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CONCEPTUAL REVIEW OF SHODHASH SROTAMSI W.S.R. TO CHANNELS

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ABSTRACT:

Srotas, meaning channels or pores, are present throughout the visible body as well as at the "invisible" or subtle level of the cells, molecules, atoms, and subatomic strata. It is through these channels that nutrients and other substances are transported in and out of the body. Vata, Pitta, Kapha moves inside the Srotas to perform, their normal function at different places. Similarly things which are beyond perception of sensory organ like mind etc. move inside the Srotas& are located in sentient portion of the body. Healthy Srotas perform their normal function as a result body is free from diseases & unhealthy Srotas become root cause for the development of pathogenesis. In Ayurvedic classics various Acharyas have classified Srotas into different types. Present article is aimed to describe accepted number of Srotas, their functions, Moolsthana, Viddha Lakshana(Symptoms of injuries), Dusti Hetu (Causes of Vitiation)&Dusti Lakshana (Symptoms of Vitiation).Srotas is one of the most controversial points, but of course important too, as it is recognized as the structural & functional unit of the body.

Keywords: Srotas, Vata, Pitta, Kapha Moolsthana, Viddha Lakshana, Dusti Hetu, Dusti Lakshana.

INTRODUCTION: Srotamsi of the body comprise of channel of different kinds. They may be Sthula, Sukshma or Anu. In general usage the term Srotamsi comprehends all channels big& small, perceptible & imperceptible- that compose the internal transport system of the body which provide platform for activities of the other important bio-factors like Tridosha, Saptadhatu, Oja, Agni etc. In Ayurvedic classics the term Srotas is used as dynamic inner transport system of body-mind-spirit organization in addition to circulatory system.Bodily humours Vata, Pitta, Kapha move inside the Srotas to perform their normal function at different places. Things which are beyond perception of sensory organ like mind move inside the Srotas located in sentient portion of the body. The

term *Srotas* is derived from the root word 'susravano' means which exude, ooze, filter, and permeate. The Srotas are also called Marga, Ayana, Panthana, meaning passage, channels or gateway. Srotas have predominance of Akash Mahabhoot. Each Srotas have their special function, the work of one particular Srotas cannot be done by another Srotas. Srotas are those in which Manas, Prana, Anna, Jala, Dosha, Dhatu, Updhatu, Dhatumala, Mutra, Purish are circulating & these are innumerable^[1]All metabolic activities take place in the concerned Srotas. [2] Dhatus being functional tissues, Mala being excretory products and Prana, Anna and Udaka is being the vital entities or Bahyaprana, have their own *Srotas* or separate functioning channels.^[3] Srotas is recognized as the structural &

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functional unit of the body. It is prerequisite for the maintenance of good health. Healthy Srotas perform their normal function as a result body is free from diseases & unhealthy Srotas become root cause for the development of pathogenesis. [4] Without Srotas no body part can grow and develop or degenerate. Srotovaigunya plays vital role for the Sammurchhana of Dosa & Dusya at a particular site as a result disease manifests inside the body.^[5]

SYNONYMS

Srotashas Many Synonyms Listed Below:[6]

Srotamsi-Sira-Veins. Channels. Dhamani- Arteries, Rasayani- Lymphatics, Rasavahini- Capillaries, Nadi- Tubular Conduits, Panthanas- Passages, Marga-Pathways, SharirChhidra- Body Orifices, Samvruta asamvrutani- Open ,Closed, Sthanas-Sites.Locus. Ashayas-Repositories, Niketas-Resorts

CLASSIFICATION:

Acharya Charaka had classified the "Sthula" and "Anu", Srotamsi into meaning, 'Gross' and 'Subtle' respectively. In VimanaSthana he had classified the SthulaSrotamsi into 13 types. are: Pranavaha, Udakavaha,

