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ROLE OF PANCHAKARMA IN SHALYATANTRA VYADHIES

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ABSTRACT

Panchakarma is applicable in all the eight branches of Ayurveda. Panchakarma chikitsa encloses the primary line of treatment i.e, treating the doshas and vyadhi both, basically which can be said as dosha pratyanika chikitsa and vyadhi pratyanika chikitsa. As per acharya sushruta, rakta being the chaturtha dosha(fourth element), even it is also treated for its vishamata as per panchakarma. One which causes badha(trouble) to the manah(mind) and shareera(body) are called shalya (foreign body). Shalya chikitsa and panchakarma chikitsa can be planned under same protocols as per sushruta's and trividha karma theory. The shalya vyadhies which are acute and chronic in origin will be benefited from panchakarma also. Hence an attempt is made in this article to illustrate the role of panchakarma chikita in shalya vyadhies like arshas,(haemorrhoids), ashmari(calculi), bhagandara(fistula-in-ano), vrana(wound), bhagana(fractures), vidhradhi(abcess) granth ,apachi, (swellings) arbuda(tumours), vrudhi roga(hernia).

KEYWORDS: Shalya vyadhies, Panchakarma.

INTRODUCTION

The word pancha karma denotes pancha- means five, karma-means procedure which has multidimensional therapeutic effects and having the capacity to expel the doshas in larger quantity. Broad spectrum of its applicability extends to the field Shalya Tantra. Numerous acute and chronic surgical conditions like Vrana(wound), Bhagna(fractures), Arsha,(haemorrhoids) Bhagandara(fistula in ano), Arbuda,(tumours) *Shlipada*,(filariasis) Shopha(swellings) Vidradhi(abcess), require management by the five purificatory therapies of Panchakarma, that constitute Vamana (therapeutic emesis) Virechana.(therapeutic purgation) Basti, (medicated enema) Nasya(errhine therapy) and *Raktamokshana karma*(bloodletting). Acharya Sushruta has elaborated the procedures of Panchkarma in Chikitsa Sthana along with preprocedure preparations, complications and management. Only Acharya charaka has mentioned the word panchakarma which involves 2 types of basti. Therefore vamana, virechana, nasya, niruha basti and anuvasan basti, whereas sushruta and acaharya vagbhata considered it as pancha shodhan, [1] those are vamana, nasya, basti and raktamokshana. virechana, Commentators like hemadri, chakrapani and dalhana have the same opinion as Acharya charaka. [2] In wider

aspect panchakarma and panchashodhana are used viceversa.

Importance of pancha karma

Diseases are classified into two types-One which are cured by the shastras(surgical) and one which are cured with Snehadi sadhya kriyas(conservatively). But having classified these way they are not exclusive of each other, that means which are shastra sadhya sneha vyadies(surgically treated)they can be sadhya(purificatory)and if the vyadhi is sneha sadhya(purificatorily treated) then Shastra karma(surgery) need not be done.[4]

Shalya means that one which troubles manah(mind) and shareera(body)^[5], hence the doshas(bodily constituents)when exceed leads to some diseases hence nirharaana(removal) of them becomes inevitable.

The doshas which are pacified by *shodhana* never reoccur, but those pacified by *langahna pachana* may reoccur, by *shodhana* the *doshas* will be detached from their root by these chances of reoccurrence is less. ^[6] The concept of *trividha karma* are applicable in the field *panchakarma* and all the *ashtangas* of *Ayurveda* which is the unique contribution of *Acharya sushruta*.

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Trividha Karma-Poorva Karma (Per-operative), *Pradhana Karma* (intra-Operative) and Pashchath Karma (Post-operative) are the divisions of operative surgery by *Sushruta* that simulate with the trifold division of *Panchakarma* procedures.^[7]

Acharya Dalhana has described that Langhana to Virechana karma are the main pre-operative measures that include important Panchakarma procedures like Snehana, (Unction Therapy) Svedana, (Sudation Therapy) Visravana(bloodletting), Vamana(Therapeutic Emesis) and Virechana(threapeutic purgation)^[8], pathana & ropana are considered as pradhana karma, ^[9] bala agni varna kriya are considered as paschath karma. ^[10] Though these are given in order based on the yukti of vaidya therapeutic procedures can be opted wisely.

Some of the shalya tantra vyadhies in which snehadi kriyas even too play a great role in the aspects of treatment discussed here are Vrana, (chronic wounds) Bhagna, (fractures) Arsha, (haemorrhoids) Ashmari, (renal calculi) Bhagandara, (fistula in ano) Udara roga, (ascites) Granthi, (cysts) arbuda, (tumours), Parikartika (fissure-in-ano) Vidradhi (abcess) etc.

Understanding the importance in managing surgical pathologies, *Acharya Sushruta* has elaborated the procedures of *Panchkarma* in *Chikitsa Sthana* along with pre-procedure preparations, complications and management.

Major surgical conditions requiring *Panchakarma* procedures are described as under:

1.Vrana

Proper healing of *vrana* is the culmination of a good surgical intervention. *Vrana Chikitsa* is the most vital part of practice of *Shalya Tantra*.

