

**STUDY OF GIT RELATED KOSHTHANGA W.S.R. TO PAKWASHAYA**Pallavi Gupta<sup>1</sup>, Divya Nidhi<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>P.G. Scholar, Dept. of Rachana Sharir, State Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India<sup>2</sup>Lecturer, Department of Rachana Sharir, State Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh, IndiaCorresponding Author: [Pallavig1947@gmail.com](mailto:Pallavig1947@gmail.com)<https://doi.org/10.46607/iamj2209072021>

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**ABSTRACT**

Human anatomy is the science where human body structures are designed to enable complete physiological action thus establishing homeostasis of the human body. Acharya Sushruta had a keen observation about the human body reflecting that without the absolute knowledge of *Rachana Sharir*. *Chikitsak* cannot be considered an expert. In Ayurveda, the part of G.I.T. is mentioned in *Koshthanga* by various Acharya. These *Koshthanga* are *Aamashaya*, *Pakwashaya*, *Purishdhara*, *Uttarguda*, *Adharguda*, *Kshudrantra* etc. which are situated within the *koshtha*. In modern anatomy, G.I.T. or Alimentary canal includes all the structures between the mouth and anus, forming a continuous passageway that includes the main organ of digestion, namely the stomach small intestine and large intestine, each part of the Gastric intestinal tract is adapted to its specific function. The 'oesophagus' function primarily to conduct food rapidly from the pharynx to the stomach mixing along with the digestive juices, carrying out partial digestion and then propelling the food into the duodenum is the function of the stomach small intestine is designed for complete digestion and absorption of nutrients. Absorption of water and electrolyte from the chyme to form solid faeces is the function of the large intestine. *Pakwashaya* is the main organ related to the site of *Vata Dosh*, *Purishvaha srotas*, *Purishdhara kala*, *Koshthanga* and *Aashaya*. *Pakwashaya* plays an important role in formation of urine and digestion of food.

**Keywords:** *Pakwashaya*, *Purish*

## INTRODUCTION

'Koshtha' means any one of the viscera of body. According to Charka, *Koshtha* is called *Mahasrotas*, *sharir madhya mahanimna* and *Amapakwashaya* term *Mahasrotas* is classified as the large tract extending from mouth to anus by Gananathsen, *sharir madhya* is define as *Antaradhi* i.e. part from *jatru* to *kati* by Indu. According to Vagbhatta, *Mahanimna* is the tract where food traverses to meet for digestion and absorption. '*Ama Pakwashaya*' relates to the tract extending from *Amashaya* to *Pakwashaya*. The body cavity concerning the site of *Ama*, *Agni*, *Pakwa*, *Mutra*, *Rudhir*, *Hrit*, *Unduk* and *Phupphusa* is known as *Koshtha*. Achaea Charka has been described fifteen *koshthanga* situated within the *kushtha* i.e. *Amashaya*, *Pakwashaya*, *Uttarguda*, *Adharguda*, *Pureeshadhara*, *Kshudrantra*, *Sthulantra*, *Yakrit* and *Pleeha* etc.

Chakrapani has clarified that *uttarguda* is the *koshthanga* where *pureesh* stays and through which *pureesh* comes out in carried down *Adharguda*. Damodar Sharma Gaur has correlated the *koshthanga* with modern anatomy i.e. *pureeshdhara* as the caecum, *Amashaya* as stomach, *Pakwashaya* as the small intestine, *uttarguda*- an upper segment of the rectum, *Adharguda* - A lower segment of the rectum, *Kshudrantra* as Appendix and *sthaulantra* as the colon etc. *Pakwashaya* is the organ mentioned by various Acharya's in different text having various anatomical and physiological functions. It is the main organ related to the site of *Vata Dosha*. *Pakwashaya* plays an important role in the formation of urine and digestion of food. It also has clinical importance as the main site of *vata dosha* and the procedure of *Basti*. It has anatomical importance as many organs mentioned in Samhita concerning *Pakwashaya* so knowing the exact position of this organ, will help to understand related surface anatomy which will help in the surgical and para-surgical procedure. So, exploration of this organ is essential to understand anatomy and physiology. Acharya Charka gives many terms regarding the intestine they are *Pakwashaya Sthulantra*, *Kshudrantra*, *Purishdhara Uttarguda* and *Adharguda*. *Pakwashaya* is the *matruj* organ *Pakwashaya* include

in *Koshthanga* by Charka, Kashyap and Sushruta. It is *Moolsthana of Purishdhara srotas Brihdantra*, *Malashaya* and *Sthoolantra Pakwashaya* are synonyms. *Pakwashaya* is located below *Pittashaya* and *Aamashaya* according to Charka. Concerning *Shroni* (Pelvis), *Guda* and *Nabhi*. The upper part of *shroni* and *Guda* below *Nabhi* according to Sushruta. Acharya Charka and Sushruta both described *Pakwashayas* as the *Moolsthan of Purishvaha srotas*. Process of formation of *Purish* and its' transport done through *Pakwashaya*. According to Sushruta, *Pit-tadhara Kala* is a place of the digestive system where the breakdown of food and water take place. It holds the food which is carried from *Aamashaya* and transfer that food to *Pakwashaya*, so it lies between *Aamashaya* and *Pakwashaya*. Complete separation of digested food into *mala* and *Prasadbhaga* present in *Pakwashaya*. *Ashaya* means *Adhistan*, the place where *Dosh*, *Dhatu* or *Mala* are placed. After complete process digestion. *Ahararasa*, which is initially, taken, is converted into *Pakwashaya*, which is termed as *Purish* or *Mala* and its supporting organ is mentioned by word *Pakwa*, Here the word *Pakwa* is used for *Pakwashaya* as this *Pakwaana* stored in that thus *Pakwashaya* is the *Ashaya* or *Adhistan* where *Pakwa* Anna i.e. *Mala* is store.

## DISCUSSION

*Pakwashaya* is an organ included in *Koshthanga* by Acharya Charka and Sushruta., Acharya Vagbhatta mention whole Antra as a *Koshthanga*., *Pakwashaya* is in relation with *Aamashaya*, *Nabhi*, *Shroni*, *Guda*. All these organs are placed in the abdominal cavity, so it is clear that *pakwashaya* is the organ placed in the abdominal cavity. Charak and Dalhana mentioned *Pakwashaya* is situated below *pittashaya* by Charak below *Aamashaya*. Acharya Sushruta placed *pakwashaya* concerning *Shroni* and *Guda* as per *Vagbhata Nabhi* place in the centre of the *Pakwashaya*. While comparing the surface anatomy of the *pakwashaya* it is connected with the superior surface of the urinary bladder and the posterior surface of the uterus as mentioned by the Acharya.

*Pakwashaya* is also related to the digestion of the food and form of faeces *Pakwashaya* involve in the formation of urine by absorption of water as per Ayurveda. The large intestine is having important role absorption of water. It also absorbs electrolyte, organic substance alcohol. It starts in the right iliac region of the pelvis, just at or below the right waist, where it is joined to the bottom end of the small intestine (caecum) from where it continues up the abdomen (ascending colon), then across the width of the abdominal cavity, and then it terms down continuing to its endpoint at the anus. The large intestine is about 1.5 mt. long. The overall function of the large intestine attributes to the completion of absorption the manufacture of certain vitamins, the formation of faeces and the expulsion of faeces from the body.

## CONCLUSION

*Pakwashaya* is an organ situated in the abdominal cavity. In modern anatomical structure, *Pakwashaya* is a present entire part of the large intestine i.e. from the caecum to the rectum. Physiologically *Pakwashaya* is the main organ having the function of absorbing a large amount of water.

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