

ANALYSIS ON MUTRAVAHA SROTUS W.S.R. TO ITS MULA

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ABSTRACT

Srotus(body channels) is considered as an important entity of the body and is responsible for the *Vahana*(transferring) of *Dosha*, *Dhatu* etc. Full body is considered as *Srotomaya* (made of *Srotus*). Among the types of *Srotus*, *Mutravaha Srotus* (which does *Mutra Vahana*) is given prime importance. The root of *Mutravaha Srotus* is considered as *Basti* (Urinary Bladder) and *Medra* (Penile Organ). Injury to *Mutravaha Srotus* leads to accumulation of urine resulting in expansion of bladder, pain in the bladder region and pathological erection of penis. The characteristic manifestation of the vitiation of *Mutravaha Srotus* is too long or too restricted, aggravated, shallow or frequent micturation associated with pain. When *Drava Rupi Mala Bhaga* of *Ahara Rasa* reaches the *Basti* then it is considered as *Mutra*, hence *Basti* is considered as the *Mulasthanam*(Udbhava Sthana) of *Mutravaha Srotus*. Once the formation of *Mutra* is finished, its *Vahana* has to take place out of the body since it is a *Mala* and for elimination the organ used is *Medra* and hence it is considered as *Mula* for *Mutravaha Srotus*. By considering *Udbhava Sthana* of *Mutra*, *Basti* is considered as the *Mula* and by considering the *Bahiniskramana Anga* of *Mutra*, *Medra* is considered as the *Mula* for *Mutravaha Srotus*. Similarly *Srotomula* of each and every *Srotus* should be analyzed along with its *Mula* and there is a need of further study in the field of *Srotus* and *Srotomula*.

Key words – *Srotus*, *Mutravaha*, *Basti*, *Medra*.

INTRODUCTION

Dosha, *Dhatu*, *Mala* is considered as the basis of the body.¹ Other than these three entities *Srotus* is another important entity which is the basis for the body. *Purusha* is called as *Srotomaya* because *Srotus* are present all over the body and they are essential in the increase and decrease of the *Dosha*, even it carries *Dhatu* and leads to the formation of the *Dhatu*.² *Srotus* are the hollow channels except *Sira* and *Dhamani*, which originating from root space and

spreads in the body and carries specific entities.³ *Srotus* are the channels through which the various body entities flow.⁴ *Srotus* are the channels of circulation that carry *Dhatu* undergoing transformation to their destination.⁵ Regarding the number/types of *Srotus* it is mentioned that number of substances having definite shape are there in this universe that much types of *Srotus* are there in the body. Some opine it is numerable and others opine it is innumerable.⁶

These channels have the colour similar to that of the *Dhatu* that they carry; they are

tubular, either large or small in size and either straight or reticular in shape. The reasons for the vitiation of the *Srotus* their pathological features and treatment for the same is mentioned. Increase or obstruction in the flow of the contents of the channels, appearance of nodules in the channels and diversion in the flow of the contents to improper channels are the general signs of the vitiation of the *Srotus*.⁷

There is various numbers of types of *Srotus* mentioned by different authors. Among the list is given of *Srotus* prime importance is given to *Mutravahavaha Srotus*. The word meaning of *Mutravaha Srotus* signifies that, the channel through which *Mutra* flows can be considered as the *Mutravaha Srotus*. The root of this *Srotus* is considered as the *Basti*(Urinary Bladder) and *Medra* (Penile organ). Injury to *Mutravaha Srotus* leads to accumulation of urine resulting in expansion of bladder, pain in the bladder region and pathological erection of penis.⁸ *Mutravaha Srotus* gets vitiated by wasting, suppression of urges, indulging in food during the micturation urge, in emaciated and injured person. The characteristic manifestation of the vitiation of *Mutravaha Srotus* is too long or too restricted, aggravated, shallow or frequent micturation associated with pain.⁹

DISCUSSION

Vessels arising from large intestine (*Mutravaha Nadi*) fill the urinary bladder like rivers feed water to oceans on earth. They are so minute that they are not perceived. These vessels arise from *Amasaya* and convey fluid to Urinary bladder day and night. Thousands of these vessels provide water, which exudes from

vessels to Bladder.¹⁰ The other opinion is that *Sara Hina*, *Drava Rupi*, *Mala Bhaga* of *Ahara Rasa* enters the *Basti* through the various *Siras* and then it is called as *Mutra*.¹¹