Etiological classification of *vrana* constitutes *Nija/Shareera vrana* and *Agantuja vrana*. [11]

Panchakarma procedures have a significant place in the management of both these types of wounds.

All the *Panchakarma* procedures have been included under '*Shashti Upkrama*' (sixty modalities) of wound management as described by *Sushruta*. ^[12]

The *Shodhana* has been specially indicated in *Dushtavrana* to expel the *Pravruddha Doshas*. [13]

Due to *Rakta kshaya* (severe hemorrhage) in case of *Chhinna, Bhinna, Vidhha* and *Kshata* wounds, *vata dosha* gets aggravated resulting in severe pain. To alleviate vitiation of *vata dosha*, *Sneha-pana, seka, Snigdha upnahana* (local application of unctuous poultices), *Sneha basti* are specifically indicated. [14]

Snehana Karma (Unction Therapy): Intake of Sneha processed with drugs has been indicated in patients who have complications and are rough, week due to illness and due to wound. In all these conditions, Vata dosha gets aggrevated which pacifies by snehana karma. [15]

Svedana Karma (Sudation Therapy): Local application of different types of fomentations has been indicated in inflammatory swellings that are painful, harsh and hard, and in similar type of wound also. Svedana exerts a local analgesic effect.^[16]

Vamana Karma (Therapeutic Emesis): In case of wounds having inflammation along with granulation tissue and vitiated darkish blood, vamana where sushruta synonymously call it as prachardana (therapeutic emesis) is useful particularly in that caused by Kapha. [17]

Virechana Karma (Therapeutic Purgation): *vranakovida* (The experts of wound management) has to treat the chronic wounds which are caused by *vata* and *pitta* where *virechana* will be benifitted.^[18]

Basti Karma (Medicated Enema): In case of wound that is rough, severely vitiated by *vata* and is particularly situated in the lower part of the body, *basti* is indicated. It is the best treatment for vitiation n of vata dosha. [19]

Uttar Basti Karma (Douches): In conditions like mootraghata(retention of urine), mootra dosha (disorders of urine) and shukra dosha(disorders of semen), (wounds caused by calculus) and in artava dosha(menstrual disorders) Uttarbasti has proved beneficial. [20]

Shiro-virechana Karma (Errhine Therapy): Wounds and inflammatory swellings that are located in *oordhava-jatrugata vrana* (supraclavicular region) has to be treated with *Shirovirechana karma* by the experts.^[21]

Raktamokshana Karma (Therapeutic Bloodletting): as acharya sushruta opines rakta as chaturtha dosha^[22] and hence its dushta avastha also has to be treated with prime importance. Hence, In acute inflammatory swellings, Raktamokshana karma may prove helpful to relieve pain and to prevent suppuration. It is particularly indicated in the wounds with inflammation, hardness, dark-red discoloration, pain and uneven surfaces. In poisoned wounds, bloodletting has been prescribed with leeches and scarification.

ARSHAS (haemorrhoids)

As per the definition of *arshas* only *sushruta* opines its severity and grave condition where he compares this *vyadhi*(disease)as *ari*(enemy)therefore it has to be treated. When samprapti *ghataka*(pathology)is keenly studied one can infer the involvement of *agni* which is *manda*(supressed) so the advantages of *panchakarma* extend till correcting the root cause too.

In the context of *Vataj Arsha*, *snehan*, *swedana*, *virechana*, *anuvasana* and a*sthapana basti karma* have been indicated. Also in *Pittaja Arsha*, *virechana karma*^[23] has been illustrated.

In ashtanga sangraha raktamokshana by using jalouka in repeated intervals is mentioned in the avartana(elevated)and katheena (hard) pile mass.[24]

BHAGANDARA(FISTULA -IN-ANO)

In the person of *agnyatha koshta*, whose assessment could not be done entirely should be subjected to *mrudu*(mild)kind of *shodhana*. [25]

Then different forms of *swedana*(fermentations)have been indicated. [26]

In case of excruciating pain due to *shastra karma* (surgery) *sukooshna anu taila* (lukewarm oil) has to be applied. The *vatahara* drugs to be boiled in the *sharavika*(saucer like apparatus) having a *chidra*(hole) should be made to sit in such a way that the perennial area should get *swedana* or *nadi sweda* should be applied to the affected region through a pipe in sleeping posture to alleviate the pain, *Avagaha sweda*(sitz bath) can also be prescribed.^[27]

Specifically, in *Kaphaja* type (*Parisravi Bhagandra*), mild laxatives followed by drastic ones have been advised to be administered.^[28]

PARIKARTIKA (FISSURE-IN-INO)

Management with *Pichha basti* and *sneha basti* /*Anuvasna basti* has been indicated in *Parikartika*. [29] *Picha basti* – prepared from *yashtimadhu*, *krishnatila*, *madhu* and *ghrita*.

Anuvasana basti- ghritamanda or taila.

Local soothing, demulcent and healing properties of these specially designed medicated enemas are effective in relieving the condition.

