



**CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON KRUSHNAGATA ROGA INVOLVING SHUKRA WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CORNEAL ULCER AND CORNEAL OPACITY**

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INTRODUCTION

There are total 76 ocular diseases described in Sushruta Samhita and 94 diseases in Ashtanga Sangraha and Ashtanga Hridya.

Netra Krushnagata rogas are the set of disorders which occurs in the black portion of eye i.e. cornea.

Mandala means circle. Krushana mandala is the circle made up of iris or black of the eye. Cornea along with iris contributes two sandhis i.e. joints of eye.

1) Shukla krushna gata sandhi

This is the meeting place of Shukla bhaga i.e. sclera /white of eye along with the conjunctiva covering it and Krushna bhaga i.e black of eye / cornea along with iris.

2) Krushna drushti gata sandhi

This is the junction between Krushna bhaga i.e black of eye or iris and Drushti i.e slit of the iris.

The Cornea and iris contribute to form the Prathama and Dwitiya patala i.e first and second layer of eye.

1) Prathama patala

It is also called as Tejojala Aashrita Patala. since it is related to Teja and Jala. (Water element)

According to dalhana commentator of Sushruta Samhita - 1st Layer is the seat of Alochaka pitta a subtype of pitta. This pitta it is the first part of the eye which receives the light. The first layer can be correlated with Cornea and Aqueous humour.

2) Dwitiya patala

It is also called as Mamsa Aashrita Patala this layer is located in mamsa dhatu. This layer can be correlated with iris and ciliary body of the eye.

Aacharya Sushruta has described 04 types of Krushanagata Rogas among this 04 Krushanagata rogas two diseases involve Shukra i.e Savrana Shukla and Avrana Shukla.

Aacharya Vagbhata has described 05 types of Krushanagata Rogas in which there are 03 diseases related to Shukra i.e Kshatta Shukra, Shudha Shukra and Sirashukra.

Corneal diseases in modern literature divided into four categories. Among these the sign and symptoms of above two diseases can be correlated with Ulcerative keratitis i.e corneal ulcer and Non-ulcerative Keratitis i.e corneal opacity due resemblance in explanation of both these conditions.

Aim

To Study Clinical Correlation Between Diseases of Krushna Mandala to Diseases of Cornea.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Extensive Literary review of various text of Ayurveda eg. Sushruta Samhita, Ashtanga Sangraha, Ashtanga Hridya, Sharangadhara Samhita was done in order to carve out a possible comparison of ayurvedic corneal ophthalmological disorders with modern counterpart.

This endeavor also elucidates a conscious approach to establish a finesse correlation to be explored in order to attain a compatible behaviour of these comparisons.

Enlisting the diseases of Krushanagata Rogas :-

Sr. No.	Sushruta	Vagbhata
01	Savrana Shukla	Kshatta Shukra
02	Avrana Shukla	Shudha Shukra
03	Ajakajata	Ajaka
04	Akshi Paktyaya	Pakatyaya Shukla
05	-	Siraja Shukra

Corneal diseases in modern literature are divided into four basic categories

- 1) Ulcerative Keratitis
- 2) Non- Ulcerative Keratitis
- 3) Disorders of Corneal Degenerations
- 4) Disorders of Corneal Dystrophy

DISCUSSION

On the basis of clinical Features/Lakshana

1) Savrana shukra

निमग्ररूपं हि भवेत् कृष्णे सुच्येव विध्दं प्रतिभातियद्वे ।

स्त्रावं स्त्रवेदुष्णमतीव रुक् च तत् स्रवणं शुक्र मुदाहरन्ति ॥

(सु.उ.5-4)

Savrana Shukra is one of the diseases of cornea of the eye (Netra Krishnagata Roga). It is the condition in which there is an ulcer which appears like needle puncture which is hardly seen and is located deep inside the cornea in this instance. In this condition there is hot tears and sever eye pain it is caused by vitiation of blood and incurable condition.

2) Avrana shukra

सितं यदा भात्यसितप्रदेशे स्यन्दात्मकं नातिरुगश्रुयुक्तम् ।

विहायसीवाच्छघनानुकारि तद्वरणं साध्यतमं वदन्ति ॥

गम्भिरजातं बहलं च शुक्रं चिरोत्थितं चापि वदन्ति कृच्छम् ॥

(सु.उ.5)

It is said to be caused by vitiated blood and is curable in nature.

Avrana Shukra occurs in cornea. In this condition whiteness occurs in the black of the eye as an effect of abhishyanda i.e Conjunctivitis.

This Diseases is not associated with pain or tearing of the eye. The whiteness covering the cornea appears like a thin layer of cloud covering the cloud, the whiteness being the cloud and the cornea being the sky in this instance.

Through this condition is curable avrana shukra located in depth of cornea i.e in the second and third layer tunics of eye is thicker and is chronic is said to be difficult to treat.

3) Siraja shukra

सिराशुक्रं मलेः सास्त्रौस्तज्जुष्टं कृष्णमण्डलम् ।

सतोददाहं ताम्नाभिः शिराभिरवतन्त्यते ॥

अनिमित्तोष्णशीताच्छघनास्त्रसुच्य तत्यजेत् ॥(वा.उ.10-27)

This condition arises due to complication of corneal ulcer and described by vagbhata only this is commonly found in chronic ulcer as seen in same of the forms of keratoconjunctivitis. This diseases is features with corneal Vascularization, Pricking pain, Burning

Sensation and copper coloured cornea attributed to vitiated Rakta Dosha.

