

# YONI ARSH



BY

**DR. UMESH R. LUNAWAT**  
**M.S.(PTSR), PH.D.(SCHOLAR), LL.B.**  
**HOD, PROFESSOR., PTSR DEPT,**  
**SVAMCH, CHANDRAPUR**

# Yoni Arsh



अर्श-

अरिवत् प्राणिनो मांसकीलका विशसन्ति यत्।

अर्शांसि तस्माद् उच्यते गुदमार्गनिरौधजः॥ .... अ.ह.नि.७/१

- *arsh* looks like *mansankur* (projection of muscle)

- multiple projection of mansankur

- **YONI ARSH**

Sushrut – separate explanation

Others – *Yoni* mention as one of the site of *arsh*

*Charak* - *Apatyapath*

*Vagbhat* - *medhradi ( arundatta – apatyapath)*

*Harit* - *Yonimadhya*

# Yoni Arsh Hetu



- Separate *hetu* not mentioned for yoni arsh
- *Samanya Hetu of Arsh:-*
  - a) *Agnimandyakar Hetu*
  - b) *Vata prakopak hetu (Apan Vayu prakopak hetu)*
  - c) *Female – Gabhapat, garbhastrav, garbhpidan*
  - d) *mans, rakt dushti kar hetu*

# SAMPRAPTI



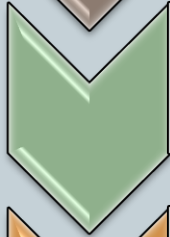
• *Hetusevan*



• *Dosh Prakop*



• *Yoni –Sthan Sanshray*



• *Rakt, Mans Dushti*



• *Mansankur – Yoni Arsh*

# SYMPTOMS



- Umbrella shaped muscular sprouts / overgrowth  
(छत्राकार करीर (मांसांकुर))  
*Sukumar* (delicate structure)
- Vaginal Discharge –
  - Foul smell (दुर्गन्धि स्राव)
  - Unctuous (पिच्छिल)
  - blood stained (सरक्त स्राव)

# COMPLICATION



- योनि नाश (Destruction of *Yoni*)
- भग नाश (Destruction of Vulva)
- आर्तव नाश (Amenorrhoea /Anovulation)

# CHIKITSA



**A) *Shodhan chikitsa*** (appropriate purifying measures)

**B) General Principle of Rx-**

1) *Bheshaj Rx* (Medical management)-

- *arsh* of recent origin अचिरकालजात
- less vitiation of *doshas* अल्पदोषयुक्त
- minimal symptoms अल्प लक्षणयुक्त
- minimal complications अल्प उपद्रव



2) Kshar chikitsa (Cauterisation with medicines) –

- soft, widely spread मृदु , प्रसृत (पसरट)
- deep rooted अवगाढ
- protuberent उच्छ्रित (उभार असलेले)

3) Agnikarm (Cauterisation with heat) –

- Rough, fixed कर्कश ,स्थिर
- big, hard कठिन ,पृथु





#### 4) Shastrakarma (Surgical management)-

- *arsh* with thin root or stem तनुमुल

- protrubent उच्छ्रित (उभार असलेले)

- moist क्लेदयुक्त

- Surgical Procedure – *Chedan karm* (Excision)



## **C) Post operative management :**

- local treatment mentioned for wounds of *Upadansh*

### **Preparations:**

a) *Prakshalan* (Washing or irrigation of wound):- *Vranshodhan*

decoction made with *jambu, aamra, palash, badar, bilva, kshirivruksha, trifala*

b) *Vran Ropan* (healing of wound):

- Oil medicated with *jambu etc drugs*

- *Tuthhadi lep*

- *Trifala sidha ghrut*

# What should be considered with Yoni Arsh?

	Yoni Arsh	Condyloma acuminata (Genital Warts)
Location	<i>Yoni</i> (genital organ)	Cervix, Vagina, Vulva
Etiological factor	Vitiated <i>Dosh</i>	Gonorrhoea or Viral infection (HPV)
Shape-Thin stem with wide umbrella like top	<u><i>Chatrakar</i></u> <u><i>mansankur</i></u>	Yes, top is covered with muscular sprouts
Symptoms- Unctous blood stain discharge, foul smell	Yes	Yes
Management	<i>Bheshaj, Kshar, Agni, Shastra karm</i>	Local application of medicines which shrink warts, cauterization, surgery
Post op Wound Mangement	Required	Required
Complication	<i>Yoni / Bhag / Artav nash</i>	Amenorrhoea Post op scar tissue may cause disfigure or destruct vulva

# CONDYLOMA ACUMINATA



- **Most common form of STI**
- Benign **cellular proliferation** of the anogenital skin and mucosa in response to viral infection
- **Causative organism** –  
Human Papilloma virus (HPV) – **type 6 & 11** (in 90 % cases)  
(there are more than 120 subtypes of HPV)
- **Anatomic distribution of HPV infection-**  
Cervix – 70% , Vulva – 25%, Vagina- 10%, Anus-20%



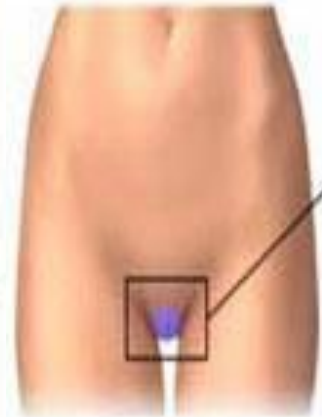
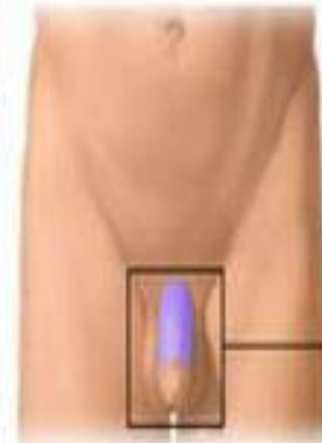
- **Appearance-**

- initially small, non distinctive 1-2mm flesh colored papules, later grows as large as several inches in diameter
- usually multiple (can be a solitary)
- flat, dome shaped, cauliflower shaped, pedunculated (thin/broad)

- **Associated symptom-**

- rarely painful
- often associated with severe discomfort, burning and pruritus
- large lesions may associated with bleeding on contact

# ANO-GENITAL WARTS



Genital warts:  
Found on shaft of penis (male),  
vagina, vulva, cervix (female)  
and around anus



## Large warts\* need surgery

Examples



Vulval and anal warts



Perianal warts



- **Predisposing factors for HPV infection**
  - Immunosuppression
  - Diabetes
  - Pregnancy
  - Local trauma
  
- **Malignancy potential** – very rare





- **Complications of untreated HPV infection**
  - Low grade well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma (Verrucous carcinoma)
  - Tumor spread by local invasion, Rarely Metastize
  - Cervical intraepithelial neoplasm , invasive cancer

# Treatment



- **Aim** – removal of warts only

## 1) Local application

- Podophyllotoxin 0.05% solution /gel (extract of podophyllum plant)  
(Himalayan May Apple) (Trapushpa / Bantrapushi / giriparpat)
- imiquimod 5% / 3.5% cream
- Trichloroacetic acid (90-100%)
- 5 Fluoracil
- Sinecatechins 15% (extract of camellia sinensis)(Tea Plant) (Syamparni)

## 2) Systemic injection

- Interferon ( interferes with viral replication)



### **3) Destructive methods**

- Cryotherapy
- Electrodiathermy
- Surgical scissor excision
- CO<sub>2</sub> laser therapy



Thank  
you