A literature review of Yonidhavan in gynecological disorders.
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Abstract
There are so many sthanikchikitsa (local therapies) explain in Ayurvedic StreeRogas. These procedures basically deal with the disorders of Tryavartayoni. All local therapies are reviewed through ancient texts and discussed with respect to their definitions, site of application, duration of time, indications, procedure. Woman’s always face very common gynaecological problems like white discharge, itching at vulva, foul smell vaginal discharge, burning micturition etc. In such problems Sthanik Chikitsa have given excellent results. Yonidhavan is one of them, which is more useful as Sthanik Chikitsa in StreeRog Prasuti Tantra. Mostly kwath of drugs used for Yonidhavan.
Keywords- StreeRog, Sthanik Chikitsa, Yonidhavan.

Introduction
The divine are extremely delighted where women are respected & where they are not respected all actions are futile. Owing to the very fact that a women alone has the power to give birth to life, it can be assumed the Shristi is a result of Shakti. We observe in the nature that even a bud has to go into different phases to turn into a beautiful Flower, similarly a young girl has to go through different stages to turn into a mature women & even thereafter. The anatomical, physiological, emotional changes occur in the body of women at different stages. The women who takes the extreme care of her family members is always found to be careless about her own health. Lack of proper nutrition, lack of proper rest & Dharan of Adharniyavegas due to busyschedule of these women in their household as well as career issues face many gynecological problems.¹

20 Yonirogas (Vinshati Yonivyaya) described in Ayurveda Samhitas by different Acharyas. Yoni dourgandhya, yonikandu, yoni paicchilya, yonistrav, yonishool, yoni sheetalta, aartavdushti, yonikledais found as symptoms in so manyyonivyapad.² If neglected, it may lead to ascending infections harming the general health and disturbing to women psychologically. Reproductive tract infection is a major among women of public health problem Reproductive age in developing countries. There are so many sthanikchikitsa(local therapies) explain in Ayurvedicstreerogas. These procedures basically deal with the disorders of Tryavarta yoni.³

Aims and objectives:
1. To study the literary view of Yonidhavan from various Ayurvedic texts by different Acharyas.
2. To study the probable mode of action of Yonidhavan.
Material and methods: 
All Information in this article is collected from Ayurvedic texts, Modern texts and journals

Yonidhavan(vaginal Douching) Mode of procedure-Douching (dhavan) with decoction to vagina. Yonidhavan is a cleansing procedure used for elimination of doshas(mainly kapha) accumulated in the genital tract.

Indications-
Yoni shoool Yonidourgandhya Yoni sheetalta Yonikandu Yonipaichilila Yonistrav/shwetastrav
Aartadvushti(vataj,pittaj,kaphaj,kunapgand hi) Picchila,vivruta,kaldushta,darun yoni Puyastaviyon Yonisankirna Updansh(vataj,pittaj,kaphaj,pittaraktaj)
Updansh shanti Updanshvranaashoth nashtar Updanshvrana(after shastraprayog and sphotbhedan) Shwetapradar Somrog Contraindications-
1) Invasive carcinoma
2) Pregnancy
3) Unmarried patients
4) Acute cervicitis
5) Past H/O radio or chemotherapy
6) Post natal cases (upto 6weeks)

Procedure of administration of drug-
A) Informed and written consent of patient.
B) Materials/Instruments-
1) Examination table with leg rests
2) Light source
3) Drapes
4) Pair of gloves
5) Cotton, swab, gauze
6) Betadine liquid
7) Sponge holding forcep
8) Douch apparatus
9) Rubber catheter

C) Duration of procedure-7 to 8 days (After menses/after complete cessation of menses or P/V bleeding)
D) Duration of Dhavan (douching)-10 to 15 min
E) Application site of douching- Starting from introitus to fornices.
F) Selection of drug-
1) Single drug(Ekeri drug)
2) Mixed drug(Mishra drug)-Mixing the different drugs and name it according to its contents.

G) Preparation of decoction (kwath)- Taking drug (single) 250gm with addition of 4 lit water. This material will subjected to agni till it get reduced to 1/4th of it. i.e. 1lit formation of decoction.

H) Pre-requisites of procedure protocol-
- Patient is asked to void urine.
- Patient is made to lie on the table in lithotomy position.
- Painting and drapping done under AAP.
- The douch apparatus is filled with 1lit of luke warm decoction to which catheter is connected and kept at 5feet distance above the patients.
- Per speculum and per vaginal examination for clinical assessment.
- Patient is advised for abstinence during procedure.