They Annavaha, Rasavaha, Raktavaha, Mamsavaha, Medavaha, Asthivaha, Shukravaha, Purishavaha, Majjavaha, Mutravaha, and Swedavaha Srotamsi. [7] Sushruta, on the other hand, had explained 11 pairs Sthula Srotamsi. He had not included Asthivaha, Majjavaha Swedavaha Srotamsi, while he had, in included addition. has Artavavaha Srotamsi. [8] Another way of classifying the Srotamsi has been Bahirmukha (those channels that open to exterior) and Antarmukha (those channels that do not open to exterior).^[9]

Among thirteen Srotas. three Srotas connects the individual to the external environment, by bringing air, food, and water into and out of body. Seven Srotas are associated with the bodily tissues (SaptaDhatus). Another three *Srotas* direct wastes out of the body. However three additional *Srotas* related to lactation, menstruation, and the flow of thoughts through the mind is also described. This brings the total number of Srotas to sixteen which is the accepted description.

Here is a list of the sixteen *Srotas*:

Three Srotas connect the individual to the external world: by bringing air, food, and water into and out of the body.

Sr. No.	Srotas	Function	
1.	Pranavaha	The channels carrying <i>Prana</i> , the breath	
2.	Annavaha	The channels transporting solid and liquid foods	
3.	Udakavaha	The channels transporting water	

Seven *Srotas* represent channels to and from the tissues (*Dhatus*):

Sr. No.	Srotas	Function	
4.	Rasavaha	The channels carrying plasma and lymph	
5.	Raktavaha	channels carrying blood cells and specifically haemoglobin	
6.	Mamsavaha	The channels carrying muscle nutrients and wastes	
7.	Medavaha	The channels supplying the various adipose tissues of the body	
8.	Asthivaha	The channels bring nutrients to the bones and transporting	

		wastes.	
9.	Majjavaha	The channels supplying the bone marrow and nerves	
		including the brain	
10.	Sukravaha	The channels carrying the sperm and ova and supplying their	
		nutrients	

Three Srotas regulate the elimination of metabolic waste products:

Sr. No.	Srotas	Function	
11.	Purishavaha	The channels which carry the faeces	
12.	Mutravaha	The channels which carry the urine	
13.	Swedavaha	The channels which carry perspiration	

Two Srotas are specific for women:

Sr. No.	Srotas	Function	
14.	Artavavaha	The channels which carry the menstrum	
15.	Stanyavaha	The channels carrying the breast milk during lactation	

One *Srotas* is associated with the mind (*Mana*)

Sr. No.	Srotas	Function
16.	Manovaha	The channels which carry thoughts, ideas, emotions, and
		impressions

MOOLASTHANA (Main Seat) SROTAS: Chakrapani had described Moolas PrabhavSthana^[10] means anatomical seat of respective Srotas, main seat of pathology of that Srotas or principal seat of manifestation of the diseases of that Srotas. The cause of morbidity of Srotas and their manifestations first strikes the Moolasthana of the respective Srotas. This morbidity slowly spreads throughout the body by Law of functional connectivity.

Moolasthana of any Srotas can determined by some logical points and been categorised^[11] i.e.

- 1. Utpattisthana- seat for origin of that element (Dhatu/ Mala etc.)
- 2. Sangrahasthan- seat for storage.
- 3. Vahansthana- seat of carriage or flow of bodily elements.
- 4. Naidaniksthana- Moolasthana having diagnostic importance.
- Moolasthana Chikitsatmaksthanaimportant in treatment of certain *Srotas*.

Sr. No.	Srotas	Moolasthana	
		$Charak^{[12]}$	Sushruta ^[13]
1.	Pranavaha	Hridaya, MahaSrotas	Hridaya, Rasavahidhamani
2.	Annavaha	Amashaya, Vamaparshwa	Amashaya,
			Annavahidhamani
3.	Udakavaha	Talu,Kloma	Talu, Kloma
4.	Rasavaha	Hridaya, Dashadhamani	Hridaya, Rasavahidhamani
5.	Raktavaha	Yakrut, Pleeha	Yakrut, Pleeha,
			Raktavahidhamani
6.	Mamsavaha	Snayu, Twak	Snayu, Twak,
			Raktavahidhamani
7.	Medavaha	Vrukka, Vapavahan	Kati, Vrukka
8.	Asthivaha	Medas, Jaghan	-

