

CONCEPT OF RAKTA GULMA IN RELATION TO HYDATIDIFORM MOLE(MOLAR PREGNANCY)

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ABSTRACT

Motherhood is a boon to a woman. Pregnancy is very precious to a couple as well as for their families. Children make their mothers a complete woman. Sometimes due to various factors, pregnancy cannot be continued by the woman. After conceiving, placenta is the main source of nutrition for the foetus. Abnormalities in placenta make the foetus deprive from this and pregnancy cannot be continued. Woman may feel like pregnant due to amenorrhoea, increasing size of abdomen day by day, vomiting like symptoms. In ancient era, same sign and symptoms were felt by woman and they thought themselves as pregnant. In this topic a discussion is made about the conceptual study regarding *rakta gulma* in relation to hydatidiform mole.

Keywords: *rakta gulma*, hydatidiform mole, pregnancy

INTRODUCTION: *Gulma* is mentioned in *charaka samhita*, *sushrut samhita*, *astanga sangrah*, *astanga hridaya*, *madhav nidan*. *Gulma* can be divided into 5 types according to *charaka*, *sushruta*. These are *vataj*, *pittaj*, *kaphaj*, *sannipatj*, *raktaj* *gulma*. *Vagbhata* considered 8 types of *gulma*. These are *vataj*, *pittaj*, *kaphaj*, *sannipatj*, *vatapittaj*, *vatakaphaj*, *pittakaphaj* and *raktagulma*.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE:

Specific etiologies --

To study about the concept of *Rakta Gulma* in relation to hydatidiform mole.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: This conceptual study is made after reviewing all the Ayurvedic aspect as well as modern aspects and previously published review.

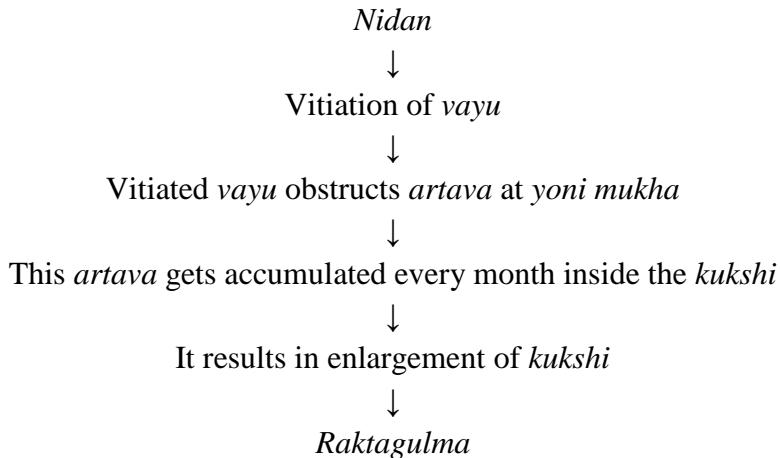
DISCUSSION:

Nidan of rakta gulma- *Chakrapani* has very clearly mentioned that general etiopathogenesis does not apply for *Rakta gulma*¹.

Charak ²	Sushruta ³	Vagbhata ⁴	Kasyapa ⁵
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who suppresses her natural urges • Intake of <i>vata</i> aggravating diet or <i>vata</i> aggravating mode of life during <i>amagarbha</i>, <i>ritukal</i>, immediately after abortion. • Fasting during <i>ritukala</i> • Use of <i>stambhaka</i> drugs, <i>lekhana</i> drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper diet during <i>ritukala</i>, after abortion or delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake of <i>vata</i> aggravating diet following delivery, during <i>yonirogas</i> and <i>ritukala</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women who had abnormal labour • Woman who is carrying <i>amagarbha</i> • Woman who had abortion • Indulges in excessive coitus • Who eagerly wants to become pregnant • Cold <i>artava</i>.

