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CASE STUDY

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Effect of *Virechana* in Oligo-Astheno-Teratozoospermia w.s.r. to *Shukradushti*

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ABSTRACT

Oligoasthenoteratozoospermia (OAT) is a condition that incorporates oligozoospermia (low number of sperm), asthenozoospermia (poor sperm development), and teratozoospermia (strange sperm shape). Semen can be corresponded to *Shukra* in Ayurveda and Oligoasthenozoospermia can be considered as a condition in which *Shukradhatu* is quantitatively and subjectively spoil down. *Panchakarma* treatments have been kept in incomparable worship by the traditional experts of Ayurveda in improving different assortments of *Shukradushti*. A male patient aged 28 years with UHID no. 226037 admitted in IPD of All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi with chief complaints of reddish colored semen, acidity, generalized weakness, and early ejaculation. His semen analysis report showed semen color pink to reddish, total count 20 million/ml, 30% normal sperms, 40% actively motile and 40 % sluggish motile sperms and R.B.C. 20-25/HPF. *Virechanakarma* was carried out as per classic method. After treatment there was significant relief in subjective symptoms & semen analysis report was pretty satisfactory. This case study encourages us to step in further.

KEYWORDS

Oligoasthenoteratozoospermia, Virechana, Shukradushti



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INTRODUCTION

Oligoasthenoteratozoospermia (OAT) is characterized by with semen oligozoospermia (low number of sperm), asthenozoospermia sperm (poor movement). and teratozoospermia (abnormal sperm shape).OAT is the most common cause of male subfertility ¹.In Ayurveda we can correlate Semen with shukra Dhatu. Shukra Dhatu is meant for reproduction and also provides the qualities of dhairya, chyavan, priti, dehabala, harsha². Keeping in mind the clinical presentation Oligoasthenozoospermia, it can be correlated to Shukradushti in which Ayurveda, condition in shukradhatu is quantitatively and qualitatively deteriorates. Based upon physico-chemical properties of Shukra eight types of shukradushti are mentioned in Ayurveda which are phenil, tanu, rooksha, vivarna. pooti, pichhil, anyadhatuupsamsrishta&avsadi³. Another one is based upon involvement of Doshas Pittaj, Kaphaj, Vataj, Shonitaj Kunapgandhi, Granthi, Puti-puya, Kshina Shukra. Mutrapurish Gandhi⁴. Panchakarma therapies have been kept in supreme veneration by the classical authorities of Ayurveda in ameliorating shukradushti⁵. different varieties of Acharya Kashyapa while describing the

concept of *Virechana Palashruti* (effect of the procedure) mentions that that sperms become active or motile or increase due to *Virechana* effect⁶. Hence in the present case study effect of *Virechana* was assessed in the management of *shukradushti* (oligoasthenoteratozoospermia).

CASE REPORT

A male patient aged 28 years with UHID no. 226037 was admitted in IPD of All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi with chief complaint of failure to get child since 2 years and other associated complaints like reddish colored semen, (generalized Dourblya weakness), MukhaShosa (dryness of mouth), Shrama (Post act exhaustion), acidity, and early ejaculation. His semen analysis report showed semen color pink to reddish, total count 20 million/ml, 30% normal sperms, 40% actively motile and 40 % sluggish motile sperms and R.B.C. 20-25/HPF. He has vata-pittajaprakriti, madhyamavaya, poor appetite, irregular koshtha, hard stools, and coated tongue. His urine color was yellowish. He had no any major illness in past. No any drug history or family history related this was found. The patient was diagnosed as oligoasthenoteratozoospermia and



shukradushti as per Ayurveda on the basis of semen analysis report.

Treatment was done as mentioned below in table 1.

TREATMENT *Virechana karma* was carried out as per classic methods.

Table 1 Treatment plan

Procedure	Medication	Dose	Duration
Deepana-Paachana	Avipatti Choorna ⁷	3gm twice /day	1st to 4th day
	Sudarshana Choorna ⁸	3gm twice /day	•
	Saptasaaram Kashya ⁹	15 ml twice/day	
AbhyantaraSnehpaana	Phalaghrita ¹⁰	1st day – 40ml	5 th to 10 th day
	-	$2^{nd} day - 70ml$	(6 days)
		3^{rd} day -100 ml	
		$4^{th} day - 130 ml$	
		$5^{th} day - 160ml$	
		6^{th} day -200 ml	
SarvangaAbhyanga	ShudhaBalaTaila ¹¹	q.s.	11 th to 14 th day
		_	(4 days)
Bashpa Sveda	DashmoolaKwatha ¹²	q.s.	11 th to 14 th day
		-	(4 days)
Virechana	TrivritAvleha ¹³	70gm	14 th day
	$TriphlaKwatha^{14}$	100ml	
	NimbamritadiErandaTaila ¹⁵	30ml	

Madhyamashuddhi observed with 18 vegas. No complications observed. After virechana, samsarjana karma was advised for 5 days.

After completion of *Samsarjana Karma* following drugs are prescribed:

- 1. AamlakiChoorna¹⁶ 3gm twice/day with water before food.
- 2. *MulethiChoorna*¹⁷ 3gm twice/day with water after food.
- 3. *NaarsimhaRasayan*¹⁸ 2tsf twice/day with milk after food.

The above regimen was continued for 2 months.

OBSERVATION & RESULTS

After treatment there was significant relief in subjective symptoms like weakness & acidity. Appetite became good & bowel became regular after the treatment. Improvement in sexual parameters like early ejaculation, sexual Desire, erection was also observed. Semen analysis report was done after two months of Virechana, report was quite satisfactory. Semen color became milky white which was pink to reddish before. Sperm count increased from 20 million/ml to 60 million/ml. There was 50% actively motile sperms after treatment which was 40% before treatment. Normal forms sperms were 50% after therapy which were 30% before treatment. Details are mentioned in image-1 & image-2.



DISCUSSION

In the present case patient had pink to reddish color semen. *Pitta Dosha* causes *Shukra Vivarnata* (Semen Color other than normal) according to *Acharya Charaka*. Patient had symptoms of *Ksheena Shukra*



Image 1 Semen analysis report before treatment



Image 2 Semen analysis report after treatment

subjectively as well as objectively ¹⁹. According to Acharya Sushruta Ksheena Shukra has Vata and Pitta Dosha²⁰.Chala Guna is of Vata Dosha. So poor sperm movement or asthenozoospermia is thought to be due to *VataDosha*. Patient also had abnormal sperm shape or teratozoospermia. Shodhana is specially indicated Among five types Shukradushti. Shodhana, Virechana is specially indicated in Retodosha or Shukradosha²¹.Virechana is considered best in treating Paittika disorders, Pitta combined with Kapha & in Pittanubandhi Vatavyadhi. Phalaghritais used for Abhyantara Snehapana as it is indicated in Shukradosha by Acharya Vagbhatta. Virechana eliminates Srotorodha and active transformation of Dhatu through Dhatvagni Vyapara and the most desirable *Shuddha Shukra* is procured. Acharya Kashyapa has glorified Virechana Karma and explained its importance in the management of infertility. Virechana Karma purifies the sperma (Beeja), thus making it effective achieving in fertilization.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of this single case study it can be concluded that *Panchakarma* treatments like *Virechana* gave satisfactory results in



all the symptoms of *Kshina shukra*. Significant improvement in sperm count& sperm motility and reduce in abnormal form of sperm proves the efficacy of *Virechana Karma* in *Shukra dushti*. Thus, the results obtained were highly promising, it shows that the role of *Panchakarma* in *Shukradhusti* is highly appreciable and gives hope for being researched further.



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