

JATAHARINI RELATED TO STRI ROGA IN KASHYPA SAMHITA: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Acharya Kashyapa in Revatikalpa Adhyaya explained about the Jataharini, as a group of disease caused by affliction of Revati graha in a various stages of women's life who has divine vision, attack women to destroy or to produce serious problems of menstrual cycle, recurrent abortions, still birth, intrauterine fetal death, neonatal deaths or severe disorders which decreases the life span of the fetus. Adarma is the most important cause for affliction by Jataharini. Adarma may be said to some extent as lifestyle changes in present time. This lifestyle changes due to modernization which gives rise to various menstrual disorder in women. In this conceptual study a modern perspective of these Jataharini based on their specific cause, clinical features, general & specific symptoms are described.

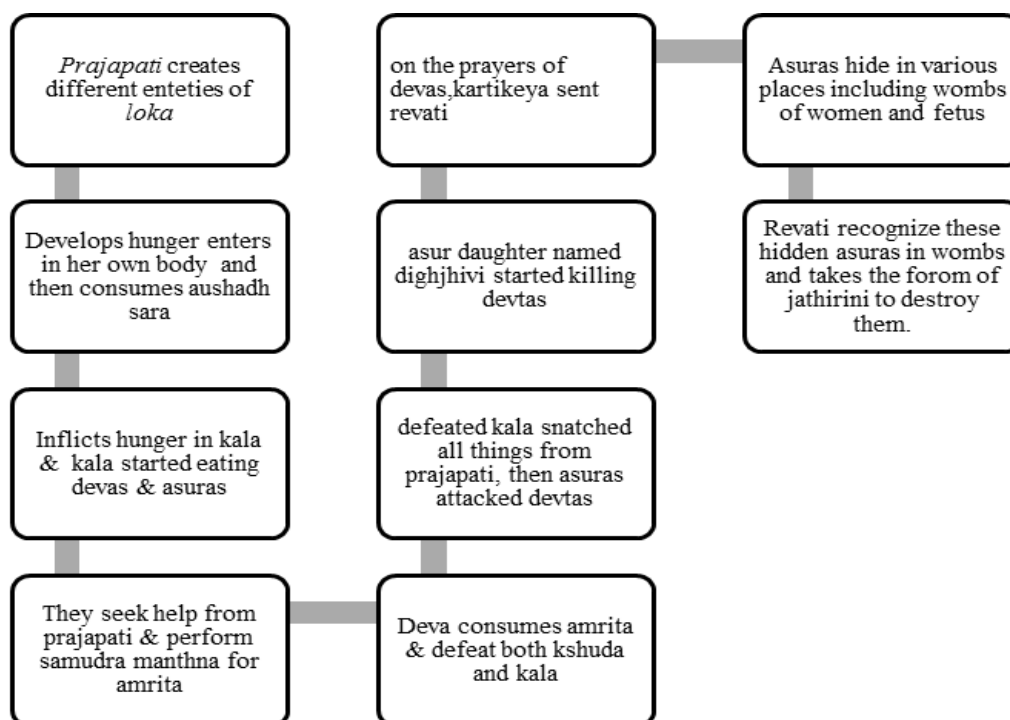
KEYWORDS: *Jataharini*, Menstrual disorders, *Revati*, *Adharma*.

INTRODUCTION

Menstruation starts in a women starts with menarche and ends with menopause. During this phase between menarche and menopause, menstruation should be occurred in a regular manner. It should not be excessive nor scanty. Any abnormality in the normally regulated menstrual cycle regarding duration, interval, amount etc. may be the sign and symptoms of underlying pathology like PCOS, Uterine Myoma, Endometriosis, Adenomyosis, Thyroid disorder etc. In our classics *Kashyapa Samhita*, *Kalpasthanam*, chapter-6 "*Revatikalpadhyaya*"^[1] it has been mentioned that due to misdeeds of women, "*Jataharini*"

affects her reproductive system and produce disturbances in menstrual cycle. Angry *Revati* enter the body of women through pores in all the stages of life i.e. menstruating, pregnant, puerperal women or women who live in *kutigrah*.^[2]

Origin of *Jataharini*^[3]



Samanya Nidana of *Jataharini*^[4]

- ✓ *Adharma*
- ✓ *Mithyahara-Vihara* or *Dosha Prakopaka nidanas* either male or female partners.
- ✓ Susceptible stages are menstruating woman, pregnant woman, puerperal woman and the lady who lives in *Kutigrah*.

These women are likely to get afflicted by *Jataharini* which can be observed by:

1. Destruction of Menstruation
2. Destruction of Fetus
3. Stillbirth
4. I.U.D

Clinical features after affliction of *Jataharini*^[5]

1. *Drishtivyakulataa*: Woman suffers from bewildered looks.
2. *Yathaakaalam na pushyati*: She suffers from absence of nourishment in appropriate time.
3. *Bhrashtasatva*: She suffers from unsteadiness of Psychology (*Satva*).

