



ADVANCES IN AGNIKARMA IN PARASURGICAL MEASURE

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ABSTRACT

The surgical writing of Acharya Sushruta, in form of treatise known as Sushruta Samhita has mentioned a lot of surgical & parasurgical measure. In parasurgical Acharya sushruta mentioned ksharakarma, jaloukaavcharna karma, agnikarma. In all parasurgical procedure Agnikarma is superior due to having property of apunarbhava (never recurrence), heamostatic, sterilization etc. Agnikarma means application of heat in way of directly or indirectly. Agnikarma have described many curing diseases as pradhankarma, in many diseases mentioned as paschatkarma. Agnikarma used in many way like in himalyan therapy tau-dam which is used treatment for liver trouble, bachache, abdominal pain etc. In modern science also used agnikarma as cauterization or therapeutic burn.

KEYWORDS: Parasurgical, Agnikarma, Cauterization.

INTRODUCTION

Sushruta Samhita is main pillar of Ayurvedic surgery (surgical & parasurgical). Parasurgical measures are following– agnikarma, kshara karma, jalouka. Agnikarma is superior to all parasurgical measure due to have quality of apunarbhava, heamostatic etc. agni karma means application of agni or heat directly or indirectly to

the affected part with the help of different materials to save the patient from a diseases or complication¹. In surgery Agnikarma used as Prophylactic & therapeutic purpous. During vedic kala agni used as a therapeutic purpous, destroying the parasites. In modern time also it used and it term as therapeutic burn or cauterization.

Classification

Table 1: Classification in different bases.

1	According to Dravyas Used ²	<u>Snigdha</u> -Performed by taila , madhu etc. <u>Ruksha</u> -Performed by pippali shalaka etc
2	According to site	Sthanika (local) Sthantriya(systemic)
3	According to Akriti ³	Valya (circle) Bindu (dot) Vilekha (parallel line) Pratisarna (rubbing) Aardhachndra Ashtapada Swastika
4	According to Dhatus ⁴	Twak dagdha Mamsa dagdha Sira snayu dagdha Sandhi Asthi dagha

Indication

Indicated diseases where Agnikarma can be performed like Apachi, Granthi, Arbuda, Antravidhi, Shilpad,

Nadivrana, Arsh, Bhagandra, Updamse, Gulma, Vataj roga, Kaphaj roga^[5] vish, sarpdansa^[6] abhishyanda, adhimantha, masaka tilkalaka^[7] alarka visa.^[8]

Contraindication

- Unsuitable in Pitta prakriti^[9]
- In children ,aged person
- Lean thin patient
- Pregnancy
- Internal bleeding
- Perforation
- Retained foreign body

Dahanaupkarna**Table 2: Material used in agnikarma.**^[10]

Diseases of Twak	Diseases of Mamsa	Diseases of Sira, Snayu, Sandhi, Asthi,
Pippali (piper longum) Aja shakrita Godanta Shara Shalaka	Jambavoshtha Loha (iron) Swarna (gold) Tamra (copper)	Madhu(honey) Guda(jaggery) Sneha-Vasa, Ghrita, Taila, Sarjrasa

Kala (Session)

In all Session agnikarma can be done except Grishma (summer) & Shrada (autumn) session because in sharda and grishma ritu.^[11] Because in these session prakopa of pitta and during agnikarma pitta get aggravate So increase pitta generate disease. But in emergency agnikarma can be done in all season.

During agnikarma use moist cloth, use cold food, applying paste which are cooling, to mitigate the effect of burning.^[12]

Dagdha

During Agnikarma 2 types of dagdha is found-

- 1) Samyakdagdha (proper burn)
- 2) Asamyak dagdha(improper burn)

Table 3: Samyak dagdha lakshana (symptom of proper burn).^[13]

