EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

www.ejpmr.com

SJIF Impact Factor 7.065

Review Article
ISSN (O): 2394-3211
ISSN (P): 3051-2573

CHIKITSA SUTRA AND MANAGEMENT OF DISEASES OF ANNAVAHA SROTAS WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO SHAMAN THERAPY

Dr. Satya Prakash Gauttam*

Associate Professor and HOD (*Kayachikitsa* Dept.), MSM institute of Ayurveda, BPS Women University, Khanapur Kalan (Sonipat) Haryana, India.



*Corresponding Author: Dr. Satva Prakash Gauttam

Associate Professor and HOD (Kayachikitsa Dept.), MSM institute of Ayurveda, BPS Women University, Khanapur Kalan (Sonipat) Haryana, India.

Article Received on 21/05/2025

Article Revised on 11/06/2025

Article Accepted on 01/07/2025

ABSTRACT

The channel system of body is known as *Srotasa* which transforms *Dhatus* and *Sharirbhava*. The flow of *Rasadhatu* and food that nourishes the body, are particularly linked to *Anavahasrotasa*. This *Srota* is mainly related to the *Aharparinamkarbhav* and the process of *Pachan*. Ayurvedic principles state that vitiation of *Agni* is caused by a variety of etiological reasons. This can cause a variety of illnesses, most of which are related to the *Annavaha Srotas* and possess pathological symptoms of *Agnidushti*, *Grahani Roga*, *Amlapitta* and *Udararoga*. The disturbances in the *Annavaha Srotas* mainly related with the poor dietary and life style habits. Therefore Ayurveda suggested disciplinary conduction of concept of *Pathya* and *Apathya* to prevent these ailments. Medications possessing *Deepana* and *Pachana* properties can offers relief in such types of conditions. *Avipattikar Churna*, *Sutsekharras*, *Kamadudha Ras*, *Dashmooladyaghrita*, *Pippali* and *Haritaki*, etc. are vital drugs which works efficiently in treating disorders of *Annavaha Srota*. This article highlights *Chikitsa Sutra* and management of diseases of *Annavaha Srotas* with special emphasis to *Shaman* therapy.

KEYWORDS: Ayurveda, Chikitsa Sutra, Annavaha Srotas, Agnidushti, Shaman.

INTRODUCTION

Annavaha Srotasa is linked to the structural and functional elements that aid in nutritional absorption as well as the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food in the mouth, stomach, and small intestine. When food items are absorbed, the first Dhatu, which formed is known as Rasa dhatu. This Dhatu nourishes body and its formation as well as transportation is supported by Rasa dhatu. The stomach, Grahani and anatomical features such as the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum are the organs that are associated with Annavaha Srotasa. This *Srota* also witnesses some pathological conditions which greatly affects physiology of human body. Subsequent section of this article presented various ailments of *Annavaha Srotasa* and their management. [1-4]

Annavaha Srotas Vikara

The vitiation in physiology of *Annavaha Srotasa* may arises by several factors which mainly include dietary and life style habits, that can leads various disorders affecting process of digestion and metabolism. The major disorders of *Annavaha Srotasa* are depicted in **Figure 1**.

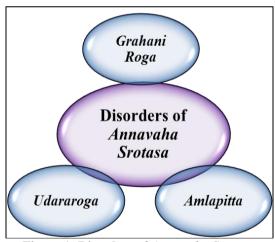


Figure 1: Disorders of Annavaha Srotasa.

As mentioned above *Grahani Roga*, *Amlapitta* and *Udararoga* are major pathological conditions associated with *Annavaha Srotasa*. Amongst them the *Amlapitta* is major one which develops when a person already prone to high *Pitta* production eats or drinks things that are incompatible, too sour or aggravates *Pitta*. These meals, which frequently cause heartburn, cause an irregular *Pitta* secretion, which leads to *Amlapitta*. Dyspepsia, exhaustion, sour and acidic burping, burning sensation,

www.ejpmr.com Vol 12, Issue 7, 2025. ISO 9001:2015 Certified Journal 381

anorexia and nausea, etc. are the clinical indications of Amlapitta. [4-6]

Those with poor nutrition or living in unsanitary settings are more likely to be affected by the prevalent disorder known as *Grahani Dosha*. Poor lifestyle, junk food consumption, stress, insufficient sleep and disregard for *Sadvritta*, etc. are the key contributing factors. Pathologically, this disorder results from poor food digestion, which vitiates *Agni* and *Doshas*, which in turn causes the production of *Ama*. This results in symptoms like diarrhea and constipation, etc. [5-7]

Udara Roga is another pathological condition is brought on by consuming too many Ushna, Kshara, Lavana, Vidahi, Amla, Guru Asana, Ruksha, Viruddha and Asucibhojana, etc. Additional causes include conditions such as Pliha, Arsha, Grahani Dosha, Karma Vibhrama and Vegavidharana. Udara Roga, which impacts the Annavaha and Purishavaha Srotas, is caused by a qualitative imbalance of Agni and Tridosha. A primary ailment can often develop into a secondary disease, or one sickness may precipitate another.

The term "dyspepsia" describes a collection of symptoms, such as nausea, bloating and pain that are believed to have their origins in the upper gastrointestinal system. Numerous variables, some of which may not be directly related to the digestive system, can contribute to this illness. Acid reflux and heartburn are two symptoms of different illnesses that are treated differently. [6-8]

Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is condition of *Annavaha Srotasa* which is characterizes by recurrent abdominal pain, irregular bowel movements and abnormalities in the gut, etc. The most frequent reason for IBS; is lower quality of life and unhygienic dietary practices.

