#### 2.11 WOMAN SPECIFIC GERIATRIC DISEASES

## 2.11.1 Menopausal Syndrome

#### Introduction

Menopausal Syndrome includes symptoms associated with the physiological changes that take place in a woman's body as period of fertility ends. Menopause is a normal consequence of the ageing process and is a natural female hormone deficient state that occurs at the age of 45-55 years. In this stage ovaries gradually become less active and reduce their production of sex hormone (estrogen and progesterone). As a result, menses cease permanently.

Women are usually considered to be menopausal if she has not had a menstrual period for one year without any underlying cause. Some women experience mild problems or none at all but some women have severe symptoms in this period. It has become an inevitable phenomenon in a women's life and many years are spent in the postmenopausal phase. Similarly in *Ayurveda*,  $\bar{a}ch\bar{a}ryas$  depicted that menses starts at the age of 12 year and stops at the age of 50 and the whole process is a natural phase of life.

# ayush

#### **Aetiology**

- 1. Reduced production of estrogen and progesterone
- 2. Less active ovaries

#### **Pathogenesis**

It is a natural and normal phenomenon of ageing. Reduced production of sex hormones due to less active ovaries lead to menopause.

#### Clinical features

- 1. Irregular periods with scanty or excessive bleeding
- 2. Hot flushes
- 3. Night sweats
- 4. Vaginal dryness and itching
- 5. Mood swings
- 6. Joint pain
- 7. oedema
- 8. Sleeplessness
- 9. lassitude
- 10. Excessive hair fall
- 11. Anaemia
- 12. weakness
- 13. Stress incontinence
- 14. Loss of sexual desire
- 15. Wrinkling of skin etc.

## **Complications**

- 1. Cardiovascular problems
- 2. Fractures due to osteoporosis

# **Investigations/ Examination**

- 1. Haemogram
- 2. PAP smear
- 3. Serum FSH levels
- 4. Serum estrodiol levels
- 5. Serum L.H. levels



- 6. Ultrasound abdomen
- 7. Bone mineral densitometry
- 8. Mammogram

#### Management approaches

#### a. Prevention

- 1. Consumption of  $godh\bar{u}ma$  (wheat), old rice, mudga (green gram), soy $\bar{a}$ , fresh seasonal fruits, ghee, nuts, milk etc.
- 2. Regular medicated oil massage and exposure to mild sun light
- 3. Practice personal and social good conduct
- 4. Maintain healthy body weight
- 5. Regular exercises, yoga and meditation
- 6. Control of blood pressure and cholesterol levels
- 7. Use of calcium supplements and diet rich in calcium and antioxidants
- 8. Use of rasāyana drugs
- 9. Avoid heavy and unwholesome food, excess pungent, salty and sour food items, mustard oil, etc.+
- 10. Avoid excessive physical exertion

#### b. Medical management

#### Line of treatment

- 1. Saṃśodhana cikitsā (bio-cleansing therapies) / other therapeutic procedures followed by Śamana cikitsā (palliative therapy) should be advocated.
  - i. Snehana: Gentle massage with medicated oils such as:
    - Mahānārāyaņa taila
    - Kṣīrabalā taila
    - Mahāmāṣa taila
    - Balā taila



- ii. Internal *Snehana* (internal oleation) with medicated *ghṛta* (*Sukumāra ghṛta*/ *Dāḍimādi ghṛta* etc) 50 ml with 2-3 gm *saindhava lavaṇa* daily for 3-7 days before *pañcakarma* (bio-cleansing procedure)
- iii. Śirodhārā with Yaṣṭimadhu kaṣāya and milk 45 minutes daily for 15 days
- iv. Takra dhārā 45 minutes daily for 15 days
- v. Mātrā vasti with Dhānvantara taila / Sukumāra ghṛta 50 ml daily for 15 days

#### 2. Drug therapy

#### **SINGLE DRUGS**

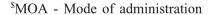
Drug	Dosage (per dose)	MOA <sup>\$</sup> / Vehicle	Duration*		
For debility					
Śatāvarī (Asparagus racemosus Willd.) cūrṇa	1 -3gm	Water/ milk	15 days		
Āmalakī (Phyllanthus emblica Gartn.) cūrņa	1 -3 gm	Water	15 days		
Madhuyaṣṭhi (Glycyrrhiza glabra Linn.) cūrṇa	1-3 gm	Water	15 days		
Aśvagandhā (Withania somnifera Dunal) cūrņa	3gm	Milk	15 days		
For fragile bones					
Asthisṛṅkhalā (Cissus quadrangularis Linn.) cūrṇa	1-3 gm	Water	15 days		
Kukkuṭāṇḍa tvak bhasma	250 mg	Milk / water	15 days		

#### **COMPOUND FORMULATIONS**

Drug	Dosage (per dose) MOA <sup>\$/</sup> Vehicle		Duration*		
For excessive bleeding					
Puṣyānuga cūrṇa	1-3 gm	Rice water	15 days		
Candraprabhā vaṭī	1.5 gm	Water	15 days		
Lodhrāsava	10-20 ml	Water	15 days		
Aśokāriṣṭa	10-20 ml	Water	15 days		