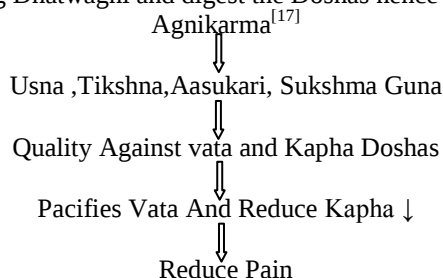
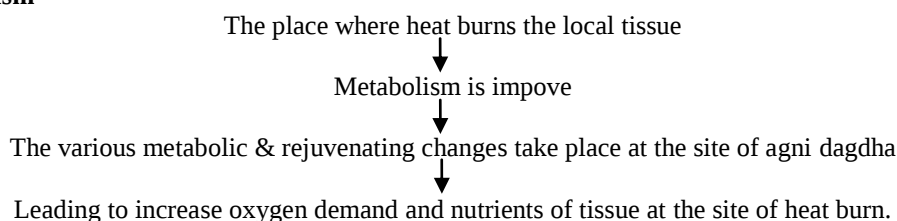
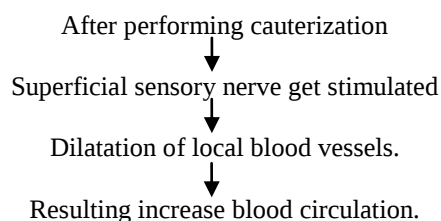
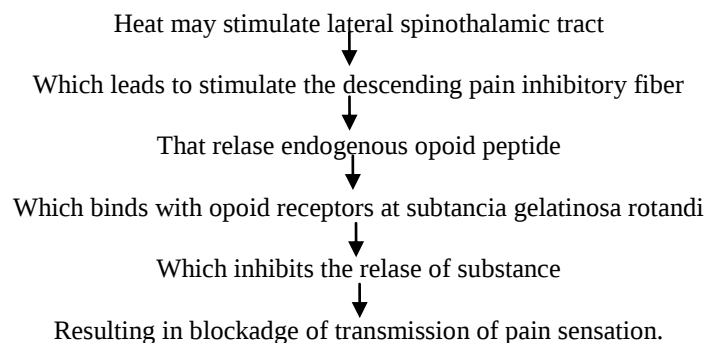
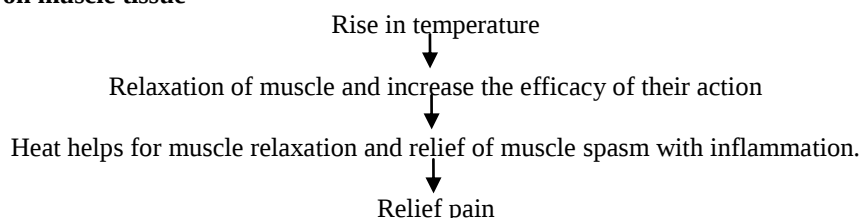
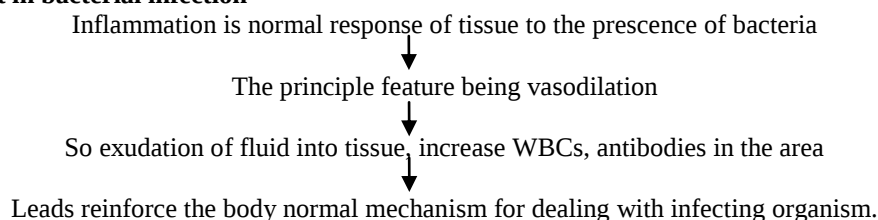
S.no.	Dagdha	Lakshana (symptom)
1	Twak Dagdha	Shabda pradurbhava (production of sound) Durgandhata (bad odour) Twaksankocha (contraction of skin)
2	Mamsa Dagdha	Kapotvranta (colour like pigeon i.e. ashy dark grey) Alpa shoph (mild swelling) Alpa vedna (less pain) Sushk sankuchit vranta (dry, contracted wound)
3	Sira Snayu Dagdha	Krisna (black discoloration) unnat vrana (elevation) Shrava sanirudh (stoppage of discharge)
4	Sandhi Asthi Dagdha	Rukshata (dryness) Arunata (dark red colouration) Karkshata (roughness) Sthirta (stability)

Table 3: Asamyak dagdha lakshana (symptoms of improper burn).

Sr.no.	Dagdha	Lakshana	Chikitsa
1	Plushta Dagdha ^[14]	Twakvivarna (pigmented area on skin)	Usna chikitsa
2	Durdagdha ^[15]	Sphoth (vesicles) Tivra daha (burning sensation) Lalima (redness)	Shita usna chikitsa but ghrita aalepa and seka is always shita
3	Atidagdha ^[16]	Mamsa avalamban (hanging burnt tissue) Gatra vishlesh (parts become loose) Distruction of sira snayu Jwara (fever) Daha (burning) Pipasa (thirst) Murcha (unconsciousness)	Chikitsa as pittaj visharpa Mansa ucchedan Shita chikitsa

Probable Mode of Action of Agnikarma

Acc.to Ayurveda, every Dhatu has own Dhatwagni when it become low then diseases manifest. Agnikarma works by giving external heat there by increasing Dhatwagni and digest the Doshas hence cure the diseases

**1) On metabolism^[18]****2) Effect on blood circulation-****3) Effect on pain¹⁹-****4) Effect of heat on muscle tissue****5) Effect of heat in bacterial infection**

METHOD OR PROCESS OF AGNIKARMA

- 1)Purva Karma
- 2)Pradhan Karma
- 3)Pashchat Karma

Purva Karma^[20]

- Agnikarma theater should be prepared with following essential materials-
- Triphala kwath for prakshlana(washing).
- Yasthimadhu powder for after burnt dusting.
- Ghrirkumari for immediate cooling after burnt.
- Take written consent.
- Pt. should be advised snigdha and picchila(soft) diet before therapy.
- Confirmation the site of agnikarma and marked
- Routine investigation to be done.
- Inj.Tetanus toxide to be given

Pradhankarma^[21]

Position of patient position may depend on site of diseases. Like sciatica agnikarma done in prone position. Affected site is chosen. Painting with triphala kasaya(decoction) and drapping of local part of patient with sterilized sheets. Samyaka dagdha vana 5-30 (according to extention of diseases) should be produced in form of valay, bindu etc. by Panchadhatu shalaka. Wiping Kumari patra (cooling agent) for subside burning pain then dusting by yasthimadhu powder.

Pashchat Karma

After producing Samyak dagdha vana, Ghrita applied for instant relive pain and burning sensation. All pathya apthya are advised and instruct do not touch water to the samayaka dagdha(proper burn) vana for 24 hours. Then advise local application for next day haridra powder with coconut oil. Inspection of asamyaka dadha(improper burn).

Agnikarma Shresthata (Importance)

Acharya Sushruta, Acharya Vagbhatta have given Agnikarma superior place in all parasurgical procedures.

- Agnikarma helps in heamostasis.
- In agnikarma less chance of recurrence, less bleeding, no need of suture.
- It is supposed to have effect of sterilization.
- It shows shamak(proper) effect on vata and kaphaj diseases.
- Agni with benefit old sepsis.

CONCLUSION

Agnikarma and its used are described in Ayurveda much earlier. The technique and equipments have become advance but the basic principles are still same. It is easy to learn and apply the principle of agnikarma in the management of different surgical condition where surgery is not possible to treat the condition or chance of recurrence. Agnikarma provide lots of option for the surgeon as it is easy perform, less chance of recurrence, less bleeding, no need suture, less post-operative pain

and hemorrhage. It is ambulatory treatment modality affordable to common man .this therapy is effective, safe, drugless.

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