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A comprehensive review on categorization of *Yonivyapada* in *Brihatrayee*

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Abstract

Since the evolution of the life on universe, women have been placed on extreme worshipping place due to her categorically praised in most ancient authentic literature of the globe i.e. *vedic* literature. *Charaka* has mentioned 3 pursuits of life *Pranaishana*, *Dhanaishana* and *Paralokeshana* where *Putraishana*, the 2nd aim can be included under *Pranaishana*. Only a sound healthy soul and body can deliver a sound healthy child. This *Putraishana* can be fulfilled only under proper environment. "the proper gestation takes place only when there is fertile period or ovulatory period in female, with the healthy genital organs, proper supply of *Rasadhatu* and the *Shukra*. Ayurvedic lexicon has put all gynaecological disorders under the Heading of *Yonivyapada*, albeit some of the menstrual abnormalities i.e *Asrgdara* etc. has been described separately. This present review presents detailed study of *Yonivyapads* including the signs and symptoms with regard to *doshic* predominance according to *Charaka*, *Sushruta* and *Vagbhata*.

Keywords: *Yonivyapada*, *Yonivyapada* classification, types of *Yonivyapada*, *Yoni Roga*

Introduction

Though all the classics have described twenty gynaecological disorders, however, there exist much differences of opinion regarding causative *Dosas*. *Charaka* has described eleven due to vitiation of *Vata*, three due to *Pitta*, one each due to *Kapha* and *Sannipata* and remaining four due to vitiation of two *Dosas* together, while *Sushruta* has described five disorders under each individual *Dosa* and five due to all together i.e *Sannipata*. Different *Yonivyapadas* as per *Acharya Charaka*, *Sushruta* and *Vagbhata* has been studied in detail.

Vataj Yonivyapad: *Ayurveda* says that women of *Vata Prakruthi*, when consumes diet and indulges on other *Vata* aggravating factors, then the *Vata* get vitiated. Increased *Vata* reaching to yoni produces *Svedana*, *Sthamba*, *Piplika*, *Vataja toda*, *Supti*, *Karkashta* etc.

Vataja Yonivyapad

S. No	Charaka	Sushruta	Vagbhata
1	<i>Vatiki</i>	<i>Udavarta</i>	<i>Vatiki</i>
2	<i>Acarana</i>	<i>Vandhya</i>	<i>Aticarana</i>
3	<i>Aticarana</i>	<i>Vipluta</i>	<i>Prakcarana</i>
4	<i>Prakcarana</i>	<i>Paripluta</i>	<i>Udavrtta</i>
5	<i>Udavartini</i>	<i>Vatala</i>	<i>Jataghni</i>
6	<i>Putraghni</i>		<i>Antarmukhi</i>
7	<i>Antarmuki</i>		<i>Sucimukhi</i>
8	<i>Sucimukhi</i>		<i>Suska</i>
9	<i>Susksa</i>		<i>Vamini</i>
10	<i>Sandhiyoni</i>		<i>Sandi</i>
11	<i>Mahayoni</i>		<i>Mahayoni</i>

According to Charaka

1) Vatiki Yonivyapad ^[1]: If a woman having *Vatika* constitution (*Prakriti*) resorts to food and regimens which cause aggravation of *Vayu*, then the aggravated *Vayu* gets located in the gynecic organs to produce *Toda*, *Vedana*, *Stambha*, *Pipilika Srapti* (sensation as if ants are crawling), *Karkashta*, *Supti*, *Aayasa* caused by *Vayu* in that place (gynaecic organ). Because of aggravated *Vayu*, she gets menstruation discharge which is *sasyat sa shabda* (associated with sound and pain), *Phena*, *Tanu*, *Ruksha*.

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2) Acarana Yoni Roga ^[2]: If the genital tract is not washed properly, then *Jantava* grow there to cause Kandu. This ailment attended with Kandu is called *Acarana*. The women suffering from this ailment has excessive desire to have sexual intercourse with *Narah*.

3) Aticarana Yoni Roga ^[3]: Because of excessive sexual intercourse, the aggravated *Vayu* cause *Shopha*, *Supti* and *Ruja* in the genital tract of the woman. This ailment is called *Aticarana*.

4) Prakcarana Yoni-Roga ^[4]: If a girl before attaining appropriate age, indulges in sexual intercourse, the aggravated *vayu* vitiates her gynecic organs, and cause *vedana* in her *Prishtha*, *Kati*, *Uru* and *Vakshan pradesha*. This ailment is called *Prakcarana*.

