

Concept of Dooshivisha in Male Infertility W.S.R to Endocrine Toxicity

Dr Sheethal Raj¹ BAMS MD, Dr. Shaithya Raj² BAMS MS

Abstract: *Dooshivisha is one among the unique concept of Visha Chikitsa. Dooshivisha is a kind of attenuated poison which after entering the body, after a lapse of certain time period on obtaining a favourable condition can vitiate the dhathu and produce disease. Sukrakshaya and sukradhathupradosha are the disease produced by Dooshivisha which leads to infertility. This concept of Dooshivisha is similar to the concept of Endocrine toxicity in producing infertility. This article is an attempt to emphasize the concept of Dooshivisha and Endocrine toxicity in Male Infertility.*

Keywords: *Visha, Sukra, Dhathu, Endocrine disruptors*

VishaChikitsa is one among the *ashtangas* of *Ayurveda* which deals with different types of poison, its diagnosis and treatment¹. *Dooshivisha* is poison, which is either devoid of all ten *gunas* or the poison which is present with ten *gunas* but is devoid of actual potency. Here the *kaphadosha* reduces the *veerya* of *gunas* and because of *kaphavarana*, the digestion is impaired which makes the poison to stay in the body for years together². This shows a cumulative effect of poison, that is poison in low dose gets accumulated in the body and produces its action in the form of diseases. These diseases include '*Kshapayet cha sukram*' which means oligospermia³ and '*Dhathuprabhavanvikaran*' which means vitiation of *dhathu*. Vitiation of *sukradhathu* leads to Infertility⁴. '*Sukrasankshaya*' which means oligospermia is also a complication of *Dooshi visha*⁵.

Endocrine toxicity results when a chemical interferes with the synthesis, secretion, transport and metabolism, binding action or elimination of poison which is necessary for endocrine function resulting in loss of normal tissue function, development, growth or reproduction. These chemicals are called Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDC), and it include various pesticides like Endosulfan and DDT, Polychlorinated biphenyls seen in e-waste, Bisphenol A (BPA) and Phthalates which are seen in plastics, Flame retardants which are seen in furniture and cloths⁶.

Failure to achieve conception by a couple of mature age, having normal coitus, during appropriate period of menstrual cycle, regularly at least for one year is termed as infertility⁷.

Endocrine system is closely related to male reproductive system. Testicular dysgenesis syndrome which occurs as a result of gonadal development disruption during foetal life is mainly due to adverse environmental exposure like exposure to EDC. Endocrine disruptors effect on male individual include compromised development of androgen dependent sex organs due to impaired testosterone production as well as disruption of sperm motility and fertilizing ability at adulthood. Dichlorodiphenyldichloro ethane (DDE) is a potent androgen and decreases testosterone but also can accumulate in the testis impairing spermatogenic epithelium in humans. Lindane increases FSH, LH and decreases testosterone but also can accumulate in the testis impairing germinal epithelium and Sertoli function. Exposure to environmental oestrogens (Chlordecone) increase the risk of

prostate cancer. Phthalates reduces testosterone causing hypospadias, agenesis of epididymis and testicular atrophy⁸. Prenatal or early life exposure to EDC's like Phthalates, BPA, Perfluorinated compound may negatively affect immune system development, resulting in Type1 diabetes. Sexual dysfunction in all its form is an accompanying phenomenon of diabetes disease⁹.

EDC interfere with thyroid hormone function at different levels like, thyroid hormone production, its transfer, bioavailability and metabolism¹⁰. It leads to many symptoms of infertility like decreased sperm count, decreased sperm volume, delayed ejaculation, decreased sperm motility, erectile dysfunction etc¹¹.

The concept of *Dooshivisha* is very similar to the concept of Endocrine Toxicity. Both of them belongs to artificial variety of poison. They act as are slow poison also¹². EDC after entering the body especially during the developmental period gets accumulated and effect the target tissue to produce infertility later in life. EDC can function at a very low dose in a tissue specific manner. *Dooshivisha* after remaining in the body for a longer period of time vitiate the *dhathu* and produces infertility. Both Endocrine toxicity and *Dooshivisha* are produced as a result of environmental impact which results in infertility. Based on the innumerable studies, which is carried out during the past few decades, it is found that infertility is a disease which occur not only due to genetic factor but also due to environmental impact.

References

- [1] Susrutha, SusruthaSamhithaSutrasthana1/6, 2008, Varanasi Choukhamba Krishna Das Academy, Reprint 2008, Pg no.3
- [2] Susrutha, SusruthaSamhithaKalpasthana2/26, 2008, Varanasi Chowkhamba Krishna Das Academy, Reprint 2008, Pg no.565
- [3] Susrutha, SusruthaSamhithaKalpasthana2/33, 2008, Varanasi Chowkhamba Krishna Das Academy, Reprint 2008, Pg no.566
- [4] Agnivesha, CharakaSamhithaSuthrasthana8/8-9, 2017, Chowkhamba publishers, Pg no.572
- [5] Susrutha, SusruthaSSamhithaKalpasthana2/53, 2008, Varanasi Choukhamba Krishna Das Academy, Reprint 2008, Pg no.567

- [6] Andrew D Wallace, Progress in molecular biology and translational science, Toxicology and Environment, Sandiego, Elsevier Academic Press, 2012, <https://trove.nla.gov.au.Pg no.89-115>
- [7] Premvati Tewari, Ayurvediya Prassuthi Tantra Evam Striroga, Part II, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Orientalia, 2000, Pg no.243
- [8] Demetrios Petrakis, Endocrine disruptors leading to obesity and related diseases, 2017, doi:10.3390/ijerph14101282
- [9] Thaleia Basmatzoglou, Konstantinos Hatzivies, Diabetes mellitus and influences on Human fertility, 2016, Vol 9, Issue1, <https://www.international journal of caring science, pp 371-379>
- [10] Akhgar Ghasabbian and Leonardo Transande, Disruption in Thyroid Signaling pathway: A mechanism for the effect of Endocrine disrupting chemicals on Child Neurodevelopment, 2018, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fendo.2018.00204>
- [11] Pallav Sen Gupta and Sulagna Dutta, Thyroid disorders and Semen Quality, 2018, <https://dx.doi.org/13005/bpj/1342>
- [12] Thadieus T Shug, Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals and disease Susceptibility, 2011, j steroid. biochemmolbiol. 2011 Nov; 127(3-5):204-15. doi.10.1016/j.jsbmb.2011.08.007

Author Profile

Dr Sheethal Raj, Associate Professor, Department of Agada Tantra, Yenepoya Ayurveda Medical College, Mangalore, Karnataka, India.

Dr Shaithya Raj, Associate Professor, Department of Shalya Tantra, Amritha School of Ayurveda, Kollam, Kerala, India.