

## Journal of Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences

www.jaims.in



An International Journal for Researches in Ayurveda and Allied Sciences



noto

## Journal of

### **Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences**

**CASE REPORT** 

July-Aug 2021

# Ayurvedic management of *Ksheena Shukra* w.r.t. Asthenoazoospermia : A Case Study

#### Sangamesh G Iddalagimath<sup>1</sup>, Jayashree P Girisagar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor, B.V.V.S. Ayurveda Medical College & Hospital, BVVS Campus, Bagalkot, Karnataka, India.

#### ABSTRACT

A couple is considered as infertile, when they failed to have baby in one year of their marriage life, without using any of the birth control methods. [1] To conceive a child, women's egg must be combined by men's sperm, thus it will be get fertilized. A hormonal imbalance, varicocele, blockage of sperm movement, environmental factors, diet, age, bad habits etc will affect the fertility in men. Studies suggest that after 1 year of having unprotected sex, 15% of couples are unable to conceive. Asthenoazoospermia is a condition, where it compromises the men's fertility by preventing the sperm from reaching and fertilizing the egg. In Ayurveda, diseases of *Shukra* are considered under *Shukra* Doshas. Ayurveda is best choice of treatment in the treatment of men's infertility. A 35 year old, men visited OPD of Panchakarma with complaint of unable to conceive with marriage history of 5 years. Semen analysis revealed that, he has reduced motility of sperms. This patient was managed with *Virechana Karma* and *Shamana* treatment for 3 months. Later after 3 months, motility in the sperms got improved. This case study reveals the importance *Shodhana* and *Shamana* in the management of *Ksheenashukra* w.r.t Asthenozoospermia.

Key words: Asthenozoospermia, Ksheenashukra, Shukra, Infertility, Virechana, Shamana.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Ayurveda explains about the importance of *Shukra Dhatu* in the *Garbhadharana*.<sup>[2]</sup> *Shukra Dushti* leads to the *Laxanas* as *Daurbalya*, *Mukhashosha*, *Pandutava*, and *Klibata* described in classics. Fruitfulness of *Shodhana Karma* are - it results in disease cure, restoration of normal health, the sense faculties and mind become clear; strength gain, plumpness, offspring and virility.<sup>[3]</sup> *Shodhana* procedure helps to

#### Address for correspondence:

#### Dr. Sangamesh G Iddalagimath

Associate Professor, B.V.V.S. Ayurveda Medical College & Hospital, BVVS Campus, Bagalkot, Karnataka, India.

E-mail: drsangugi@gmail.com

Submission Date: 17/07/2021 Accepted Date: 11/08/2021

Access this article online

Quick Response Code

Website: www.jaims.in

Published by Maharshi Charaka
Ayurveda Organization, Vijayapur,
Karnataka (Regd) under the license CCby-NC-SA

increase Shukra both qualitatively and quantitatively.[4] with Among men Asthenozoospermia, 31% were found to have high levels of DNA fragmentation. As reviewed by Wright et al.,[5] high levels of DNA fragmentation have been shown to be a robust indicator of male infertility. Other resons Ashthenozoospermia tail Necrozoospermia, Structural abnormality Ultrastructural defects, stumpy tail, absence of dynein mitochondrial abnormality Asthenozoospermia continues to pose a major therapeutic challenge since modern medica or surgical therapy are of no significant benefit. Hence, there is a significant need of Ayurvedic line of management in treating this condition. In Ayurveda, Vajeekarna is a specialised branch, which has been told for the amplification of sexual potency, to treat the various seminal diseases and to have healthy progeny. [6] Ksheena Shukra enumerated under Shukra Dushti. Acharya Sushruta, defined Kshina Shukra as Vata- Pitta predominant condition and its treatment is *Upachaya*.<sup>[7]</sup> In present case study, a patient

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Professor, B.V.V.S. Ayurveda Medical College & Hospital, BVVS Campus, Bagalkot, Karnataka, India.

**ISSN: 2456-3110 CASE REPORT** July-Aug 2021

suffering from Ashthenozoospermia has been treated with *Virechana* procedure followed by administration of *Shaman* drug as *Madhuka Churna*.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Patient came to BVVS Hospital, Panchakarma OPD. After taking full history of patient, he was advised to investigate for Semen Analysis. After the investigation and proper history taking, patient was diagnosed with *Ksheena Shukra* (Asthenozoospermia). Patient has been treated with *Shodhana* (*Virechana*) followed by *Shaman Chikitsa* for 3 months. Later, he was being investigated again for Semen Analysis.

