

REVIEW ARTICLE ON FATHER OF SHALYA CHIKITSA-ACHARYA SUSHRUTA

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ABSTRACT

Acharya sushruta being an idol for surgeons said “A person who have courage and presence of intellect, a hand free from perspiration, tremor less clasp of sharp and good instruments and who carry his operation to the triumph and plus of his patient who has entrusted his living to the surgeon. The doctor should respect this absolute surrender and treat his patient as his own son.” Surgery form a most important role in common medical training. The ancient surgical science was known as Shalya Tantra. Shalya means out of order pointer or a pointed part of a weapon and Tantra means maneuver. Shalya Tantra embraces all procedure, aim at the attractive away of factors accountable for produce pain or misery to the body or mind. Since hostility was

ordinary then, the injury continued lead to the growth of surgery as sophisticated scientific skill. With these skills what a surgeon should have those qualities will be represented in present paper with review on shalya chikitsa in classical texts.

KEYWORDS: *Acharya sushruta, paper, review.*

INTRODUCTION

The Rigveda - the first explanation of antique Indian civilization - mention that Ashwini Kumaras known as Dev Vaidya were the leader surgeons of Vedic period, who had performed rare famous surgical operation which built-in the first plastic surgery to re-join the skull and trunk of saint Chyavana when Dakshya cut his cranium. Their other typical work built-in an eye process of Reejashva, the implant of teeth of Phushna in the toothless mouth, and the transplant of head of elephant on Ganesh whose cranium was cut by Lord Shiva. They transplant an iron leg on Bispala - the wife of King Khela who lost her leg in war. Ashwini Kumaras had perform both homo- and hetro-transplantation during the very the

ancient time of Rigveda which is sketchy about 5000 years ago; such astonishing mysterious surgical skill of the Rigvedic period may give the impression mere mythology or mystery to modern medical sciences. The surgical skill has traverse through the ages ranging from the Ashwini Kumaras, Chavana, Dhanvantari through Atereya Agnivesh and Shushruta. Craniotomy and brain surgery were also practiced in a more difficult way. There are many Granthas and Samhitas commerce with Ayurveda; among them, Charak Samhita, Acharya sushrutaa Samhita, and Ashtanga Sangraha are the three main pillars of Ayurveda. Charak Samhita and Ashtanga Samhita mainly arrangement with medicine information while Acharya sushrutaa Samhita deals mainly with surgical knowledge. Acharya sushruta has known so many references on doing cesarean, cataract, types of fractures and their treatment artificial limb, urinary stones, plastic surgery, and procedures including per- and post-operative treatment along with complications written in Acharya sushrutaa Samhita, which is taken to be a part of Atharva Veda, are surprisingly germane even in the present time. Acharya sushruta is the father of surgery. If the history of science is traced back to its origin, it most likely starts from an unmarked era of ancient time. Although the discipline of medicine and surgery has higher by leaps and bounds today, many method practiced today have still been copied from the practices of the ancient Indian scholars. Acharya sushruta has described surgery under eight heads: Chedya (excision), Lekhya (scarification), Vedhya (puncturing), Esya (exploration), Aahran (extraction), Vsraya (evacuation), and Sivya (suturing).

All the basic main beliefs of surgery such as planning precision, hemostasis, and perfection find key places in Acharya sushruta's writings on the subject. He has explained various reconstructive procedures for different types of defects. His works are compiled as Acharya sushruta Samhita. He describes 60 types of upkarma for treatment of wound, 120 surgical instruments and 300 surgical procedures, and classification of human surgeries in eight categories.

Ayurveda is deeply influenced by *Acharya sushruta Samhita* (Acharya sushruta's Compendium), considered one among the three great texts of Ayurvedic medicine alongside the *Charaka Samhita*, and the *Ashtanga Hridaya*. Details about the holistic treatment of the patient, with a focus on purification techniques involving blood-letting, and advice to vaidyans on approach to treatment form some of its contents. Acharya sushruta's works and examples continue to guide practitioners to this day.