4. **Nirutsaahaa**: She suffers from absence of enthusiasm.
5. **Kukshishoola**: She suffers from pain in abdomen.
6. **Bhavatya Apriyaroopa**: She suffers from disagreeable looks.
7. **Roghah upadruta**: She suffers from various disorders.
8. **Vipareetasamaarambha**: She commences every work in opposite way.
9. **Vipareetanishevanee**: She consumes opposite or non-congenial edibles.
10. **Vaidhavya**: She becomes widow.
11. **Ayasha**: She faces failure at every work and loss of wealth.
12. **Kulakshayakari**: Jataharini after seizing destructs her family

Types of Jataharini:- On the basis of prognosis these are of three types:^[6]

- A) **Sadhya** (curable)
- B) **Yapya** (easily relapsable)
- C) **Asadhya** (Incurable)

A) Sadhya Jataharinis- 11 in number

1. *Shushka revati* 2. *Katmabhara* 3. *Pushpaghni* 4. *Vikuta* 5. *Parisruta* 6. *Andaghni* 7. *Durdhara* 8. *Kalaratri* 9. *Mohini* 10. *Stambhani* 11. *Kroshana*

B) Yapya Jataharinis- 16 in number

1. *Nakini* 2. *Pishachi* 3. *Yakshi* 4. *Aasuri* 5. *Kali* 6. *Varuni* 7. *Shashti* 8. *Bhiruka* 9. *Yamya* 10. *Matangi* 11. *Bhadrakali* 12. *Raudri* 13. *Vardhika* 14. *Chandika* 15. *Kapalamalini* 16. *Pilipichchika*

C) Asadhya Jataharini- 8 in number

1. *Vashya* 2. *Kulkshayakari* 3. *Punyajani* 4. *Paurushadini* 5. *Samdanshi* 6. *Karkotaki* 7. *Indravadava* 8. *Badvamukhi*

On the basis of mode of transmission:-3 types

- a) **Daivi** (divine) *Acharya Kashyapa* after getting knowledge of *Revati* by his intense penance (*Tapa*) and described it to his disciples for the sake of universe.
- b) **Manushi** (human):- It is sub-classified into four
 1. *Varna* 2. *Varnantara* 3. *Lingini* 4. *Karuki*
- c) **Tirashchin** (animals)- It is sub-classified into five types

1. *Shakuni* (Birds) 2. *Vanaspati* (plants) 3. *Chatushpadi* (four legged animals) 4. *Matsi* (fishes) 5. *Sarpa* (Reptiles)

Sadhya Jataharini-11

| S.no | Name of <i>Jataharini</i> | Clinical features mentioned by <i>Kashyapa</i> | Probable disease |
|------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | <i>Shushka revati</i> | Girls not getting menarche at the age of 16 or lady who is emaciated having delayed menses | Delayed menarche or amenorrhea due to nutritional or hormonal cases |
| 2. | <i>Katambhara</i> | The woman who is emaciated, weak, and irritable, dies in her mature age without having menstruation | Primary amenorrhea |
| 3. | <i>Pushapghini</i> | Although woman gets her menstruation at time but she has anovular menstruation so she is unable to conceive and suffers from obesity, fatty cheeks with hairs | An ovular menstruation associated with hirsutism/Polycystic ovarian syndrome or excessive androgen level |
| 4. | <i>Vikuta</i> | Woman gets menstruation but suffering from irregularity in duration, colour, amount and feels exhausted without any cause | Irregular menstrual cycle |
| 5. | <i>Parisruta</i> | Emaciated woman having constant and excessive discharge per vaginum | Excessive vaginal discharge associated with infections |
| 6. | <i>Andaghani</i> | Causes repeated early abortions at blastocyst stage | Abortion at blastocyst stage |
| 7. | <i>Durdhara</i> | Causes repeated abortions after formation of <i>Garbhanga</i> and harms life of woman | Abortion during first and 2 nd trimester |
| 8. | <i>Kalaratri</i> | Destroys the fetus possessing complete body suddenly, along with threat to the life of mother. | Premature deliveries associated with the death of neonates |
| 9. | <i>Mohini</i> | Causes non attachment of embryo or its expulsion after attachment along with death of woman. | Abortions due to disease of mother |
| 10. | <i>Stambhini</i> | Fetus does not quiver | Absence of quickening/Fetal demise |
| 11. | <i>Kroshana</i> | Fetus situated in uterus creates various complications | Irritable uterus i.e. threatened abortion |

