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Original Research Article

Study of Cervical Polyp Based on Traditional Iranian Medicine

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hemorrhoids of the cervix (cervix) or cervix, according to traditional medicine, in modern medicine is similar to polyps and is caused by thick soda blood. The aim of this study was to report a case of treatment of 5 cm cervical polyp based on traditional Iranian medicine. **Item Description:** A 34-year-old female patient was diagnosed with 5 cm cervical polyp with the approach of Iranian medicine (without medication and surgery in conventional medicine). In daily follow-up for a week without pain and bleeding, complete cervical polyp was removed. **Conclusion:** For the treatment of 5 cm cervical polyp in classical medicine, surgery is recommended, which has its own complications. Therefore, it is necessary to research and evaluate new non-invasive methods - which have the greatest therapeutic effect in the shortest time. One of these methods is the use of traditional medicine, which has a long history in Iran and even many countries. Foreigners teach Iranian traditional medicine resources in their universities.

Keywords: Cervical Polyp, Iranian Traditional Medicine, Medicine

Introduction

Cervical polyp is a common disease among women. In fact, a polyp is a very small gland that forms in the cervix and is usually attached to a small stem [1-3]. The size of uterine polyps varies depending on the location from the inside of the uterus to the cervix. Polyps grow in any part of the body as a lump or gland on the mucosal surface [4-6]. Cervical polyps are benign and begin to grow from the innermost layer when polyps form in the cervix. This area will be accompanied by signs and symptoms, which include: watery and bloody discharge, bleeding after sexual intercourse, bleeding between menstrual periods, bleeding after menopause [7-9]. Cervical polyps are recommended in classical medicine for surgery, which has its own complications. In addition, the patient and his family must endure the stress of surgery, and the socio-economic effects of surgery on the family and society must be considered: therefore, it is necessary to study new non-invasive methods that have the greatest therapeutic effect in the shortest time. One of these methods is the use of traditional medicine, which by adopting a systemic approach and considering the cultural, social and psychological existence of the patient, is a good opportunity to improve the treatment process of patients [10-13]. What is now called the "cervix" The sages used to cut the "cervix" or "cervix" where the body of the uterus (uterus) connects to the cervix (vagina). Hemorrhoids may be similar to polyps in modern medicine. Cervical hemorrhoids are prominent appendages similar to anal hemorrhoids that occur either outside the uterus and the more superficial or deep parts. In traditional medicine, hemorrhoids are classified in different aspects:

A: in terms of location to the inside (Ghaira) and external (Taneh),

B- in terms of bleeding with bleeding (open) and without bleeding (unclear smell)

Uterine hemorrhoids can cause abnormal bleeding, and according to Razi, the way to differentiate it from menstrual blood is that menstrual bleeding is caused by uterine hemorrhoids that are not subject to a certain order. On the other hand, menstrual blood comes out continuously for a certain period of time, but bleeding it is not continuous from hemorrhoids, it is cut and connected [14-16].

And c- In terms of shape, to a fishbone that is large and empty and painless, to a palm tree that has horns and stems, to an iris that is round like a grape, to a hill that is also called a berry and is round and wide. To thololi (warts) that are small like lentils and chickpeas, to tamarind that looks like a long date kernel, and to

tothi that is like black berry. If the hemorrhoids are in the cervix, it can be seen during the examination [17-19].

Temperament is a similar quality resulting from the influence of opposing components.

Temperament is caused by a mixture of four elements in the body [20]. Abu Ali Sina has based the structure of the world on four attributes that these four attributes are two opposites of each other.

1. Heat,
2. Cold,
3. Humidity and
4. Constipation.

Which names them as follows:

1. Dry cold (soda),
2. Wet cold (phlegm)
3. Hot and dry (bile) and
4. Warm and wet and temperate (tail) with a total of 9 temperaments (Nature).

When one of these four disorders exceeds the normal level in the body, symptoms appear in the person, which is called the disease. In uterine hemorrhoids, the cause is concentrated urticaria. This soda can be the result of 4 sputum, bile, phlegm and soda. If soda blood does not come out of hemorrhoids, there is a possibility of diseases such as melancholy, cancer, pneumonia, soda epilepsy, etc. Diseases. For the treatment of hemorrhoids, Bu Ali Sina states that first of all, the mood should be corrected and the soda sputum should be cleared from the body. Based on the above points, the purpose of this article is to introduce a treatment method for 5 cm cervical polyp based on traditional medicine [21-23].

Case Report and Analysis

The patient is a 34-year-old married woman, whose inherited temperament is bile phlegm. she was diagnosed with cervical polyps and complained of watery and bloody discharge, bleeding after sexual intercourse, bleeding between menstrual periods and pain during intercourse from 6 months ago, which was observed in the vaginal examination of 5 cm polyp [24-26]. Figure (1) And her

uterine temperament was soda, which according to traditional medicine, the source of her uterine soda is phlegm and bile [27].

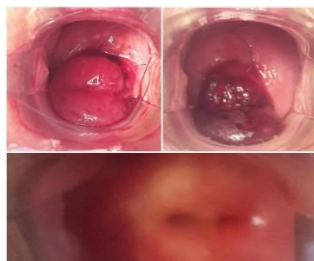


Figure 1. Traditional medicine, the source of her uterine soda is phlegm and bile

Discussion

Bu Ali Sina believes that each person has his own moderation. Sickness is a departure from a person's specific moderation and treatment is a return of the person to his specific moderation. In traditional medicine, they are referred to as the six necessities, which include climate, medicine and food, mental illness, movement and stillness, sleep and wakefulness, and vomiting and retention [28]. The cause of cervical polyps in traditional medicine Soda accumulation. People who consume soda foods are more likely to get the disease. These foods include red meat, especially beef, fast food and canned food, stale cheese, salted fish, tea, eggplant, etc. are. Also, the liver of people who are normal in terms of warm temperament produces soda sputum. On the other hand, people with splenic dysfunction absorb less soda: because the spleen is the place where soda is stored in the body. The following steps must be taken to remove the cervical polyp:

A: Correcting the diet and refraining from eating soda foods

B: Mint sweat diet as anti-inflammatory and analgesic, mint in very high doses leads to a 50% reduction in pain.

C: The technique of restricting blood flow to the cervical polyp.

However, treatment of this patient with a 7-day diet of peppermint sweat alone increases the absorption of this substance and creates more analgesic function in the body, and treated the disease with the lowest cost and simplest method. For the treatment of 5 cm cervical polyp in classical medicine, surgery is recommended, which has its own complications. In addition, the

patient and his family must endure the stress of surgery, and the socio-economic effects of surgery on the family and society must be considered:

therefore, it is necessary to study new non-invasive methods that have the greatest therapeutic effect in the shortest time. One of these methods is the use of traditional medicine, which has a long history in Iran, and even many foreign countries teach the resources of Iranian traditional medicine in their universities [29]. Research has shown that people who choose complementary medicine treatments are aware of the side effects of chemical drugs and think that conventional medicine treatments are very aggressive and harsh. On the other hand, the history of cervical polyps from the perspective of traditional medicine Iran has not yet been researched by historians and researchers in the history of medicine. Also, the treatments recommended in traditional Iranian medicine have not been studied in clinical trials or at least have not been available to the authors of the article: According to the principles of traditional medicine in this field.

Conclusion

With the expansion of education and research in the field of traditional medicine, we can expect the development of traditional, effective, non-invasive and low-cost therapies based on individuality (patient temperament) that have a great contribution in increasing the patient's quality of life: Therefore, it is necessary to do more research in this field in order to develop treatments based on traditional medicine and based on scientific documents.

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