

**A Critical Analysis of jathaharini related to
Gynaecological disorders**
DEEP AGARWAL¹, SUDHIR AGARWAL², D.N. MINHRA³

State Ayurvedic College & Hospitals

Tulsidas Marg, Victoria Ganj, Lucknow -4

1. MD. (Ay) Dept. of Sharir, Lucknow

2. Senior Resident Dept. of Kayachikitsa, B.H.U., Varanasi

3. Head, Dept. of Prasuti, Stree Balroga, Lucknow

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The word Jataharini comprises of two words: Jata+Harini.

Jata (one who is born) + harini (to encapture) means jataharini is one which kills or effects the menses, embryo, faetus, neonate and the child till 16 years of age.

Thasmajjatha Harinee Pushpam Hanthi
vapushascha Hanthi
Garbascha Hanthi jathascha Hanthi
Jayamanascha
Janisya pranascha Hanthi

(Ka. Rel 17)

Kashyapa Samhita is the only text where jataharinis has been described.

CAUSES OF ATTACK OF JATAHARINIS:

Common causes of attack of Jataharinis are as follows:

1. Mythological causes: A skand kartikey had send "Revati" to kill the daughter of a demon called Deerghjivi.
2. Social cause
3. Medical causes:
 - Unhygenic condition
 - Too much coitus etc

- Injury to vital parts
- Sexual activities at the time of menses
- Sexual relationship with others (prostitutes)

GENERAL SYMPTOMS:

- Visual disturbances
- III appearance
- Pain in abdomen
- Lack of enthusiasm
- Loss of grace
- Still birth

Gojavi Mahisheesvasya Na Jeevan Thee
Chavatsaka;
Ayasa: Prapnuthe Ghoram Vaiatham Va
Nigachati
Kulakshayam Va Kuruthe Prasakthatha
Jathaharine

(Ka.Re7/309)

According to kasyapa, along with above symptoms, when the jataharini affects the female not only her child but her entire family is finished.

CLASSIFICATION:

- a) According to prognosis

- i) Sadhya – 11
- ii) Yasya – 16
- iii) Asadhya – 8

b) According to symptomatology

- i) Which effects only females
- ii) Which effects only pregnant womens
- iii) Which effects only Infants

Here we only discuss about the Jathaharinis which only effects females and causes number of disorders.

1. Suska Revati;

Clinical features:

*Ashodasa Varshapraptha Ya
Stree Pushpam Na Pasyathi
Pramlan Bahurakucha Thamahu;
Sushkarevatheem*

(Ka)

Re. 7/31-32)

- Does not attain menarche upto 16 years
- Emaciated arms and hips & breasts

It looks like a primary Amenorrhoea. Moreover due to malnutrition and unhygienic conditions leads to amenorrhoea and emaciation of body. It means that good nutrition, good environmental condition and good health can cause earl menarche.

2. Katambhara

Clinical features:

*Bina Pushpam Thu Ya Naree Yadhakalam
Pranasyathi
Krisa Heenabala Sa Pi Choktha
Katambhara*

(ka,ka,Re)

- Woman dies in mature age without menses
- Emaciated
- Weak
- Irritable

It is clear that the cause of katambhara is primary amenorrhoea. It is considered to be a complications of some chronic/systemic disease e.g T.B. on the basis of symptoms like weakness, emaciation, and irritability. But if these symptoms are considered to be asadhya then it seems t be a sex chromosomal anomaly XXX syndrome (amenorrhoea, mental debility and improper developed of reproductive system.

3. Pushpaghini

Clinical Feature:

*Vritha Pushpam Thu Ya Naree Yathakalam
Pranasyathi
Stoola Lomasaganda Va Pushpaghnee
Sapi Revathee*

(ka,ka)

- Regular menses but without ovas (anovulatory cycle)
- Obese cheeks (moon face)
- Cheeks covered with hairs.

Pushpaghini can be correlated with “Anovulatory menstruation with hirsutism” If it is considered to be asadhya, it can be compared t stein Leventhal syndrome (Features – amenorrhoea/oligomenorroea, infertility, obesity, Increased hairs on the body etc).

But if we consider it as sadhya then there are chances of some physiological causes, which can be treated according to the situation.

4. Vikuta:

Clinical Features:

Kalavarna Pramanairyā vishamam pushpa mrichathi

Animitha Balaglani virkuta Nama Sa smritha

- Menses abnormal in time, colour and amount
- Early fatigue

All types of menstrual disorders are grouped under vikuta jataharini, as menotaxis, menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, polymenorrhoea, oligo, Epimenorrhoea etc. finally it is considered as irregularly irregular menses.

5. Parishruta:

Clinical Features:

Abheekshnam Sravathe Yastha Narya

Yoni: Krisatmana:

Paarisrethethi Sa Jneya Nareenam Jataharinee

- Emaciated women
- Continuous vaginal secretions

Continuous colourless, secretions from vagina is known as leucorrhoea considering vaginal secretions and emaciation, it is due to bad hygiene and improper nutrition which can be treated by maintaining good hygiene and proper nutrition.

CONCLUSION:

Thus, it is concluded that in Ayurvedic texts there are detailed descriptions about the gynecological disorders under the headings of Jataharini with their symptomatology, causes, clinical features and prognosis. In the light of modern knowledge we can correlate them with the modern gynecological disorders and try to explore

the Ayurvedic management, (Yuktivyapasraya Chikitsa) along with Daiva Vyapasrachikitsa which is already described by Acarya Kashyapa for jataharinis.

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