5) Udavartini Yoni Vyapad ^[5]: If in a woman the course of the natural urges are reversed and made to move upwards, then the aggravated *Vayu* causes upward movement of the *Yoni*. This makes the woman afflicted with pain. She gets painful menstruation because of the tendency of the discharge to move in the reverse direction. Immediately after the discharge of *Raja*, she gets relief from the pain. Because of this tendency of the *Raja* to move upwards, the wise physicians call this ailment as *Udavartini*

6) Antarmukhi Yoni-Roga ^[6]: If a woman after a heavy meal enters into sexual intercourse in improper posture, then the *Vayu* located in the channels of her *Yoni* gets suppressed by the food. This aggravated *Vayu* causes distortion of the cervix of the uterus as a result of which she suffers from *Vedana* in the *Aasthi* and *Mamsa*. Because of excruciating pain, *Maithuna* becomes intolerable for her. This ailment of the *Yoni* is called *Antarmukhi*

7) Sucimukhi Yoni-Roga ^[7]: If a pregnant woman resorts to *Ruksha Aahara-Vihara*, then *vayu* in her gets aggravated. Because of the unctuousness of this aggravated *Vayu*, the *Yoni* of the female foetus in the womb of the mother become narrow in opening. This ailment of the *Yoni* is called *Sucimukhi*.

8) Putraghni Yoni-Roga ^[8]: When the aggravated *Vayu*, because of its *Rukshya* destroys each and every *Garbha* produced from the *Dusta Artava*, the ailment is known as *Putraghni*

9) Suska Yoni- Roga ^[9]: If during the sexual intercourse, the woman suppresses her natural urges, then the aggravated *vayu* causes obstruction to the passage of *Mala* and *Mutra* and *Yoni Mukha Shoshana*. (because of this dryness of the *Yoni*, the ailment is called *Suska –yoni*)

10) Sandhi Yoni- Roga ^[10]: Because of the *Beeja Dosha*, the *Vayu* in the foetus destroys its developing *Aasharya* in the womb of the mother. In the later stage of her life, this offspring develops *Dvesha* for men, and her *Stanadonot* grow. The woman having this ailment is called *Sandhi*, and *Chikitsa* of such a patient should not be attempted i.e. this ailment is incurable.

11) Mahayoni ^[11]: If the woman sleeps in a *Vishama* posture or on an uncomfortable bed during sexual intercourse, then

the *Vayu* gets aggravated to cause dilatation of the openings of her uterus and vagina. Since the dilated openings do not get closed, she suffers from *Vedana* and *Ruksha*, *Phena* mixed *Srava* of blood from the *Yoni* is produced. There will be protuberance of the *Masah*, and she suffers from *Shoola* in the joints and *Vakshana Pradesha*.

According To Sushruta ^[12]

1) Udavarta: Besides being painful, *Phena Yukta Raja*, there are other pains of *Vata*.

2) Vandhya Yonivyapad: In *Vandhya Yoni* the *Artava* is destroyed. *Dalhana* has explained that the only difference in *Shandi* and *Vandhya Yonivyapad* is absence or presence of breasts respectively. It has presence of other *Vatika* type of pains.

3) Vipluta Yonivyapad: Characterised with *Nitya Vedana* in *Yoni* associated with others pains of *Vata*. Due to over flooding with pain of *Vata*, it is termed as *Vipluta*

4) Paripluta: *Paripluta* (dyspareunia) is that disorder in which there is severe *Ruja* during coitus.

5) Vatala: *Vatala* (dryness of the vagina) is that disorder in which the *Yoni* is *Karkasha*, *Stambha*, *Shoola* and *Toda Pidita*.

According To Vagbhata ^[13]

1) Vatiki: Both *Vagbhata* have described that improper postures during sleeping, excess of sexual intercourse, vitiation of the menstrual flow, use of bad materials (as substitutes for the phallus), disorders of the seed (ovum) and effects of actions of previous lives- by these causes *Vata* gets aggravated and produces pain, pricking and dilating types of pain, loss of sensation, feeling of ants crawling, loss of movement, roughness and noise (gas coming out with noise) and discharge of menstrual blood which is frothy, slight reddish black, thin and dry (non unctuous) dropping of groins and flanks, discomfort and gradual development of abdominal tumour. All these different kinds of diseases are called as *vatiki (yoni vyapt)* types of pain

2) Aticarana: Both the *Vagbhata* say that the same *Vatiki Yoni* afflicted with *Vata* when gets inflamed due to *Ativyavaya*, then is termed as *Aticarana*.

