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 deprived 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 vataja, pittaja, kaphaja, sannipataja, raktaja gulma. Vagbhata considered 8 types of gulma. These are vataja, pittaja, kaphaja, sannipataja, vatapitajaa, vatakaphaja, pittakaphaja and raktagulma.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE:
Specific etiologies --

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charaka</th>
<th>Sushruta</th>
<th>Vagbhata</th>
<th>Kasyapa</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• who suppresses her natural urges</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Intake of vata aggravating diet or vata aggravating mode of life during amagarbha, ritukal, immediately after abortion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Fasting during ritukala</td>
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<td>• Use of stambhaka drugs, lekhan drugs</td>
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<td>• Improper diet during ritukala, after abortion or delivery.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Intake of vata aggravating diet following delivery, during yonirogas and ritukala.</td>
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<td>• Women who had abnormal labour</td>
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<td>• Woman who is carrying amagarbha</td>
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<td>• Woman who had abortion</td>
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<td>• Indulges in excessive coitus</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Who eagerly wants to become pregnant</td>
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<td>• Cold artava.</td>
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</table>
**Samprapti**:

| Any type of yonidossa. | Associated with udavarta. | Intake of vata prakopaka ahar. |

**Nidan**

↓

Vitiation of vayu

↓

Vitiated vayu obstructs artava at yoni mukha

↓

This artava gets accumulated every month inside the kukshi

↓

It results in enlargement of kukshi

↓

Raktagulma

**Samprapti Ghatak:**

Dosha : Vayu  
Dushya : artava  
Adhisthan : garbhasaya  
Srotodusti : sanga  
Srota : Artava vaha srota

**Lakshan:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charaka 7</th>
<th>Sushruta 8</th>
<th>Astanga hriday 9</th>
<th>Kasyapa 10</th>
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</table>
| • Monthwise increasing size of abdomen.  
• Woman suffers from cough, colic, atisar, vomiting, indigestion, bodyache, excessive salivation etc.  
• Appearance of breast milk and blackening of areola.  
• Feeling of douhrida.  
• Foul smelling vaginal discharge.  
• Yoni bistar (dilatation of yoni) | • Sushruta explained the symptoms like pittaja gulma.  
• Pain, burning sensation etc.  
• There will be no quivering. | • Vagbhata described it as vata pittaja gulma.  
• Development of kukshi due to accumulation of artava.  
• Feeling of douhrida, stanya darshan (appearance of breast milk) | • Feeling of quivering.  
• Karshya (emaciation)  
• Excessive vomiting  
• Douhridaya  
• 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 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.

### Classification of GTD

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

### Definition of Hydatidiform mole

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 ovular defect.
- Faulty nutrition: vit A, carotene and folic acid deficiency in the diet.
- Women belonging to ABO Rh ‘A’ are susceptible to this disease.

### Clinical features

- 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)
- 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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haemorrhage in early pregnancy, page no-191


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