



Effect of *Yoni Prakshalanam* With *Triphala Kashayam* And *Yoni Pichu* With *Jatyadi Tailam* In Anti Sperm Anti Bodies (Asab) – A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

Infertility is a multi factorial condition. Immunological factor is one among the many factors responsible for infertility which is encountered in 5% cases. Presence of antisperm antibodies is both male and female immunological factor. **In females, cervical mucus may produce antibodies to the sperm which may affect fertility by either sperm immobilization or sperm agglutination.** If ASAB are found in cervical mucus, the couple is advised to use condom or a diaphragm as a barrier method for 3 months. During this period, the antibodies gradually disappear and once the mucus is found to be normal, conception is attempted. The presence of serum antibodies has a bad prognosis and IVF & GIFT technique is offered. The present article is a case presentation of the presence of ASAB in the serum of female partner. In this study treatment is given following *Ayurvedic* principles and the results are found to be encouraging. *Yoni prakshalanam* with *Triphala Kashayam* and *Yoni Pichu* with *Jatyadi tailam* reduced Serum ASAB. The *yogas* that are used have drugs that contain *krimihara* property. In general when an infection occurs, body produces antibodies to fight the infection. Here antibodies are produced against sperm considering them as foreign bodies. This aspect is taken as a main point and drugs containing *krimihara* property are used and it found to be successful.

Key words: Infertility, Immunological factor, antisperm antibodies, cervical factor, *triphala kashayam*, *jatyadi tailam*

INTRODUCTION

The antibodies in males are produced following infection (orchitis), trauma or vasectomy. Most common cause of antisperm antibodies is IgG, IgM & IgA isotypes. IgG may be found in cervical mucus, serum and semen. IgA are found in cervical mucus and seminal plasma. IgM molecules are found exclusively in serum. The immunoglobulins can bind different parts of the sperm and make them immobile. Sperm agglutination tests, immobilization tests and immunoglobulin specific assays are available to detect immunological defects in the semen. If an immunological factor is suspected, the patient's serum and cervical mucus can be examined for the presence of ASAB. This is the case study of ASAB in the female partner.

Patient Profile

A female patient age - 30 years; marital life - 15 years; periods regular; serum ASAB - 54.77U/ml (Normal range - < 20U/ml).

Investigations like USG abdomen, follicular study of the patient and semen analysis of her husband were normal. All the routine investigations were normal.

In the present study, ASAB was considered as the female factor and treatment was done initially to know the efficacy of Ayurvedic treatment and the results were found to be encouraging.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials:

1. Internal medicines:

- a) *Sukumaram kashayam*
- b) *Chandra prabhavati*
- c) *Jeerakadyarishtam*

2. External medicines:

- a) *Triphala kashayam*
- b) *Jatyadi tailam*

Methods

1. *Yoni prakshalanam* for 7 days for 3 consecutive cycles starting from 5th day of cycle
2. *Yoni pichu* for 7 days for 3 consecutive cycles starting from 5th day of cycle

OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

- After 3 consecutive cycles of treatment with *Triphala kashaya yoni prakshalanam* and *Jatyadi Taila yoni pichu* along with internal medicines, the patient was again tested for Serum ASAB and the result was **10U/ml** which is normal (Normal range :< 20U/ml).

DISCUSSION

As per Ayurvedic classics, there is no direct reference for Anti Sperm Anti Bodies. It is an immunological factor and antibodies to the sperm are produced either from male or cervical mucus of the female partner. Generally, whenever there is any infection in the body, antibodies are produced by the body as a defensive mechanism. Hence, either antibiotics or a drug which reduces the infection will be given. In the present case of ASAB, it was taken that the cervical mucus of the female partner might have considered sperms as foreign bodies and as a result antibodies might have been produced against sperms. According to the principles of Ayurveda, these foreign bodies are considered as *krimi* and the line of treatment was planned accordingly and the results also are found to be encouraging. Most of the drugs that are used have *krimihara* property. For ex: *Jatyadi tailam*. *Jeerakam* has *garbhashaya shodhaka* property according to Bhava mishra and hence *Jeerakadyarishtam* might have worked internally. *Sukumaram kashayam* is a liver stimulant. It might have worked in proper maintenance of *jatharagni* along with *Chandraprabhavati* which works efficiently on genito - urinary system. *Yoni prakshalanam* and *Yoni pichu* are the local procedures that are highly effective in maintaining the local pH where *Jatyadi tailam* contains drugs that have *vrana ropana* and *sodhana* properties along with *krimihara* property.

CONCLUSION

From the observations and the results of the present case study, it can be concluded that the drugs that are having *krimihara* property along with *garbhashaya sodhaka* drugs may be working effectively on the antisperm antibodies. A regular and periodical treatment with *triphala kashayam* as *Yoni prakshalanam* might have worked in cleansing the cervical mucus thereby reducing the rate of producing ASAB. *Yoni pichu dharanam* with *Jatyadi tailam* might have worked effectively in arresting the further growth of the antibodies in the cervical mucus. Both *Yoni prakshalanam* and *Yoni pichu dharanam* might have maintained the pH of the local area and further prevented the hostile nature of the cervical mucus towards the sperms and hence the serum ASAB also reduced significantly.

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