3) Prakcarana: *Maithuna* with *Atibala* produces *Ruja* in her *Prishtha*, *Jangha*, *Uru* and *Vakshana* and *Vayu (vata)* vitiates the *Yoni*. It is known as *Prakcarana*.

4) Udavrtta: Both the *Vagbhata* have followed *Charaka* says that *Maruta (Vata)* aggravated by suppression of the *Vegas*, produce *Pida* in the *Yoni* and expels *Phena Yukt Raja* with difficulty, this diseases is *Udavartta*.

5) Jataghni: Both the *Vagbhata* says that *Jataghani* is caused by *Anila (vata)* which, by increasing the dryness of the vitiated *Aartava*, kills every child that is born.

6) Antarmukhi: *Vagbhata* says that indulging in *Maithuna* after heavy meal or adopting abnormal postures, *vata* localised in the *Yoni* gets aggravated, with *Asthi* and *Mansa* leading to distortion of the orifice and causes *Tivra Ruja*, this is called *Antarmukhi*.

7) Sucimukhi: *Vagbhatas* says that *Vata* getting aggravated in those *Stree* who indulge in foods which cause increase of *Vata*, producing narrowing of the *Yoni* Dwara-this is called *Sucimukhi*.

8) Suska: *Vagbhatas* says that due to the habit of suppressing the *Vegas* during the period of *Ritukala*, *vata* getting aggravated causes accumulation of *Mala* and *Mutra* and causes dryness of the *Yoni*, accompanied with *Ati Vedana*. This is known as *Suska yoni*.

9) Vamini: Both *Vagbhatas* have followed *Charaka*, however, they have held *Vata* responsible for excretion of *Shukra*.

10) Sandi: Both *Vagbhatas* have explained that the woman who presents features of aggravation of *Vata* in her *Yoni* due to defect in the *Beeja*, who hates *Purusha* and has no (developed) *Stana* is known as *Sandha* and cannot be cured.

11) Mahayoni: Both *Vagbhatas* have mentioned that *Vata* getting aggravated, obstructing the *Yoni* and the mouth of *Garbhashaya*, causes them to dilate, droop down and painful like that of *Vatiki* (described earlier) the *Mansa* of *Yoni* and *Garbhashaya* protrude out and cause *Maha Ruja*. This is known as *Mahayoni*.

Pittaj Yonivyapad: *Mithya Ahara* (abnormal diet), like eating in large amount of *Katu* (spicy), *Amla* (sour), *Lavana* (salty), *Kshara* (alkaline) *Aahar*, *pitta* gets vitiated and reaches *Tryavarta Yoni* because of such *Ahara* and *Vihara* there are symptoms like *Yoni Paka* (suppuration), *Yonigat Ushnata* (vaginal hotness), *Kunap Gandhi Yoni Strava* (menstrual blood with dead body smell), *Jwara* (pyrexia) is seen as *Sarvadehik Lakshan* (general symptom) which it total causes *Pittaj Yonivyapad*.

Pittaj Yonivyapad

S. No	Charaka	Sushruta	Vagbhata
1	<i>Pattiki</i>	<i>Lohitaksara</i>	<i>Paittiki</i>
2	<i>Raktayoni</i>	<i>Vamini</i>	<i>Raktayoni</i>
3	<i>Arajaska</i>	<i>Sramsini</i>	
4		<i>Putraghni</i>	
5		<i>Pittala</i>	

According To Charaka

1) Paittika Yoni-Roga ^[14]: It is caused by the excessive intake of *Katu*, *Amla*, *Lavana*, *Kshara* ingredients as a result of which the woman suffers from *Daha*, *Paka*, *Jwara* and *Ushanata* Her menstrual discharge become *Neela*, *Peeta* and *Krishana* in colour, and in large quantity, *Ushana* and having *Kunapa-Gandha* (offensive smell of a dead body). This type of vaginal bleeding occurs even during inter-menstrual period or this disease resembles *Pittaja Asrgdara*, is the opinion of *Chakrapani*.

2) Rakta-Yoni ^[15]: If the women resorts to (food and regimens) which cause *Rakta-Pitta* (an ailment characterised by bleeding from different parts of the body), then her *Rakta* being vitiated by *pitta* flows in excess quantity through the *Yoni*, and blood-flow does not stop even when the women becomes pregnant. This condition is known as *Asrja*. *Chakrapani* has explained that excessive bleeding leads to abortion, thus the woman remains without a progeny hence it

is also termed as *Apraja*. Due to excessive bleeding per vagina, it is also known as *Raktayoni*.