ASHMARI (RENAL /URETERIC CALCULI)

As *ashmari* is a grave and fatal disease, in recent onset it can be cured by *aushadha*(medicines) while in chronic condition requires *Shastra karma*(surgical intervention). [30]

Snehadi karma can be applicable in the *purvaroopa avastha* (premonitn ory stage) when it is manifested completely it should be treated surgically.^[31]

❖ As *poorva karma*(pre-operatively)

Before performing the *Shastra karma*(surgery)

The patient should be given *snehana*(oleation), *swedana*(fomentation) and *vamana*(therapeutic emesis) *virechana*(therapeutic purgation). [32]

❖ As paschath karma(post-oper tively)

After the extraction of stone after a period of time *uttarabasti,anuvasana* and *asthapana basti* should be employed using *Kashaya*(decoctions) and *taila*(oil) prepared from *madhuara varga*. [33]

GRANTHI:(Tumours)

In aama avastha of granthi the treatment similar to shopha chikitsa has been told. Hence in ammavastha, shopha chikitsa and snehana is been indicated. [34]

In vataja granthi swedana and rookshana. [35]

In pittaja granthi raktamokshana specifically using jalouka. [36]

In kaphaja granthi snehana, swedana, vamana, virechana, asthapana, anuvasana to be given. [37]

VIDHRADHI:(ABCESS)

In addition to the surgical interventions like *bhedana*,(incision and drainage) *Panchakarma* procedures are also beneficial. The *Shodhana* procedures like *Vamana* and *Virechana* adding to the curative effects. [38]

Acharya Sushruta has prescribed Panchakarma therapies according to stage and involvement of doshas.

GUDA BHRAMSHA:(Rectal prolapse)

Administration of *Pichha basti* has the indication in rectal prolapse and bleeding per recum. [39]

SIRAJA GRANTHI: (Vericose veins)

The people who undergo *raktamokshana*, *twakdosha*, *granthi*, *shopha* and *rogas* due to *dushta rakta* will not reoccur. [40]

Acharya vagbhata quotes treatment modalities in siraja granthi as internal administration of sahachara taila,upanahas that that pacify vata and basti karma,siravyadha. [41]

BHAGNA:(Fractures)

As asthi (bones and cartilages) has been considered as one of the main seats of Vata dosha. Any trauma results in aggravation of vata. As an important adjuvant therapy, the Panchkarma procedures have a good role to play. Mainly the practice of Nasya karma in fractures and dislocations involving the parts above neck [42], Anuvasna Basti in prashakha bhagna (fractures of extremities). [43] Basti karma in the management of kati bhagna (fractures of pelvic bones) Svedana and Nasya karma in dislocation of Hanu (mandible) may prove helpful Matrabasti is also effective in Bhagna, Svedana and Nasya karma in dislocation of Hanu (mandible) may prove helpful. [44]

Pranashta Shalya (Extraction of Foreign Bodies)

Out of total 15 methods of extraction of retained foreign bodies, *vamana* (emesis), *virechana* (purgation), *dhmapana* (snuffs) are the different therapeutics which we are practising in our day to day life one or the other way.^[45]

ATYAYIKA CHIKITSA: (emergency management)

Atyayika chikitsa is also the prime part of shalya tantra where the immediate treatment to be given to save the person from risk.

In the management of *Dhoom-op-hata* (suffocation by smoke), *vamana karma* and *shirovirechana karma* help to evacuate the accumulated toxins. [46]

Indication of rakta basti and rakta paana in rakta kshaya.

Acharya Sushruta has considered siravyadha as ardha chikitsa in shalya tantra and indicated the procedure of Siravyadha (venepuncture) to relieve acute conditions due to its rapid action. [47]

DISCUSSION

Panchakarma chikitsa can be applied under different avastha's of a vyadhi which plays a significant role. In mootra ashmari, snehadi kriya are advised as poorva karma before Shastrakriya & in paschath karma after shatra kriya. [48]

By assessing the *taruna* and *vrudha avastha*, *aama* and *pakva avastha* of *shalyaja vyadhi pancha karma* can be adopted like in case of *vidhrathi*, *granthi*, *shopha*. Clinically the different stages of inflammation has to be assessed and *shopha* has to be treated accordingly.

Acharya gives a clear indication of uses of *lepas* in *aama* avastha, and bhedana in pakva avastha, as that same is said in contemporary science when to go for antibiotic therapy and incision and drainage.

In a wider range all *panchakarma* procedures are explained under *Shashti upakrma* by *Acharya sushruta.* [49] *Doshanusaara* classification of each *shalyaja vyadhi* plays a major role in implementation of treatment, as which *dosha* is predominant in particular *vyadhi* antagonist line of treated is hence beneficial.

CONCLUSION

Successful pre-operative management of numerous surgical conditions requires adjuvant therapies of *Panchakarma*.

Snehadi sadhya-

A good surgeon is one who avoids surgery-hence *acharya sushruta* clearly mentions the importence of *panchakarma*.

Integrated approach of *panchakarma,Shastra, anushastras* are beneficial in preventing and curing of disease for which one has to know the stage of disease.

By adopting *panchakarma* procedures, the practice of *Shalya Tantra* is sure to be benefitted with improved outcomes.

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