A 35-year-old male patient visited our hospital with history of failed to conceive in spite unprotected frequent intercourse even during 12 to 18th day of menstruation since last 5 years of his married life. On his complain inquiry, premature ejaculation, decreased sexual desire, general debility and fatigability. Occupationally he was a driver. Regularly he is to drive for long distances and he is to consume tobacco regularly. His diet is irregular and consuming outside food more. He was not having past medical history of tuberculosis, varicocele, mumps, orchitis, hydrocele, trauma to gonadal part or history of any other long-term debilitating disorder or lifethreatening emergency; he was not having history of previous surgical intervention like vasectomy reconstruction. In present subject, motility of sperms got altered. He was advised semen analysis after proper abstinence of 3 days. Before starting medicine semen examination report revealed that sperm count 15 million/ml out of which about 25% sperms were motile and 30% sperms were sluggishly motile while 35% were non-motile. 10% sperms were abnormal. Smear showed 7-12 pus cells.

#### **General Examination**

On Examination of patient, has no pallor with clear tongue. Patient is basically vegetarian. His appetite was good and he usually prefers salty and spicy diet. He has disturbed sleep and frequency of micturition was 8-10 times in day time and around 2 times in

night time. His bowels habits are irregular with complain of mild constipation.

Investigations: Semen Analysis.

Diagnosis: Ksheena Shukra (Asthenozoospermia)

**Treatment Plan:** *Shodhana* followed by *Shamana* Treatment.

Deepana and Pachana were done with Chitrakadi Vati,[8] 500mg 1tab thrice daily with Ushna Jala as Anupana, before the meal for 5 days before the Snehapana. Snehapana was given with Shatavari Gritha<sup>[9]</sup> for 5 days as 30ml on 1<sup>st</sup> day, 50ml on 2<sup>nd</sup> day, 80ml on 3<sup>rd</sup> day, 100ml on 4<sup>th</sup> day and on 5<sup>th</sup> day After this, Samyak Snigdha Laxana was achieved. Later for three days, Sarvanga Abhyanga was done with Ksheera Bala Taila.[10] Next day Virechana was done with Trivritta Avalehya 80gms with Sahapana as Dugdha 200ml and Anupana as Ushna Jala. Patient had totally 29 Vegas, thus Pravara type of Shudhdhi was seen. After this, Sansarjan Karma was advised for 7 days. From 8th day onwards, patient had been given with Shamana medicine Madhuka Choorna, 1 Karsha(12gms) with 1-1 Karsha of Madhu and Gritha 3 months.[11,12]

After Samsrjana Krama, patient has asked to take Pathya Aharas like Dugdha, Navneeta, Ghrita etc. and to follow Viharas like proper Nidra, Vyayam, Vega Adharana etc. Patient asked to avoid Apathyas like Ati Sevana of Katu, Tikta, Lavan Rasa Sevana, Guru-Virudha Bhojan, Ice cream, Cold drink, Bread, biscuit, Alcohol, Tobacco, Tea and Coffee. Viharas like Ati Maithuna, Shukra Vega Dharan, Fasting, Stress and strain etc.

Three months after the course of *Shodhana* and *Shamana* treatment, Semen Analysis has been repeated. The results were found as follows,

#### **Examination of Seminal Fluid**

Physical Examination	Before Treatment	After Treatment
Quantity	2.00ml	2.00ml
Liquefaction	Within 10 min	Within 10 min

**ISSN: 2456-3110 CASE REPORT** July-Aug 2021

Reaction (pH)	Alkaline	Alkaline	
Viscosity	Viscid	Viscid	
Microscopic Examination			
Total sperm count:	38 mill/ml	51mill/ml	
Sperm Motility			
Actively Motile	25%	50%	
Sluggishly Motile	30%	22%	
Non-Motile	35%	20%	
Abnormal Forms	10%	8%	
Pus Cells	7-12/HPF	2-4/HPF	

#### **DISCUSSION**

Sushruta said, in Ksheenashukra, Vata and Pitta are dominant. Because of this, Virechana seems to very effective line of treatment. As it removes Dushita Doshas, at the same it clears the Shukravaha Srotavarodha and stimulates Shukradhatvagni. The process of Virechana helps in eliminating free radicles, which are possibly involving in this disease. Overall, through Shodhana therapy Srotho Shuddhi, Bala, Varna, Vrushshata etc. are achieved. Thus, Virechana is beneficial in managing Ksheena Shukra. Dravyas, which increases Shukra are called as Sukrakala. These are having properties like, - Madhura Rasatmaka, Snigdha and Guru Gunatmaka, Brmhanakaraka and Usna Veeryatmaka.[13] Madhuka Churna with Madhu and Gritha has the property of Madhura Rasa, Guru Gunatmaka and Ushna Veerya, which may be beneficial as it has been told as Vrishya both by Charaka and Chakradatta. The effect of Shamana seems to more effective after proper Shuddi by Panchakarma therapies. So that, combined execution of Shodhana and Shamana has much fruitful then any single treatment.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Ayurvedic prospective in treating the *Ksheena Shukra* is very clear. Initially *Doshas* are supposed to be

treated by means of *Shodhana*, which is utmost necessary for cleaning *Shukravaha Srotases*. This ignites *Shukrgni* and thus later implemented *Shamana* with *Madhuka Churna* is properly absorbed and utilisised which is essential for *Shukra Poshanartha* and *Vrishya Karma*. Thus, combined therapies help in correcting the current pathology.