There is serosanguinous discharge of varied temperature of thick consistency without any cause the diseases at this particular stage shows little signs recovery. The diseases symptoms at this particular stage stays compatible with certain features of classical disorder termed as savrana shukra of Sushruta.

Modern correlatio

1) Corneal ulcer

Savrana Shukla is compared to Ulcerative Keratitis / Corneal Ulcer.

A Corneal Ulcer is loss of corneal tissue it is often associated with inflammation group diseases processes leading to corneal ulceration is called as Ulcerative Keratitis.

It is also the term which explains inflammation that accompanies ulceration in cornea most of these ulcer of cornea are causes by infection and non infection forms of ulcer are generally caused by chemical burns autoimmune toxic or other causes.

Symptoms includes pain – due to exposure and irritation of nerve ending, lacrimation, photophobia, headache, blurring of vision due to corneal haziness, redness.

Corneal ulcer is consider as an ophthalmological emergency since it tends to impair the vision permanently or progress to perforation.

Ayurveda too has explained this condition as incurable but the earlier stages can be treated.

2) Corneal opacity

Avrana Shukla Compared to opacity of the cornea as Avrana shulka is caused as a complication of conjunctivitis. As result of conjunctivitis an ulcer is formed on cornea. Which in due course of time heals leaving coating of whiteness over the cornea i.e Avrana Shukla.

The ulcer formed on the cornea when gets healed scar tissue is formed this scar tissue changes the configuration of cornea. The cornea loses its transparency and becomes opaque. These opacities may be one or more in number may occur in the periphery of the cornea at the center or every where. The opacity prevent the light from passing through the cornea to the retina. since it also tends to impair the vision.

3) Corneal vascularization

Superficial Vascularization:- occurs when the ulcer is near limbus. It occurs from conjunctival vessels which are irregular, tortuous with branching and they lie underneath the corneal epithelium.

Deep Vascularization:- Vessels are straight and irregularly arranged like a brush and lie deep to bowmans membrane. They are not continuous with conjunctival vessels.

Vascularization of cornea due to ulceration occurs for restoring the loss of substance as well as it supplies antibodies for controlling the bacterial infection thus it plays an important role in healing of corneal ulcer. The vessels usually regress completely after the healing is completed but sometimes some ghosts vessels may persist.

Discussion on the basis of prognosis

The Prognosis of Savrana Shukra based on the damage that the vitiated pitta causes in various layers of the eyes. Savrana shukra is difficult to cure when it happens in the first layer of the eye. When the vitiated pitta gets located in back of the eye (Cornea) or vision (Iris and Pupil) it causes savrana shukra presenting with pricking pain. The savrana shukra with below said features probably gets cured when treated promptly:-

- That which is not very close to vision
- Not located deep in the cornea
- That which is not associated with pain
- That which is not associated with discharge
- That which is not two in number i.e no presence of dual ulcer

On the other hand when the opposite feature are present the savrana shukra should not be treated they are:-

- The cornea is torn due to the destruction of the tissue around the cornea.
- The ulcer is surrounded with raised muscular tissue.
- Pulsating being enveloped by engorged veins causes obstruction to the vision.
- Which occurs in two layers or that which is located in the second layer of the eye.
- Ulcer having ting/ colour and appearance of the wings of the Titira Bird (Quail).

Discussion on basis of treatment

Savrana Shukra has been said to be incurable treatment has been mentioned for its earlier stages even in the prognosis of savrana shukra , the diseases present in the second and third layers of eye is incurable the treatment of savrana and avrana shukra have been explained together.

• Snigdha and Ruksha chikitsa

Master vagbhata opines that unctuous or drying therapies shall be done in treating shukra disorders after having considered the predominant dosha involvement in the causation of the diseases.

1. Consumation of Triphala Ghrita.
2. Purifying therapies of head.
3. Eye drops
4. Netra Tarpan – Pooling of Herbal oils / ghee around eye.

5. Netra Putapaka :- Pooling of steamed herbal juices around the eyes
6. Shita Dravya Lepa:- Paste of coolant herbs should be applied over the head and face.
7. Shita Dravya Seka:- Decoction of coolant herbs should be poured over the head.
8. Jalauka and Siravedhan:- Bloodletting in the eyes should be done using leech application and venesection procedure.

• Lekhana karma

After conducting the above said measures when the redness of the eyes, watering and pain relieved collyriums which is scarping in nature should be applied in the eyes. It is the best option in treating both Savrana and Avrana Shukra Mostly used Anjana are:-

Dantanjana, Suvarnamakshik Anjana, Jatyadi Jala Prakshalana, Karanjajadi varti etc.

In Yogaratnakara the auther has advised oral consumption of Shadanga Guggulu and blood letting can be done with jalouka it can cure Savrana Shukra.

Also explained medicine for internal consumption for both the condition;- Lohadi Guggulu with honey and ghee and Patoladi Ghrita should be consumed orally.

Nasya Therapy:- Krushnadhya Taila should be used for nasal medication or for instillation into afflicted eyes in treatment of corneal disorders.

Elevating Shukra to the surface;- oral consumption of medication fules errhines and use of rasanjana collyrium, pooling of medicated ghee and juices around the eyes the shukra should be brought to the surface that is it should be healed.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from above review that black portion of eye (cornea) can be compared with Krishna mandala and its diseases i.e corneal ulcer, corneal opacity and corneal vascularization can be correlated with Savrana Shukra, Avrana Shukra and Siraja Shukra on the basis of similarity in their clinical features. These three diseases can be considered as advanced stage of one another. Chikitsa Siddhanta described above can prove very beneficial and effective therapeutic measures.

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