Management of Annavaha Srota Disorder

Ayurvedic drugs possessing specific properties as shown in **Table 1**, offers symptomatic as well as therapeutic relief in the disorders of *Annavaha Srota*. Drugs possessing *Ushna*, digestive, *Tikta* and carminative properties mainly provide benefits in digestive ailments.^[7-9]

Table 1: Properties of Ayurvedic drugs helps in treating Annavaha Srota Disorders.

Ayurvedic Property of Drugs	Benefits in Annavaha Srota Disorders
Digestive & Detoxifying	Digestive tonic, constipation relief & detoxification
Ushna & Carminative	Helps in indigestion, flatulence & bloating
Sheetal and Lekhana	Helps in gastric ulcers & IBS
Tikta & Grahi	Helps in diarrhea & dysentery
Katu, Ushna and Deepana	Helps in hyperacidity and acid reflux
Vata-Pitta balancing	Liver protection
Deepana	Improves appetite and digestion

Vamana and Virechana are the most effective ways to treat Amlapitta and Samshamana Chikitsa is used to calm any residual *Doshas* using a variety of medications and lifestyle changes. Sutsekharras, Kamadudha Ras and Avipattikar Churna, etc. are common oral treatments for Amlapitta that helps in digestion and acid neutralization. When treating Grahani Dosha, Ayurveda suggests using Deepana and Pachana medications, which help to eliminate Ama and ignite the Agni. In cases of weak digestion. medicated ghee preparations Dashmooladyaghrita and Tryushanadyaghrita work well to stimulate digestive fire. Similarly Chitrakadyagutika and Panchkoladishritam are considered good for stimulating Agni and aiding in the digestion of Ama.

The main goals of *Udara Roga's* treatment are body detoxification and enhancing the digestive fire. Using ingredients like *Eranda Taila* and *Gomutra*, *Agnideepana* is the first line of treatment, followed by *Nitya Virechana*. *Rasayana* treatments are also helpful for enhancing *Agni* and revitalizing the digestive tract. *Narayana Choorna* is utilized for efficient purgation, while *Panchakol* is used to treat *Agnimandya*.

Bilva is known for its Deepana and Pachana properties, which make it particularly helpful for irregular bowel

movements and persistent diarrhea. Nagarmotha has Deepana, Pachana and Tridoshaghna properties that aid in controlling Agni. Kutaja is considered good remedy for Atisara and dysentery, etc. Mustaka functions as a Grahi assisting in the regulation of intestinal motility and the reduction of Ama. With its Deepana and Krimighna properties, Ativisha is very helpful in pediatric Grahani situations. With its Vata-Kapha-hara qualities, Sunthi is a powerful Deepana and Pachana plant that helps to relieve flatulence and stimulate Agni. Pippali improves digestive capacity and treats Ama related diseases since it acts as Deepana and Pachana agent. Dietary recommendations are essential in Ayurveda for the treatment of digestive issues. Haritaki, Masha, Dadhi, Go Dugdha and Peya are examples of beneficial foods. These foods promote digestion and help to balance Doshas. [8-10]

CONCLUSION

Ayurveda's major objective is to treat illnesses and preserve the health of healthy people. Agni and Ahara are closely related, and Ahara is important for both health and illness. Annavaha Srotas Vikara can be effectively managed with the use of Ayurveda's range of formulations, therapeutic treatments, and lifestyle advice. Health issues like Atisar, Grahani, Arochak, Chhardi,

Parinamshool and Amlapitta can result from any interference with these channels. Ayurveda provides specific therapy to treat certain diseases, such as the usage of formulations such as Patoladi Kvatha, Shatavari Ghrita, Yavadi Kvatha, Chhinnadi Kvatha, Haritaki Churna and Vasa Guggulu, etc. When paired with suitable lifestyle modifications, these therapies, which are classified as Shamana Chikitsa efficiently, treat Annavaha Srota illnesses.

REFERENCES

- Agnivesha, Charaka, Dridhabala, CharakSamhita, Shaarirsthana, SharirvichayaShaariradhyaya, 6/3. In: Dr Brahmanand Tripathi, editor. Varanasi; Choukhamba Sanskrit Pratisthan, 2003; 904.
- Dr. Bhaskar Govind Ghanekar. Sushrutsamhita Sharirsthanam, New Delhi, Meharchand Lachhamandas Publication, 1986; 238-239.
- Agnivesha, Charaka, Dridhabala, CharakSamhita, Vimanasthana, Srotasam Vimanam Adhyaya, 5/25, In: P. V. Sharma, editor. Varanasi, Chaukhamba Orientalia, 2014; 333.
- 4. Damodar Sharma Gaur. AbhinavaShareer, first part, Nagpur, ShriBaidyanathbhavan Ltd., 1982; 177.
- 5. D. G. Thatte. SusrutaSamhita with English translation, Vol. 3, Sharirsthanam, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Orientalia, 1994; 174.
- Madhav Nidan (Rogvinichaya) Ayurvedic Clinical Diagnosis Edited by G.D. Singhal, S.N. Tripathi, K.R. Sharma; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan Delhi, Pg. 356.
- Upadhyay Y. Madhava Nidanam of Shri Madhavakara. Part II (Madhukosha on Chapter-51, Verse-1). Reprint ed. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Prakashan. 2018: 203.
- 8. Tewari PV. Kashyapa Samhita or Vriddhajivakiya Tantra. (Khila sthana-16/14,15). 1st ed. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Visvabharati, 1996; 631.
- Sharma RK, Dash B. Agnivesha's Caraka Samhita.
 Vol. IV (Cikitsa sthana-15/47). Reprint ed.
 Varanasi: Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office,
 2012; 26.
- Bajpeyee Pandit Jaganath Sharma, Chakradatta of Chakrapanidatta, Edition 3, Kalyan Bombay, the Proprietor, Shri Lakshmi Venkateshwar Steam Press, 1998.