#### **REFERENCES**

- Zegers-Hochschild F, Adamson GD, de Mouzon J, Ishihara O, Mansour R, Nygren K, et al. International Committee for Monitoring Assisted Reproductive Technology (ICMART) and the World Health Organization (WHO) revised glossary of ART terminology, 2009. Fertil Steril. 2009; 92:1520– 4. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
- Charaka. Charaka Samhita of Agnivesha with A, edited by Acharya Vidyadhara Shukla and Ravidatta Triphati, ChikitsaSthana, 15/15, Reprinted edition, Chaukhamba Orientalia; Varanasi, 2014.
- 3. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Susruta Samhita, Sutra sthana, Vaidya, Chikitsa Sthana, Choukamba Orientalia, Varanasi, Ch.16, Verse 17-18; Page No. 315
- Vriddha JivakaTantra, Kashyapa Samhita, Vidhotini commentary, Pandit Hemaraj Sharma.Chaukhmbha Sanskrita Sansthan, Varanasi. Edited reprinted 2013. Sutra Sthana Adhyaya-2, page no 7
- Wright C, Milne S, Leeson H (2014). "Sperm DNA damage caused by oxidative stress: modifiable clinical, lifestyle and nutritional factors in male infertility". Reprod. Biomed. Online. 28 (6): 684–703. doi:10.1016/j.rbmo.2014.02.004. PMID 24745838.
- Yadavji Trikamji Acharya, Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita.
   Chikitsa Sthana, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan,
   Varanasi. 5th edition 2001, PP 738, Page no 397
- Vaidya Jadavaji Trikamaji Acharya, Sushruta Samhita, Sharira Sthana, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana, Varanasi. Reprint 2008, Verse No 2/4
- Charaka: Charaka Samhita of Agnivesha with A, edited by Acharya Vidyadhara Shukla and Ravidatta Triphati, Chikitsa Sthana, 2/3/19, Reprinted edition, Chaukhamba Orientalia; Varanasi, 2014, Page no 374.
- 9. Chakradatta of Shri Chakrapanidatta with the Vaidyaprabha Hindi commentary, commented by

**ISSN: 2456-3110 CASE REPORT** July-Aug 2021

Indradev Tripathi, and edited by Prof Ramanath Dwivedy, Vrushyadhikara 36<sup>th</sup> Shloka, Chaukhmbha Sanskrita Sansthan, Varanasi,3<sup>rd</sup> edition 1997. Page no 434

- 10. Sahasrayogam of Kearaleeya Ayurveda Chikitsa Parampara, by Ramnivas Sharma and Surendra Sharma, Chaukamba Sanskritha Pratishtana, Reprinted edition-2009, Taila Prakarana, page no-74.
- 11. Chakradatta of Shri Chakrapanidatta with the Vaidyaprabha Hindi commentary, commented by Indradev Tripathi, and edited by Prof Ramanath Dwivedy, Vrushyadhikara 36<sup>th</sup> Shloka, Chaukhmbha Sanskrita Sansthan, Varanasi,3<sup>rd</sup> edition 1997. Page no 432
- 12. Charaka: Charaka Samhita of Agnivesha with A, edited by Acharya Vidyadhara Shukla and Ravidatta Triphati, Chikitsa Sthana, 2/3/19, Reprinted edition, Chaukhamba Orientalia; Varanasi, 2014. Page no-60
- 13. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya, Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, Chikitsa Sthana, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, 5th edition 2001, PP 738, Page no 160

**How to cite this article:** Sangamesh G Iddalagimath, Jayashree P Girisagar. Ayurvedic management of Ksheena Shukra w.r.t. Asthenoazoospermia: A Case Study. J Ayurveda Integr Med Sci 2021;4:378-381.

**Source of Support:** Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.

**Copyright** © 2021 The Author(s); Published by Maharshi Charaka Ayurveda Organization, Vijayapur (Regd). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and perform the work and make derivative works based on it only for non-commercial purposes, provided the original work is properly cited.