3) Arajaska Yoni –Roga ^[16]: If *Pitta* located in the *Yoni* vitiates blood, then there will be no menstruation. In addition, there will be *Krishna* and extreme *Vivanata*. *Chakrapani* has described amenorrhoea as a symptom.

According To Sushruta

1) Lohitaksara: In this condition there occurs oozing of blood with *Daha* from *Yoni*, this condition is known as *Lohitaksara*. *Dalhana* has quoted opinion of others that this disease is characterised with loss of *Lohita* i.e menstrual blood and is termed *Lohitaksara*.

2) Vamini: *Yoni* which vomits *Bija* with *Raja* with *Vata*, is known as *Vamini*.

3) Sramsini- Pramsini Yoni Roga: *Sushruta* says that in this condition any irritation causes excessive *Srava* from *Yoni* or its displacement and labour is also difficult due to abnormality of passage. Other features of *Pitta* vitiation i.e *Daha* and heat etc. are also present.

4) Putraghni: *Sushruta* says that *Putraghni* (habitual abortion) is that disease in which the product of conception is repeatedly aborted with *Rakta Srava*, besides there are other clinical features of disordered *Pitta* i.e *Daha* and heat etc.

5) Pittala: *Sushruta* has described that *Pittala Yoni* (acute inflammation of the female genitalia) is that disease in which there is an excessive *Daha*, *Paka* of *Yoni* along with *Jwara*.

According To Vagbhatas

1) Paittiki: Both *Vagbhatas* have described that *Pitta* getting aggravated by its own causes getting localised in the *Yoni* produces *Daha*, *Paka*, *Ushanata*, foul smell, *Jwara*, discharge of *Aartava* which is very *Ushana*, large quantity of cadaveric smell, *Neela*, *Peela* or *Kala* in colour. These are features of *Paittika* (*Yoni vyapat*).

2) Raktayoni: When there is copious *Rakta Srava* is known as *Raktyoni*.

Kaphaja Yonivyapad: *Ayurveda* says that due to intake of *Kaphaj* predominant *Aahar Vihar* the *Kapha Dosha* get vitiated. Consequently, the *Kapha* reaches *Yoni* by aggravated *Apana Vayu* and produce *Pichchhilata Srava*, *Kandu*, *Shitalta* etc. in *Yoni*. All of these are characteristic symptom of *Kaphaj Yonivyapad*.

Kaphaja Yonivyapad

S. No	Charaka	Sushruta	Vagbhata
1	<i>Slaismiki or Kaphaja</i>	<i>Aryananda</i>	<i>Slaismiki</i>
2		<i>Karnini</i>	
3		<i>Acarana</i>	
4		<i>Aticarana</i>	
5		<i>Slesmala</i>	

According To Charaka

1) Kaphaja Yoni-Roga ^[19]: If by the intake of *Abhisyandi* ingredients (which cause obstruction to the channels of circulation), the aggravated *Kapha* vitiates the *Yoni* of the women, then it cause *Pichchhilata*, *Shitalata*, *Shita*, *Kandu* and

Vedana in her *Yoni*. Her body become *Pandu Varna*. Her *Aartava* will be *Pandu Varna* and *Pichila*. *Chakrapani* has equated this with *Kaphaja Asrgdara* on the basis that yellowish discharges per vagina are present during intermenstrual period also.

According To *Sushruta* ^[20]

1) **Atyananda:** Woman suffering from *Atyananda Yonivyapad* does not get satisfied with coitus, others disorders of *kaphasuch* as *Shitata* and *Kandu* etc. are also present.

2) **Karnini:** *Karnini* (cervical growth) is that condition in which there is a growth in the *Yoni* caused by *Kapha* and *Shonita*. Other features of vitiation of *Kapha* i.e *Shitata* and *Kandu* etc. are also present.

3) **Acharana:** Woman gets hyper excited even before the *Maithuna*, as well as much earlier than the *Purusha*. Other features of vitiation of *Kapha* such as *Shitata* and *Kandu* etc are also present. *Dalhana* has clarified that in this disease the woman is hyper excited during coitus than the man or else she feels excessive *Kandu*, fertilisation also does not occur.

4) **Aticharana:** It is caused due to excessive *Maithuna*. The woman does not achieve conception. It is associated with other clinical features of vitiation of *Slesma*, such as *Shitata* and *Kandu* etc.