Sukumāra ghṛta	10gm	Warm milk/	15 days		
		Warm water			
Dāḍimādi ghṛta	30-50 ml	Warm water	3 - 7 days		
For hot flushes / night sweats/ burning sensation					
Pravāla piṣṭī	250-500mg Water 15 day		15 days		
Muktā piṣṭī	250-500 mg	Water/ milk	15 days		
Candanāsava	10-20 ml	Water	15 days		
Uśīrāsava	10-20 ml	Water	15 days		
Kāmadudhā rasa	125-250 mg	Water	15 days		
Dhānvantara taila for mātrā vasti		-	15 days		
For debility/ anaemia					
Aśvagandhāriṣṭa	10-20 ml	Water	15 days		
Śatāvarī guḍa	6 gm	Milk	15 days		
Lohāsava	10-20ml	Water	15 days		
For insomnia/ mood swings					
Mānasa mitra vaṭaka	125 mg	Milk	15days		
Brāhmī vaṭī	125-250 mg	Milk	15 days		
Brāhma rasāyana	10gm thrice daily	Milk	15 days		
For fragile bones					
Lākṣādi taila	for <i>mātrā vasti</i>	-	15 days		
Dhānvantara taila	for <i>mātrā vasti</i>	-	15 days		



<sup>\*</sup> Initially 2 times in a day after meal for 15 days followed by condition of patient and physician's direction.

**NOTE:** Out of the drugs mentioned above any one of the drug or in the combination may be prescribed by the physician. The duration of the treatment may vary from patient to patient. Physician should decide the dosage (per dose) and duration of the therapy based on the clinical findings and response to therapy.

**c.** Yogic Practices - The following yogic practices are beneficial in menopausal syndrome; however, these should be performed only under the guidance of qualified



Yoga therapist. Duration should be decided by the Yoga therapist.

- Sūryanamaskāra, Tāḍāsana, Kaṭicakrāsana, Vajrāsana, Uṣṭrāsana, Sarvāṅgāsana, Setubandhāsana, Baddhakonāsaṇa, Pavanamuktāsana, Upaviṣṭakoṇāsana, Merudaṇḍa sañcālanāsana
- 2. Bhrāmarī, Nādīśodhana, Śītalī prānāyāma
- 3. Mūlabandha with Aśvini mudrā
- 4. Deep relaxation technique/ Yoga nidrā/ Nāḍī anusandhāna

#### Counselling - Advice the patient to

- 1. Develop positive approach towards menopause
- 2. Take calcium rich diet
- 3. Practice yoga and meditation for stress management
- 4. Check cholesterol levels periodically
- 5. Limit tea / coffee consumption
- 6. Avoid sedentary life style
- 7. Avoid smoking and consumption of alcohol

In addition, adequate counselling regarding cleanliness of genital organs, sexual behaviour and for regular medical check up should be given.

#### Indications for referral

- 1. Heavy bleeding which is not responding to medication
- 2. Menopausal syndrome associated with fracture
- 3. Menopausal syndrome associated with other serious systemic illness



# **COSTING DETAILS**

# Approx. Costing of Menopausal Syndrome management

S.No.	Medicine	Requirement	Unit	Rate in Rs.	Cost in Rs.
1.	Śatāvari cūrņa	30-90	gm	0.50	15-45
2.	Āmalakī cūrņa	30-90	gm	0.25	8-23
3.	Madhuyaṣṭhi cūrṇa	30-90	gm	1.00	30-90
4.	Aśvagandhā cūrṇa	90	gm	0.48	43
5.	Asthisṛṅkhalā cūrṇa	30-90	gm	0.20	6-18
6.	Kukkuṭāṇḍatvak bhasma	7.5	gm	7.20	54
7.	Puṣyānuga cūrṇa	30-90	gm	4.16	125-375
8.	Pravāla piṣṭī	7.5-15	gm	4.00	30-50
9.	Muktā piṣṭī	7.5-15	gm	1.40	11-22
10.	Brāhmī vaṭī	3.75-7.5	gm	4.40	17-34
11.	Candraprabhā vaṭī	45	gm	2.00	90
12.	Śatāvari guḍa	180	gm	0.56	101
13.	Sukumāra ghṛta	300	gm	0.63	190
14.	Dāḍimādi ghṛta	210-350	ml	0.42	89-147
15.	Dhānvantara taila	750	ml	0.55	413
16.	Candanāsava	300-600	ml	0.12	36-72
17.	Aśokāriṣṭa	300-600	ml	0.13	39-78
18.	Aśvagandhāriṣṭa	300-600	ml	0.15	45-90
19	Uśīrāsava	300-600	ml	0.12	36-72
20.	Lodhrāsava	300-600	ml	0.22	66-132
21.	Lohāsava	300-600	ml	0.12	36-72
22.	Lākṣādi taila	750	ml	0.32	240
23.	Kāmadudhā rasa	3.75-7.5	gm	4.00	15-30
24.	Mānasa mitra vaṭaka	3.75	gm	5.73	22
25.	Brāhma rasāyana	450	gm	0.197	89



# Approx. costing of Pañcakarma procedure in Menopausal Syndrome \*\*

S.No.	Pañcakarma procedure	Days	Rate in Rs./ day	Cost in Rs.
1.	Snehana (externally)	15	200	3000
2.	Śirodhārā (milk)	15	150	2250
3.	Takra dhārā	15	150	2250
4.	Mātrā vasti	15	100	1500

