ANALYSIS OF MUTRAVAHA SROTAS W.S.R. TO URINARY SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT
The shareera is maintained in state of equilibrium. It is conglomeration of factors derived from five mahabutas and this is seat of chetana[1] Physician cant be successful in treatment without knowing about the shareera. Any destruction or construction happening in body is due to srotas. Hence knowledge of srotas is very important in field of Ayurveda[2] Sira, Dhamani and Srotas are nothing but channels present inside body which are different forms of same structure. Srotas are channels that originate from hollow spaces in body. Any other structure except sira, dhamani is called srotas[3]

KEYWORDS: Chetana, Sira, Dhamani, Srotas.

INTRODUCTION
It is evident that srotas is pathway through which different factors/substances in body effectively conduct their physiological functions or pathological process traverse from one place to another inside body.[4]

Any structure in which there is oozing of rasa and other dhatu is called srotas[5] Srotas are called so due to continuous movement of dhatus in it.

There are different types of srotas mentioned in classics. The number of srotas in human body are as many as moortha substances in body.[6]
Mutravaha srotas which shows quite similarities with urinary system of modern medical science is compared here.

Hence it is very essential to know the anatomical and physiological aspect of urinary system with comparison to mutravaha srotas.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
- To provide comprehensive literary information about srotas w.r.t. mutravaha srotas.
- To interpret the mutravaha srotas with the urinary system.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
- Review of ayurvedic literature from ayurvedic classics including relevant commentaries.
- Relevant modern literature is also considered for comparative study and drawing inferences and justification
- Other print media, online information, journals, magazines etc are also searched for and incorporated according to need of topic.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
In Ashtanga hridaya its told that srotas are of same color as that of dhatus they carry in them. Some of them are round, some are elongated and long, minute and appear as a network of the body.[7]

Srotas are channels that contain the transforming dhatus.[8]

In Sushrutha samhitha formation of mooitra is explained along with anatomy of mutrashaya and shape of basti is told to be similar to alaabu.[9]

In Sushrutha samhitha its told that mutravaha srotas saturate the bladder with urine constantly just as river do for sea and just as new pittcher is put in water upto neck is filled from sides.[10]

MOOLA OF MUTRAVHA SROTAS
Basti, Medra –By Sushruha[11]
Basti, vankshana –By Charaka[12]

SYNONYMS OF MUTRASHAYA-Malaadhara[13], praanayatana[14]
Mutravahini Dhamani\textsuperscript{[15]}: There are two dhamani which are called Adhogata Dhamani and which helps mutra to flow to basti. These are called mutravahini.

Shape of Mutashaya\textsuperscript{[16]}: Alabuvat

Structures Relating Mutrashaya\textsuperscript{[17]}: The mutrashaya is called maladhar and pranayatana. Its present in middle of kati and surrounded by mushka, guda, vankshana, shepha etc. It has opening in lower portion.

Importance of Basti As Trimarma: Basti is composed of mamsa and shonita. It serves as reserviour of urine. When its injured it causes sadhyomarana to the person.\textsuperscript{[18]}

The main function of excretion of urine is performed by kidneys which is similar to functions of mutra that is kledavahana.\textsuperscript{[19]}

DISCUSSION
Srotas are channels in body that carry dhatu like rasaadi sapta dhatus.

While considering any srotas its moolasthana, sangrahasthana and vaahanasthana, srotodushti lakshana and specific chikitsa must be considered.

While considering mutravaha srotas its mula are said to be basti, medra and vankshana which can be correlated to urinary system of modern science which include pair of kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra.

Excretion is the process by which unwanted substances and metabolic wastes are eliminated from body which can be corellated to function of mutra mentioned in ayurveda which is kledavahana.

Renal system includes a pair of kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder and urethra which perform functions of producing urine, transporting urine, storage of urine and excretion of urine which can be corellated to functions of basti therefore to that of mutravaha srotas.

CONCLUSION
Srotas are channels that originate from hollow spaces in body or from other openings of body. Any other structure except siras and dhamani is called srotas. It can be compared with urinary system of modern science where the bladder is hollow muscular organ which
performs function of storage of urine similar to basti or mutrashaya. Hence it can be told that mutravaha srotas is in comparison in structure and function with the urinary or renal system of modern science.

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