5) **Slesmala:** It is the one in which the *Yoni* is associated with *Pichhila*, *Ati shitala*, and is associated with *Kandu*.

According To *Vagbhata* ^[21]

1) **Slaismiki:** Both *Vagbhata* described that *Kapha* getting aggravated by use of foods which increase moisture leads to *Slaismiki* (*Kaphaja Yoni Vyapad*) characterised by absence of feeling of *Vedana*, *Shitala*, *Kandu* and discharge of *Pandu*, *Pichhila Srava*.

Tridosaj Yonivyapad

S. No	Charaka	Sushruta	Vagbhata
1	<i>Sannipatiki</i>	<i>Sanda</i>	<i>Sannipatiki</i>
2		<i>Phalini</i>	
3		<i>Mahati</i>	
4		<i>Sucivaktra</i>	
5		<i>Sarvaja</i>	

According To *Charaka*

1) **Sannipatika Yoni-Vyapad** ^[22]: If the woman indulges in *Samasana* (intake of wholesome and unwholesome food together) of all the *Rasas* (tastes), then all the three *Dosas* located in *Yoni* and *Garbhashaya* get vitiated to cause manifestation of signs and symptoms of all the three *Dosas*. She becomes afflicted with *Daha* and *Shoola*. Her *Aartava* will be *Shweta* and *Pichhila*. *Chakrapani* has equated this with *Sannipatika Asrgdara* due to presence of bleeding during inter-menstrual period also.

According To *Sushruta* ^[23]

1) **Sanda:** Woman suffering from *Sandi Yoni* does not have *Artava* and *Stana*, though she is capable of coitus, however her *Yoni* feels very *Khara*. The features of all the *Dosas* i.e dryness and pricking pain due to *Vata*, *Daha* and *Ushanata* due to *Pitta* and *Shitata* and *Kandu* due to *Kapha* are also present.

2) **Phalini:** When *Taruna* has coitus with a man having big size penis, then she suffers from *Phalini*. *Dalhana* giving another name as '*Aphalini*' says that woman remains infertile. features of all the *Dosas* are present.

3) **Suchivaktra:** It is characterized with excessive narrowing of its orifice, besides there are other pains and aches of all the three *Dosas* such as dryness and *Toda* due to *Vata*, *Daha* and heat etc. due to *Pitta* and *Kandu* and *Shitata* etc. due to *Kapha*.

4) **Sarvaja:** Presence of clinical features of all the three *Dosas*.

5) **Mahati:** *Mahayoni* (procidentia) is that disease in which there is an excessive dilatation of *Yoni*. Others symptoms of all the three *Dosas* are also present.

According To *Vagbhata* ^[24]

1) **Sannipatiki:** Both *Vagbhata* explained that diseases arise along with secondary affections from the aggravation of all the *Dosas* together, having all the features.

Vatakaphaj Yonivyapad

S. No	Charaka	Sushruta	Vagbhata
1	<i>Upapluta</i>		<i>Upapluta</i>
2	<i>Karnini</i>		<i>Karnini</i>

According To *Charaka*

1) **Upapluta Yoni-Roga** ^[25]: If a pregnant woman indulges in *kapha Vardhaka Aahara Vihara*, and suppresses the manifested urge for *vamana* as well as *Swasa*, the *Vayu* in her *Yoni* gets aggravated. This aggravated *Vayu* carrying *kapha* to the genital organs vitiates the latter. This gives rise to discharge of *Pandu Varna* along with *Toda* and *Shweta Varna* with *Kapha*. This ailment in which her *Yoni* is pervaded with the morbidities caused by aggravated *Kapha* and *Vayu* is called *Upapluta*.

2) **Karnini Yoni-Roga** ^[26]: If the pregnant woman stains prematurely to expel the foetus, then the *vayu* in her *Yoni* gets obstructed by the foetus. Being afflicted with *Kapha* and *Rakta*, this aggravated *Vayu* give rise to *Karnika* in her *Yoni*. This *Masaankur* obstructs the course of *Rakta*, and the ailment is called *Karnini*.

According To *Vagbhata* ^[27]

1) **Upapluta:** This having the features of increase of *Vata* and *Kapha*, exudes *Srava* which is *Shweta* and *Pichhila*, this is *Upapluta yoni*.

2) **Karnini:** By the premature initiation of the urges, *Vata* getting aggravated along with *Slesma (kapha)* and *Rakta* (blood) produces *Karnika* in the *Yoni* obstructing the channel of the *Raja*. This is known as *Karnini*.