• Any type of <i>yonidosa</i> .			• Associated with <i>udavarta</i> . • Intake of <i>vata prakopaka ahar</i> .
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*Samprapti*⁶:



Samprapti Ghatak:

Dosha : *Vayu*

Srotodusti : *sanga*

Dushya : *artava*

Srota : *Artava vaha srota*

Adhisthan : *garbhasaya*

Lakshan:

<i>Charak</i> ⁷	<i>Sushruta</i> ⁸	<i>Astanga hriday</i> ⁹	<i>Kasyapa</i> ¹⁰
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthwise increasing size of abdomen. • Woman suffers from cough, colic, <i>atisar</i>, vomiting, indigestion, bodyache, excessive salivation etc. • Appearance of breast milk and blackening of areola. • Feeling of <i>douhrida</i>. • Foul smelling vaginal discharge. • <i>Yoni bistar</i> (dilatation of yoni) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sushruta</i> explained the symptoms like <i>pittaja gulma</i>. • Pain, burning sensation etc . • There will be no quivering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vagbhata</i> described it as <i>vata pittaja gulma</i>. • Development of <i>kukshi</i> due to accumulation of <i>artava</i>. • Feeling of <i>douhrida, stanya darshan</i> (appearance of breast milk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeling of quivering . • <i>Karshya</i> (emaciation) • Excessive vomiting • <i>Douhridaya</i> • Blackening of areola. • Formation of breast milk. • Woman gets all features of pregnancy.

DISCUSSION: Correlation between Ayurvedic concept through a modern aspect is a tough process. But observing some similarities between sign and

symptoms we can correlate this with hydatidiform mole. In *rakta gulma*, *charaka* mentioned foul smelling discharge and monthwise development of

the abdomen. In hydatidiform mole also we can see the sign and symptoms like bleeding per vagina (white currant in red currant juice) and amenorrhoea (per abdomen will be larger than the period of amenorrhoea). In ancient era, there were no tools for investigating the disease Rakta

Classification of GTD¹¹:

- Hydatidiform mole:
 1. complete
 2. partial
- Invasive mole
- Placental site trophoblastic tumour
- Choriocarcinoma
 1. Non metastatic disease
 2. Metastatic disease

Definition of Hydatidiform mole¹²:

It is an abnormal condition of the placenta where there are partly degenerative and partly proliferative changes in the young chorionic villi. These result in the formation of clusters of small cysts of varying sizes.

Etiology:

- The cause is not known exactly, but its appearance related to the ovarian defect¹³.
- Faulty nutrition: vit A, carotene and folic acid deficiency in the diet¹⁴.
- Women belonging to ABO Rh 'A' are susceptible to this disease¹⁵.

Clinical features¹⁶:

- Amenorrhoea less than 24 weeks of gestation, usually 3-4 months.
- History of vaginal bleeding
- Abdominal pain
- Hyperemesis
- Patient may look ill, pale.

Investigations:

- Blood R/ E
- Serum Human chorionic gonadotropin (very high)
- USG study (Snow storm appearance)

Gulma. So, acharyas said to treat 'Rakta Gulma' after completion of the 10 months of pregnancy by differentiating it from foetus.

Hydatidiform mole: Hydatidiform mole is one type of gestational trophoblastic disease.

- X Ray chest (to rule out lung metastasis)

DISCUSSION: Woman should not get pregnant before 1 year of negative β hCG. Because if woman gets pregnant then it is not possible to diagnose whether it is due to pregnancy or due to choriocarcinoma. Now a days, due to availability of tools after confirmation of the disease 'hydatidiform mole', suction and evacuation is advised. To prevent this disease, we can prescribe the diet rich in carotene, vit A and also folic acid.

CONCLUSION:

- *Gulma* is a very unique disease in Ayurveda. Its correlation with a single modern disease is very tough as it covers lot of diseases under it. But by observing sign and symptoms of the disease, we can correlate.
- Pregnancy is a very crucial thing to a woman. Sometime after so much care, woman may not able to bring her pregnancy till the end due to various factors. In modern terminology, it is idiopathic, genetic etc. In ancient era, people thought it as daiva kopa, bija dosha etc.

- Preventive treatment is better than curative treatment. Etiology for the disease is not known exactly but by taking care of diet we can some how try to prevent the disease.
- Folic acid can also be advised from pre conception period. It not only helps mother for improvement of Hb% but also beneficial for the baby.
- Now a days, vegetables and almost everything are preserved by using some preservative. So, people cannot get the goodness from these properly. People should take care of their day to day life also by doing yogasanas and pranayam in a daily basis, maintaining time table about sleep also very important. At last, everyone should follow a healthy lifestyle regarding sleeping, eating etc to boost their immunity so that they can resist the disease.

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