A Conceptual Study of Hetu of Pranavaha Srotodushti with Special Reference to “Srotansi Anyaishch Darunai”

Dr. Trupti V. Kalyanshetti, Dr. Ankita U. Mandpe, Dr. G.H. Kodwani, Dr. Meera A. Aurangabadkar

Abstract
Srotas are channels which transport different Bhavapaddatha through body. Pranavaha Srotas is one of the important physiological unit of the body which can be correlated with respiratory system. Pranavaha Srotodoshti can occur due to various reasons, amongst those, Srotansi Anyaishch Darunai is important. Here an effort is made to establish importance of Anya Srotas Darun Dushti in Hetus of Pranavaha srotodoshti. For this, Samanya Lakshana, Upadrava and Asadhya Lakshana of some diseases are taken into consideration. Shwas is the main symptom of Pranavaha srotodoshti. In Shotha, Udar, Chhardi, Upadrava and Arishta have Shwas lakshana. It indicates increasing severity of Anya Srotas Dushti causing Pranavaha Srotodoshti. Pandu, Kaphodara, Plehodara, Dakodara has Shwas as Samanya Lakshana. Raktapitta, Prameha, Atisara and Jwara have Shwas as Upadrava. The pathophysiology of Shwas lakshana in these diseases is tried to establish as per modern view to. Advanced stages of generalized edema, ascites, chronic fever, anaemia, dehydration due to diarrhea or vomiting cause dyspnea and its prognosis is bad. The concept of Anya Srotas Darun Dushit in Pranavaha Srotodoshti is of importance in diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of the disease and it is applicable in today’s modern era too.

Keywords: Pranavaha Srotodoshti, Srotansi Anyaishch darunai, Dyspnoea, Shwas

Introduction
Srotas is a unique Ayurvedic concept. Srotas are channels which transport different Dhatus or Bhavapaddatha. There are 13 main srotas described by Charaka. Amongst them Pranavaha is the most important. Pranavaha srotas can be correlated with respiratory system. The mulasthana of Pranavaha srotas is Hridaya and Mahasrotas. The causes of Pranavaha Srotodoshti are Dhatukshaya, Vegdharana, Atiruksha sevan, Vyayamat Kshudhitasya cha and Srotansi anyaisch Darunai. Pranavaha Srotodoshti occurs when other srotas has severe dushti. Here an effort is made to show the Pranavaha srotodoshti due to other system diseases. For that reason, The Lakshanas, Upadrava, Asadhya and Arishta Lakshanas, showing shwas (dyspnea) lakshana, are taken into consideration.

Aims and objectives
1. To study Pranavaha Srotodoshti Lakshanas and Hetus.
2. To study Pranavaha Srotodoshti Lakshans in other srotas diseases.
3. To correlate other srotas darun dushti as hetu in Pranavaha srotodoshti.

Materials and Methods
I reviewed Brihatrayi and Laghutrayi for the collection of Shwas symptom. Diseases of other Srotas having shwas as Lakshana (symptom), Upadrava (complication), Asadhya lakshana and Arishta lakshana(non-curable symptoms of critically ill patients) are collected. They are classified as per the srotas.

Literature Review
The diseases of other srotas showing Shwas Lakshana are tabulated below.
Diabetes, when gets severe, patient shows dehydration symptoms, including shortness of breath. Here, hypovolemic shock causes global hypoperfusion and cause decrease venous oxygen content and metabolic acidosis occurs. This change in $P_{O_2}$ stimulates chemoreceptors which triggers respiratory centre and cause dyspnea. This may be the explanation of shwas in Atisar lakshana, upadraupa and asadhya lakshana.

According to modern medicine, ascites due to any reason, causes pressure on diaphragm and stimulation of phrenic nerve causes dyspnea. This is the reason of shwas lakshana in Chhardi.

In Udara, Asadhya and Arishta lakshanas, dyspnea may be the reason of shwas lakshana in Chhardi. It will help in the Chikitsa (treatment) as well. Disease will be cured only when the root cause of Shwas Lakshana is understood and treatment is done accordingly. E.g. in the patient having Udara vyadhi a gasping is symptom of Pranavaha srotadoshti due to other srotas dushtijanya vyadhi, informs us about severity of the disease. Thus, Prameha Upadraupa has shwas lakshana.

Dyspnea due to other srotas dushti is tried to establish. Lakshans suggest the increasing severity of the disease. Thus, patient having Udara vyadhi a gasping is symptom of Pranavaha srotadoshti due to other srotas dushti is tried to establish. Lakshans suggest the increasing severity of the disease. Thus, gasping is symptom of Pranavaha srotadoshti. Disease will be cured only when the root cause of Shwas Lakshana is understood and treatment is done accordingly. E.g. in the patient having Udara vyadhi and showing Shwas Lakshana, disease will be cured by treatment of Udaryadhi instead of treatment of Shwas vyadhi.
This Classical Siddhant is applicable in this modern era too. Dyspnea is found as a complication of many diseases and treatment changes accordingly. The treatment of root cause is necessary.

**Conclusion**

Cause of Pranavaha Srotodushti should be evaluated keeping in mind other srotas darun dushti. The concept of Pranavaha Srotodushti due to other srotas is helpful in deciding

- Severity of disease
- Diagnosis of the disease
- Prognosis of the disease
- Gasping as Arishta Lakshana
- Samprapti of the disease
- Chikitsa of the disease

This Siddhant is applicable even today. This establishes the wisdom of Siddhanta stated by ancient Ayurvedic scholars.

**References**


42. P.J. Mehta’s Common Medical Symptoms,6th Edition; Reprint 2010.P.33

Bibliography
2. CharakaSamhita Part – I Vaidyamanorama Hindi Commnentry by Ravi Dutta Tripathi, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Delhi
3. CharakaSamhita Part – II Vaidyamanorama Hindi Commentry by Ravi Dutta Tripathi, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Delhi
4. CharakaSamhita Part – II Vaidyamanorama Hindi Commentry by Ravi Dutta Tripathi, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Delhi
5. Astanga Hridaya of Vagbhatta edited by Nirmala Hindi Commentry by Bramhanand Tripathi, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Delhi
6. Madhav nidanam Part I Vidyotini Hindi Commentry by Shri yadynandan Upadhyay