Vatapittaj Yonivyapad

S. No	Charaka	Sushruta	Vagbhata
1	<i>Paripluta</i>		<i>Lohitaksaya</i>
2	<i>Vamini</i>		<i>Paripluta</i>

According To *Charaka*

1) **Paripluta Yoni-Roga** ^[28]: If a women of *Paittika* constitution suppresses the manifested urge for sneezing and

eructation during the sexual intercourse with man, then the aggravated *vayu* being afflicted by *Pitta* vitiates her *Yoni*. This cause Shotha, Vedana during *Sparsha* in her *Yoni* as well as *Neela*, *Peela*, *Rakta Srava*. She suffers from *Vedanain Kati*, *Vakshana* and *Pristha* and *Jwara*. This ailment is called *Paripluta*.

2) Vamini Yoni-Roga ^[29]: If the *Shukra* which is deposited in the *Yoni* of the woman for six days or seven nights is excreted with or without *Vedana*, then the ailment is called *Vamini*

According To *Vagbhatas* ^[30]

1) Paripluta Yoni-Roga: Both *vagbhatas* have followed *Charaka* says that the woman belonging to *Pitta* constitution who suppresses the *Vegas* of sneezing and bleching during copulation, goes in for aggravation of *Vata* along with *Pitta* which together vitiate the *Yoni*, which become swollen, intolerant to touch, painful, exuding *Neela*, *Peela* *Rakta*, associated with feeling of heaviness of the *Basti* and *Kukshi*, *Atisara*, *Arochaka*, *Ruja* in the *Sharoni*, *Vakshana*, *Toda* and *Jwara*. This disease is *Paripluta*.

2) Lohitaksaya: Loss or decrease of *Rajo Dhatu* is caused by aggravation of *Vata Pitta* together and is accompanied with *Daha*, *Krishta* and discolouration. This is called *Lohitaksaya*.

According To *Vagbhatas Krimi Yonivyapads Is Vipluta* ^[31]: *Vipluta* is due to not washing (cleaning the vagina), gives rise to growth of *Krimi* (bacteria etc.) and cause itching, because of itching the woman desires copulation often.

Discussion

It is difficult to explain the difference of opinion of authors regarding causative *Dosa* of the conditions like *Sandha* or *Sanda*, *Mahati* or *Mahayoni*, *Sucivaktra* or *Suchimukhi* having almost identical names as well clinical features. It is remarkable to note that some *Rogas* which are written by *Charaka*, their name, sign and symptoms are similar to that written by *Sushruta* but etiology is quite different for e.g *Paripluta Yonivyapad* according to *Charaka* is produced by *Vata* and *Pitta* but *Sushruta* mentioned it in *Vataja Yoni vyapad*. Some of the *Yonivyapads* as *Antermukhi*, *Shuska*, *Upapluta* and *Prakcharana* are not mentioned by *Sushruta*. Likewise *Charaka* not mentioned *Vandhya*, *Phalini* and *Prasransani*.

Both *Vagbhatts* have explained the *Doshik* involvement similar to *Charaka* except some conditions. Among these, two have similarity in clinical features but name and etiology is different for e.g according to *Charaka*, *Arajaska* is *Vataja Vyadhi* but according to *Vagbhata* *Lohitaksaya* is *Vatapittaja Vyadhi*. Second example is *Acarana* according to *Charaka*, *Acarana* is *Vataja Vyadhi* but according to *Vagbhata*, *Vipluta* is *Jantuj Vyadhi* Another example includes name and clinical features are identical but etiology is different i.e *Vamini* according to *Charaka* and *Vagbhata* it is *Vatapittaj* and *Vataja Vyadhi* respectively. Another one includes name and causes are similar but clinical features different i.e. According to *Charaka* clinical feature of *Putraghni* is repeated abortions but according to *Vagbhata* clinical feature of *Jataghni* is repeated neonatal deaths.

Conclusion

Description of gynaecological disorders is less in our *Ayurvedic* literature and it is found only under the heading of

Yonivyapads. Total twenty types of *Yonivyapad* has been described in *Brihatyree* but that number twenty is given simply plurality of condition, not the exact number as treatment of many other gynaecological diseases are given in *Chikitsa* part. World is looking towards *Ayurveda* as the treatment modalities in the allopathic medicine have unsatisfactory results along with some side effects too. So there is a great scope for research to find out a safe, potent, effective and less costly remedy of *Ayurveda* for management of Gynaecological disorders.

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