9.	Majjavaha	Asthi, Sandhi	-
10.	Sukravaha	Vrushana, Shefas	Stana, Vrushana
11.	Purishavaha	Pakwashaya, Sthoolguda	Pakwashaya, Guda
12.	Mutravaha	Basti, Vankshana	Basti, Medhra
13.	Swedavaha	Meda, Romakupa	-
14.	Artavavaha	-	Garbhashaya,
			Artavavahidhamani

SROTAS VIDDHA LAKSHANA (Symptoms of injuries) $^{[14]}$, DUSTI HETU(Causes of Vitiation) $^{[15]}$ & DUSTI LAKSHANA(Symptoms of Vitiation) $^{[16,17]}$.

1. PranavahaSrotas:

- Srotas Viddha Lakshana Aakroshana, Vinamana, Mohana, Bhramana, Vepana, Maranam
- SrotasDustiHetu-Kshaya, Sandhaaranaat, Roukshyaat, Vyaayaamaat Kshudhitasya, Anya daarunakaarya
- SrotasDustiLakshana- Atissrushta,
 Atibaddham, Kupitam, Alpamalpam,
 Abheekshnam ,Sashabda&
 Sashulashwasam.

2. Annavaha Srotas:

- Srotas Viddha Lakshana-Aadhmaana, Shula, Anna vidwesha, Chardi– Pipaasaa, Aandhya, Maranam
- Srotas Dusti Hetu-Atimaatrasyaakaale, Ahitabhojana, Vaigunyatpaavakasya
- Srotas Dusti Lakshana-Anannaabhilasha, Arochaka, Avipaaka, Chardi
- 3. Udakavaha Srotas:
- Srotas Viddha Lakshana-Pipasa, Maranam
- Srotas Dusti Hetu-Ushnaaahaaravihara, Aam, Bhayaat, Paanaat, Shushkaannasevana, Trushnaapeedana.

- Srotas Dusti Lakshana- Jihwa, Taalu, Oshta, Kantha& Kloma shosha; Atipravriddam pipaasaa
- 4. Rasavaha Srotas:
- **Srotas Viddha Lakshana**-Shosha, Pranavaha Srotasviddha lakshana, Maranam.
- Srotas Dusti Hetu- Guru, Sheeta & AtiSnigdhaAhara, AtimatraSamshana, Atichintanat.
- Srotas Dusti Lakshana- Ashraddha, Aruchi, Aasyavairasya, Arasagnata, Hrullasa, Gaurava, Tandra, Angamarda, Jwara, Tama, Pandutwa, Srotorodha, Kalibya, Sada, Krushangata, Nashoagni, Vali, Palita.

5. Raktavaha Srotas:

- Srotas Viddha Lakshana-Jwara, Daha, Panduta, Shonitaagamana, Raktanetrata
- Srotas Dusti Hetu- Snigdha, Ushna & Drava Ahara; Atapa, AnalaSevan
- Srotas Dusti Lakshana- Guda, Medhra & Aasyapaka, Pleehaa, Gulma, Vidradhi, Neelikaa, Kamala, Vyangaha piplavaha tilakaalakaha, Dadru, Charmadalam, Shvitram, Pama, Kotha, Asramandalam

6. Mamsavaha Srotas:

- Srotas Viddha Lakshana-Shwayathu, Mamsashosha, Siragranthi
- Srotas Dusti Hetu-Abhishyandi, Sthula
 & Guru Bhojan; Bhuktwa cha
 Svapatamdiwa.
- Srotas Dusti Lakshana- Adhimaamsa, Arbudam, Keelam, Gala shalooka,