I) Mid procedure protocol-
- Sterile rubber catheter is inserted into vagina and with luke warm decoction douching is done.
- After the procedure the vulva is dried with cotton.

J) Post procedure care protocol-
- Patient advised to lie down on the table for 5 to 10 min.
- Patient is advised for abstinence during and after procedure.
Investigations-CBC, HIV, HbsAg, BSL(R), Vaginal pH, Urine R and M

Complication-
If aseptic precautions are not maintained-
- Increased vaginal discharges
- Itching
- Fever

Expectant management-
Procedure is stopped and tab. Chandraprabhavati 1BID with water after food for 5 days is given.
Drugs used in Yonidhavan by Different Acharyas in different Gynaecological conditions-

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<th>Gynaecological conditions</th>
<th>Charak</th>
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<td>Rajvrukshadi Gan&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Palash,Dhataki,Jamku,Sa manga,Mochras,Sarjaj,Aar agvadhadi Gan&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Palas h,Sarj aj&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Rajvrikshadi Gan&lt;sup&gt;17&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Yonistrav,S hwetaastrav</td>
<td>Karir,Dhav,Nimba,Arka,Venu, Koshamra,Jamku,Jingini,Vrush mul,Mardwik,Sidhu,Sashukta,S takra,Gomutra,Shukta,Triphala ras&lt;sup&gt;18&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Arka,Nimba,Aamra,Kosha mra,Bilva,Buk,Dhav,Karir ,Jingini,Jamku,Karanja,Ar jun,Shigru,Palash,Shukta and Sidhu With madhu,Stakra,Gomutra,Tr</td>
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<td>Picchilayoni, Vivritayoni, Kalushtayoni, Darun yoni</td>
<td>Udumber siddha tailadrvya kwath(udumber, shalu, panchv alkal, kulak, malati, nimbapallav) +sharkara</td>
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19 iphala ras
20 Saral, Mudgaparni
21 Gairik, Nimba
22 Rodhra, Tinduk or Bakra/Meshmutra
23 Triphala
24 Udumber siddha tailadrvya kwath(udumber, shalu, panchv alkal, kulak, malati, nimbapallav) +sharkara
25 Shodhandrvya kwath+gomutra+saind hav
26 Kapikacchum ul
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<th>Prapoundrik, yashtyavah, kushta, daru, saral, agaru, rasna kwath(^{23})</th>
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<td>Vatadigan kashay(^{24})</td>
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<td>Vat, lodhra kashay(^{31})</td>
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<td>Somrog</td>
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<td>Panchvalkal, nimbapatra, lodhra, turati, ashoka, mochars(^{3})</td>
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Mode of action-
The Yonidhavan is exceptionally unique and it’s a solution for Gynaecological grumblings. Its procedure of cleaning to vaginal zone are utilizing for such a movement. This method is recommended for Gynaecological disarranges, aggravation, disintegrations, barrenness. It gives quality to vaginal muscles. This is general purifying measure of genital organ to maintain a strategic distance from parasitic or yeast diseases. It’s a sanitation procedure which has many advantages to women. Genital organs of women get spotless and crisp after Yonidhavan and it forestalls parasitic and yeast diseases.

Discussion-
The vagina is a potential space that connects the lower portion of the uterus(cervix)to the outside environment. It has been explained under bahirkarmendriya and is one of the bahyastrotas in women. Drug transport across the vaginal membrane may occure by a number of different mechanism-
1) Diffusion through the cell due to a concentration gradient(transcellular route)
2) Vesicular or receptor-mediated transport mechanism
3) Diffusion between cell through the right junctions(intercellular route)
In some cases,drug given by the intra vaginal route have a higher bioavailability compared to the oral route as it bypasses the liver. The vaginal wall is very well suited for the absorption of drugs for systemic use,since it contains a vast network of blood vessels. Moreover the anatomically backward position of vagina may help in self containing of the drug thereby holding it in situ for a longer duration.

Conclusion
Thus we conclude that Yonidhavanreleifs to the patient from different Gynaecological conditions(Yoni rogas). Medicines used in Yonidhavan are cheap, effective and easily available. Yonidhavan shows its own importance and shows marvelous results when applied with proper indications,strict aseptic precautions and extreme carefulness.

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