The *Drava Rupi Mala Bhaga* of *Ahara Rasa* gets the recognition as *Mutra* when it reaches the *Basti*. So we can say that the fully formed *Mutra* gets collected in the bladder. *Mula sthana* is called as *Udhabava Sthana*. By considering this aspect we can say that *Basti* is the *Mula Sthana* of *Mutravaha Srotus* since *Basti* is the region where the *Drava Rupi Mala Bhaga* will get the recognition as *Mutra*. Once *Mutra* is formed in the body it has to be eliminated out since it is the *Mala*, if it gets accumulated in the body it does the intoxication (*Malinikarana*) of the body. Hence periodically it is being eliminated out of the body from the Urinary Bladder through urethra. This urethra passes through the corpora spongiosa of the penis. Hence *Medra* is considered as the *Mula Sthana* of *Mutravaha Srotus* since it does the *Vahana* of *Mutra* which is being formed in the *Basti*.

Mutra is the *Mala*, its site of formation/origin and its excretion is to be highlighted. By considering these two aspects (i.e. site of formation and organ responsible for excretion) only *Basti* and *Medra* are considered as the *Mula Sthanas*. *Basti* is the site of formation/origin of *Mutra* and *Medra* is the organ responsible for the excretion of *Mutra*. Urinary Bladder is Temporary store house of urine which get excreted by kidneys & which get emptied through the urethra. It is muscular reservoir of urine which lies in anterior part of pelvic cavity. Closed injury to the bladder might be

of different varieties- Intra-peritoneal rupture of bladder, Silent rupture of the bladder, Catheter trauma, Ether rupture, Fracture of the pelvis. Open injury to the bladder might be because of hysterectomy, prostectomy, vaginal closure of vesico vaginal fistula, transvesical closure of vesico-vaginal fistula, stab wound, gunshot wound etc.

Among the bladder disorder functions important one is incontinence. Urinary incontinence is a condition where involuntary loss of urine is a social or hygienic problem & objectively demonstrable. Extraurethral incontinence - loss of urine through a channel other than a urethra, Ex - vesicovaginal fistula, uretrovaginal fistula. The other types of incontinence are stress incontinence; urge incontinence, overflow incontinence, reflex incontinence. Considering these aspects only the characteristic manifestation of injury to *Mutravaha Srotus* is accumulation of urine resulting in expansion of bladder, pain in the bladder region and pathological erection of penis. The characteristic manifestations of the vitiation of *Mutravaha Srotus* are too long or too restricted, aggravated, shallow or frequent micturation associated with pain is being told.

CONCLUSION

Dosha, Dhatu, Mala is considered as the basis of the body. Other than these three entities *Srotus* is another important entity which is the basis for the body. Proper functioning of *Doshas*, proper nourishment of *Dhatus* and proper elimination of *Mala* from the body is important for being *Swastha*. Among the *Mala Mutra* is an important entity. The *Sara Hina, Drava*

Rupi, Mala Bhaga of *Ahara Rasa* enters the *Basti* through the various *Siras* and then it is called as *Mutra*. Once its get collected in the *Basti* it is excreted out through the *Medra*.

The root of *Mutravaha Srotus* is considered as *Basti* (Urinary Bladder) and *Medra* (Penile Organ). The characteristic manifestation of injury to *Mutravaha Srotus* is accumulation of urine resulting in expansion of bladder, pain in the bladder region and pathological erection of penis. The characteristic manifestation of the vitiation of *Mutravaha Srotus* is too long or too restricted, aggravated, shallow or frequent micturation associated with pain.

Mutra is the *Mala*, its sight of formation/origin and its excretion is to be highlighted. By considering these two aspects (i.e. site of formation and organ responsible for excretion) *Basti* and *Medra* is considered as the *Mula Sthanas*. Considering *Udbhava Sthana* of *Mutra*, *Basti* is considered as the *Mula* and by considering the *Bahiniskramana Anga* of *Mutra*, *Medra* is considered as the *Mula* for *Mutravaha Srotus*.

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