Gala shundike, Pootimamsa, Galaganda, Gandamala, Upajihwika

- 7. Medavaha Srotas:
- Srotas Viddha Lakshanasnigdhaangata, swedaagamanam, talushosha, sthula, shophata, pipasa
- Srotas Dusti Hetu- Avyaayaamat, diva svapnat, medyanam atibhakshanam, varunyahaati sevana
- Srotas Dusti Lakshana- Ashtanindita purushas, Prameha purvarupavat
- 8. Asthivaha Srotas:
- Srotas Viddha Lakshana-not mentioned
- Srotas Dusti Hetu-Vyaayaama, AtiSankshobha, AsthiVighattana, VatalAharaSevan
- Srotas Dusti Lakshana- Adhyasthi, Adhi Dantau, Danta-Asthi Bheda & Shulam. Vivarnata. Kesha-Loma-Nakha-Shmashru Dosha.
- 9. Majjavaha Srotas:
- Srotas Viddha Lakshana-not mentioned
- Srotas Dusti Hetu-Utpeshat, Atiabhishyandana, Abhighaataat, Prapeedanaat, ViruddaAhara
- Srotas Dusti Lakshana- Parvaruk, Bhrama, Murcha, Tamo Darshana, Arumshi, Sthulamula of Parva.

10. Shukravaha Srotas:

- Srotas Viddha Lakshana-Kleebataa, Chiraat Praseka, Rakta Shukrata.
- Srotas Dusti Hetu- Akala Maithuna. Ayoni Gamana, Nigraha, AtiMaithuna, Shastra, Kshaara, Agni.
- Srotas Dusti **Lakshana**-Klaibyam ,Aharshanam, Na cha jaayategar bhaha, Rogivakleebam, GarbhahaPatati, Prasravati.

11. Purishavaha Srotas:

Srotas Viddha Lakshana-Aanaha, Durgandha, Grathita Antrata.

- Srotas Dusti Hetu- Sandhaaranaat, AtiAshana Ajeernat, Adhyashanat, DurbalaAgni, Krusha.
- Srotas Dusti Lakshana- Kruchharena, Alpam Alpam, SaShabdam, Sa-Shulam, AtiDravam, AtiGrathitam, AtiBahu,

12. Mutravaha Srotas:

- Viddha Lakshana-Srotas MutraNirodha, AanaddhaBasti, Stabdha Medhrata.
- Srotas Dusti Hetu- Mutrita Udaka Bhakshya Stree Sevanat, Mutra Nigrahat, Ksheenasya, Abhikshatasya.
- Srotas Dusti Lakshana- Ati-Srushtam, Ati-Baddham, Alpam, Bahalam, Sashulam

13. Sweda Vaha Srotas:

- Srotas Viddha Lakshana-not mentioned
- Hetu-• Srotas Dusti Vyayama, Ati Santapaat, SheetaUshnaAkramaSevana, Krodha. Shoka, Bhaya.
- Srotas Dusti Lakshana- Aswedanam, AtiSwedanam. Parushyam, AtiShlakshnata, Paridaha, Lomaharsha.

14. Artavavaha Srotas:

• Srotas Viddha Lakshana-Vandhyata, Maithuna Asahishnuta, Aartava Nasha.

15. Manovaha Srotas:

- Manovaha Srotas when occupied by morbid *Dosha*, one could experience bad dreams.[18]
- ManovahaSrotas when afflicted morbid Dosha and get obstructed, mental diseases like *Unmada* (insanity) get manifested.[19]

CONCLUSION:

Srotas is recognized as the structural & functional unit of the body. It is prerequisite for the maintenance of good health.

Together with knowledge of the Doshic imbalances, the *Dhatus*(tissues) involved, the state of the Agni(digestive fire), and other diagnostic means, assessment of the Srotas is one of the means in Ayurveda by which diseases can be distinguished. By knowing which Srotas are affected and the nature and extent of their disturbance, one can understand a great deal about the disease process.

Improper foods, erratic behaviour & such other things which are not conducive to the body bring abnormality in Srotas leading to manifestation of diseases. Adoptance of normal conducive foods & actions leads to happiness & sound health.

A physician with the proper knowledge of Srotas, their roots of origin, their end points, the materials they carry, the kind of deformity or damage or vitiation occurring in them is the best in identifying the disease and site of pathology. So, the knowledge of Srotas not only helps in learning about the anatomy of transport system of the body but also to understand their physiology and pathology which is the key for success in the treatment.

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