i.e. Marked improvement in sexual parameters like Sexual Desire, Erection and prolonged Ejaculation time was also observed.

Objective observation

Significant improvement was observed in total sperm count (i.e. from 0 to 15million/ml) and sperm motility (i.e. from 0 to 30% actively progressive sperms) after *Basti* schedule at the time of discharge from the hospital (Table 1).

Assessment Parameter	Before Treatment 19/09/2016	After Treatment 05/12/2016 (On day of discharge from hospital)
Sperm Count	NIL	15million/ml
Sperm Motility	Sperms are not seen	Actively motile-30% Sluggish motile-20% Non-motile-50%
Pus cells	2 to 3	NIL
Liquefaction Time	20 min	10 min
Testosterone	2013-3.18 ng/ml	1 st course-4.72 ng/ml 2 nd course- ? (Not done)
FSH	2013-6.73 mIU/ml	1 st course-7.07 mIU/mI 2 nd course- ? (Not done)
Prolactin	2013-10.20	1 st course-12.79 ng/ml

Table 1: Assessment of effect of treatment

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ng/ml	2 nd course-? (Not done)
AZOOSPERMIA	OLIGO-ASTHENOSPERMIA

RESULTS

- This case study showed that Siddha Vrushya Yapana Basti, Bastanda Prayoga and Vajikarana Yogas we used were containing Shukra Janaka, Shukra Vardhaka and Shukra Shodhaka properties.
- By this we could able to reverse the pathology from Azoospermia into Oligospermia and gradual progress helped to impregnant his partner.
- After 2 months of treatment, we could able achieve ultimate goal of *Vajikarana* i.e. Conception. His partner became pregnant with her first child after 5 years of continuous trying for a baby.
- The pregnancy progressed normally as per Masanumasika Garbha Lakshana without any problems. The couple were blessed with a healthy baby girl of 2.75kg in October 2017. Currently the couple are enjoying the parenthood.

Partner's Investigations: After Treatment

USG Abd and Pelvis	Impression
Early Obstetric Scan: On Date: 27- 02-2017, H/o LMP: 03- 01-2017	Early Intrauterine Live Gestation with Gestational age of 7-8 weeks. Cardiac Activity seen. FHR-156 bpm, USG EDD- 13/10/2017
On Date : 06/04/2017, H/o LMP : 03/01/2017	Single live intrauterine gestation with estimated gestational age of 13weeks, 5days with good cardiac activity. FHR- 160bpm
On Date : 08/06/2017,	Single live intrauterine gestation of around 21weeks 4days.

H/o LMP : 03/01/2017	Normal Amniotic Fluid Index. Fetal Body weight:447 gms+/-65gms, USG EDD- 15/10/2017
On Date : 24/07/2017,	Single live intrauterine fetus of around 27weeks 3days.
H/o LMP : 03/01/2017	Adequate Amniotic Fluid. Fetal Body weight: 1kg+/-100gms
	USG EDD- 15/10/2017



CONCLUSION

Male Infertility is mainly discussed under the heading of Klaibya and Purusha Vandhyatwa with some scattered references relating to the symptoms in Shukragatavata, Shukravrutavata, Shukra Kshaya and Sama Shukra conditions. On the basis of the present study it can be concluded that the combined effect of Siddha Vrushya Yapana Basti, Bastanda Prayoga and other Vajikarana Yogas have shown excellent results in bringing about excellent improvement in sexual and seminal parameters in cases of Azoospermia and Progressive Oligo-asthenozoospermia. However, it needs through more extensive studies and greater span of time whether ultimate goal of Vajikarana i.e. conception is achieved in all cases of male infertility through this line of treatment. The present case study highlights the efficacy of Siddha Vrushya Yapana Basti and Bastanda Prayoga. But study on larger sample size could yield a significant statistical results.