YAPYA JATAHARINI -16

| s.no | Name of <i>Jataharini</i> | Clinical features mentioned by <i>Kashyapa</i> | Probable Disease |
|------|---------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | <i>Nakini</i> | Always deliver dead fetus | Repeated still born |
| 2. | <i>Pishachini</i> | Fetus dies immediately after birth | Neonatal death immediately after birth |
| 3. | <i>Yakshi</i> | | |
| 4. | <i>Aasuri</i> | | |
| 5. | <i>Kaali</i> | | |
| 6. | <i>Varuni</i> | | |
| 7. | <i>Shashthi</i> | | |
| 8. | <i>Bhiruka</i> | | |
| 9. | <i>Yamya</i> | | |
| 10. | <i>Matangi</i> | | Repeated neonatal death from 2 nd day to 15 th day of birth |
| 11. | <i>Bhadrakali</i> | | |
| 12. | <i>Roudhri</i> | | |
| 13. | <i>Vardhika</i> | | |
| 14. | <i>Chandika</i> | | |
| 15. | <i>Kpaalmalini</i> | | |
| 16. | <i>Pilipischka</i> | | |

ASADHYA JATAHARINI-8

| s.no | Name of <i>Jataharini</i> | Clinical Features mentioned by <i>Kashyapa</i> | Probable disease |
|------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>Vashya</i> | Repeated intra-uterine death of fetuses in 5th, 6th or 7th month. | IUD in 2 nd Trimester |
| 2. | <i>Kulkshyakari</i> | Woman whose sons die and daughters survive even without proper care | Death of only male child |
| 3. | <i>Punyajanani</i> | Children of the afflicted woman die immediately after birth. | Immediately death of child |
| 4. | <i>Parushadhini</i> | Progeny die before attaining the age of sixteen years | Death of child before 16 year of age |
| 5. | <i>Samdanshi</i> | Immediately after conception the child born just before this conception dies. | Death of child after next conception |
| 6. | <i>Karkotiki</i> | When conceives her one child(of twins) dies and another suffers from <i>Balagraha</i> | |
| 7. | <i>Indarbadwa</i> | Woman who's one or both the children of twin delivery die. | Death of binovular twins |
| 8. | <i>Badwamukhi</i> | When one child of one <i>Nabhija</i> (uniovular) twin dies first and subsequently second also dies. | Death of uniovular twins |

Kashyapa also described *sadhya-asadhyta* on the basis of the phase of women's life. If a woman afflicted by *Jataharini* presents with menstrual disorder or *pushapupghatkara* then it is *asadhya*, while if it is related to pregnancy or pregnancy loss it is *sadhya* or *yapya*.

Clinical presentation of *Jataharini*^[7]

- 1) **Shushka Revati**- If a women does not attain her menarche even till 16 years of age and has atrophied breast, hips emaciated and lean shoulders.

This represents primary amenorrhea characterized by absence of menstruation by the age 14 years if no secondary sexual characters are presents and by the age of 16 year if secondary sexual character are presents.^[8] The cause of primary amenorrhea may be mullerian agenesis, turner syndrome, low AMH, low FSH, low LH, androgen insensitivity syndrome. Malnutrition and undernutrition condition can disturb hormones in the body. With the help of adequate diet, good environmental condition help in imitiation of menarchre.

- 2) **Katambhra**: - The lady dies in her mature age without having menstruation, she is emaciated, weak and irritable. This can be correlated with primary amenorrhea with low body weight. It is a complication of some underlying chronic pathology eg. Uterine TB on the basis of symptom like emaciated body, weak and irritability.
- 3) **Pushapghani**: - In this condition the women gets her menstruation, but she remains infertile. Her cheeks are thick and hairy face. This *jataharini* correlated with “anovulatory menstruation with hirsutism” e.g. PCOS or disturbances of adrenal hormones that is the causative factor for anovulation. In PCOS ovulation do not occur properly. So fertility problems experienced by women with PCOS.
- 4) **Vikuta**: - In this the women gets her menstruation, but irregular in duration, abnormal in colour, either excess or scanty in amount, and women feels exhausted without any cause. All types of abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) come under this condition like menorrhagia, polymenorrhea, metrorrhagia, oligoamenorrhea etc.^[9] The most probable cause of irregular menstruation are thyroid disorder, uterine myoma, Infection of uterus, PCOS, DUB, cervical cancer, PID etc. This can be treated according to underlying pathology.
- 5) **Parisruta**: - It denotes chronic abnormal vaginal discharges. Continuous colorless secretion from vagina is known as leucorrhea, it is due to poor hygienic condition, malnutrition. The disease come under this are bacterial vaginosis, PID, Candida, Vaginitis etc.

CONCLUSION

Thus it is concluded that *Jataharini* is a collection of diseases based on clinical features and gives detailed description of almost all gynecological disorder Present day knowledge of

modern gynecology & proper investigations gives probable explanation for the menstrual irregularities caused by *Jataharini* in ancient times.

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