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Name

Ref,Dr

Colour

Odour

Mar-Apr 2018 **CASE REPORT**

Before Treatment AYURVEDA MAHAVIDYALAYA HOSPITAL (Recognised by Govt. of Karnataka & C. C. I. M. New Delhi & Affilited to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore) Heggeri Extension, Hubli - 580024. AYURVEDA MAHAVIDYALAYA HOSPITAL Name Date : 05/12/2016 Time 22:24 Affilited to Raily Gawth ised by Govt. of Kamataka & C. C. I. M. Nei Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Heggeri Extension, Hubli - 580024. w Delhi & Bangalore) Age/Gender : 29 Years/Male Lab ID : 1 Ref.Dr : Dr. A S Parashanth MD Ph.D Date : 24/09/2016 Time 04:06 Age/Gender : 29 Years/Male Lab ID : 2 TEST Results Normal values : Dr. A S PRASANTHA. SEMINAL FLUID EXAMINATION facroscopical Examinatio Volume : 1.5 ml : Normal wbitish : 10 minutes (1.5 · 6 ml) TEST Results Normal values Colour (Milky White) Liquefaction time (With in 30 minutes) SEMINAL FLUID EXAMINATION Reaction : Alkaline (Alkaline) topical Example 1.5 ml ml Volume (1.5 - 6 ml) Microscopic Examination: Pus cells R.B.C. Epithelial cells Actively motile Normal whitish (Milky White) NI seminal (Semi (Viscous) (With in 30 minutes) Viscosity watery With in 20 minutes Liquefaction time (60 - 70%) (5 - 10%) Reaction Albalia (Alkaline) ſ Sluggish motile Non Motile Microscopic Exam nation : 50% Total Spermatozoa cou 15 million/ml (60 - 250 millions/ml) Spermatozoa Pus celis R.B.C. Epithelial celis Motility Viability Imoression : Normal morphology are seen Abnormal findings should ideally be confirmed twice/thrice. : Absent Impression Abnormal findings should ideally be confirmed twice/thrice Lab Technologist Partner's Obstetric USG Scans **Aarya** Vedanta ಆರ್ಯ ವೇದಾಂತ b ಸ್ಟ್ರಾನ್ ಸೆಂಟರ Neel Plaza, Club Road, Near Court Circle, HUBBALLI-580 029. Tel. : 0836-2256781/82/83/84 | E-mail : aaryavedanta@gmail.com | Webste ::www.a ಅರ್ಯ ವೇದಾಂತ **AaryaVedanta** Patient Name: Age: 29 Years/ Male Ref.by: Dr.PRASHANT.A.S MD (April Ph.D Date: 27 Sep 2016 SCAN CENTRE ಸ್ಮಾನ Thanks for referral Neel Plaza, Club Road, Near Court Circle, HUBBALLI-580 029 Tel: 0836-2256781/82/63/84 | E-mail: aaryavedantail/opmail.com (Webste: www. REAL TIME ULTRASONOGRAPHY OF THE SCROTUM AND PELVIS COLOR DOPPLER STUDY WAS PERFORMED Age: 24 Years/ Female Patient Name: Vasudha Hegde TESTES: Date: 27 Feb 2017 Ref.by: Dr Prashant.A.S MD (Ayes PAD RIGHT TESTIS: Measures 3.0 x 2.1 x 1.5 cm Vol4.9cc. Small in size and echotesture. No focal lesion. No surrounding free fluid. FARLY OBSTETRIC SCAN RIGHT EPIDIDYMIS: Measures 0.8 x 0.4 cm Normal in size, no Jesion noted. LEFT TESTIS: Measures 3.0 x 1.6 x 1.8 cm. Vol4.6cc. Urinary bladder is normal. . Small in size and echotecture. No focal festion. No surrounding free fluid. Uterus is anteverted and shows single live intrauterine gestational sac-LEFT EPIDIDYMIS: Measures 0.8 x 0.6 cm. Normal in size, no lesion noted. CRL - 1.23 cm corresponds to 7 weeks 02 days. Yolk sac measuring about 2.3 mm No evidence of any hydrocoele. No evidence of varicocele. Cardiac activity seen. FHR - 156 Bpm. PELVIS: US EDD - 13/10/2017 URINARY BLADDER: Wall thickness normal. Luminal echoes normal. No calculi, Internal os is closed PROSTATE: Normal in size and measure 3.0 x 2.7 x 3.4 cm vol 14.3 cc with normal Both ovaries are normal in size and echo texture. Seminal vesicle measures 1.6 x 0.8 cm on right side & 1.7 x 0.8 cm on left side. No free fluid in POD. No free fluid in peritoneal cavity. IMPRESSION: EARLY INTRAUTERINE LIVE GESTATION WITH GESTATIONAL AGE OF 7-8 IMPRESSION: SMALL VOLUME BILATERAL TESTICLES. WEEKS. SMALL SIZED SEMINAL VESICI ES. PROSTATE NORMAL VOLUME by / imaging on Mrs

l, Dr.Ambika Chiniwalar hereby declare that while conducting ultrasenography / imaging Vasudha. I have neither detected nor disclosed the sex of her focus to anybody in any many ion 4 (3) rule 9 (4) and rule 10 (14) of pre rm F has been obtained and preserved [under provise to section 4 i neeption and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Act, 1994 as amended till date] Dr Ambika Chiniwalar osab osa

After Treatment

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Rah Dr.Veerendra.M.Bali, HD(RD)

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