The six primary sections of *Acharya sushruta Samhita* and their contents are as follows:

1. **Sutra Sthana:** Origins of medicine, treatment, and advice for vaidyans; eight main orders of Ayurveda
2. **Nidana Sthana:** Ayurvedic view on pathology
3. **Sharira Sthana:** Human anatomy
4. **Chikitsa Sthana:** Special treatment methods garnered from research
5. **Kalpa Sthana:** Preparation of medicines
6. **Uttara Sthana:** Eye disorders, nervous system issues, and overall health

To Acharya sushruta, health was not only a state of physical well-being but also mental, brought about and preserved by the maintenance of balanced humors, good nutrition, proper elimination of wastes, and a pleasant contented state of body and mind.

He described six varieties of accidental injuries encompassing all parts of the body. They are described below:

1. Chinna - Complete severance of a part or whole of a limb
2. Bhinna - Deep injury to some hollow region by a long piercing object
3. Viddha Prana - Puncturing a structure without a hollow
4. Kshata - Uneven injuries with signs of both Chinna and Bhinna, i.e., laceration
5. Pichchita - Crushed injury due to a fall or blow
6. Ghrsta - Superficial abrasion of the skin.

This acharya had given the reference of emergency management too i.e. Acharya sushruta gives an in-depth account and an account of the treatment of 12 varieties of fracture and six types of dislocation. This continues to spellbind orthopaedic surgeons even today. He mentions the principles of traction, manipulation, apposition, stabilization, and postoperative physiotherapy.

He also set measures to induce growth of lost hair and removal of unwanted hair. He implored surgeons to achieve perfect healing which is characterized by the nonappearance of any elevation, indurations, swelling mass, and the return of normal colouring.

Acharya sushruta has been regarded as one of the pioneers of surgery. He does procedures with crude surgical instrument that smooth the path for today's operations. However, his continuation is shrouded in myth and mystery. Around 600BC, Acharya sushruta belong to a

rich heritage of learned scholars and practiced and trained surgery at Benares University. His work is assembled into a monumental thesis, possibly the first text book on surgery, the 'Acharya sushruta Samhita' where he describe surgical instruments, events, illnesses, medicinal plants and preparation, dissection and the study of human anatomy, embryology and fractures. Acharya sushruta is maybe best known for the nasal reconstruction flap which is still used in dissimilar versions. For all his aid, he has been aptly titled 'Father of Plastic Surgery'. Apart from this, Acharya Sushruta was the ancient Indian surgeon and also called as Father of Surgery. In ancient era when surgery was in its early childhood stage or not even heard of in other parts of the world, Acharya Sushruta performed surgery in various emergency conditions like Chhidrodara (intestinal perforation), Baddhgudodara (intestinal obstruction), Ashmari (urolithiasis), Sadyo Vrana (traumatic wound), etc. In his text Sushruta Samhita, he described all such types of diseases and their emergency surgery. His basic principles of plastic surgeries and concept of anesthesia are the privilege to emergency surgery. Ashtavidha Shashtra Karma (8 types of surgical procedures), trauma bandage, emergency trauma suturing, management of Raktasrava (hemorrhage), replacement of blood volume, etc., are the basic principles of emergency surgery and given by Acharya Sushruta first.

DISCUSSION

There are various advanced types of surgical procedures available in modern science for emergency conditions, but many of these surgical procedures are still following the basic principles given by sushruta. Sushruta Samhita, which describes the ancient tradition of surgery, is considered as one of the most ablaze treasure in the field of surgery. Acharya Sushruta was the world's first surgeon who performed complicated surgery in emergency conditions like Sadyo Vrana (traumatic wound) Chhidrodara (intestinal perforation), Baddhgudodara (intestinal obstruction), Ashmari (urolithiasis), etc., many years ago, which are being performed in present era too with some advancement. His concepts of management of emergency surgical conditions like Asthi Bhagna (fracture), Sandhi Mukti (dislocation), Pramada Dagdha (accidental burns), Vidradhi (abscess), Raktsravi Arsha (bleeding hemorrhoids), Prameha Pidika (carbuncle) Arbuda (tumours), Pranashta Shalya (foreign body), Stana Vidradhi (breast abscess), Raktasrava (haemorrhage), replacement of blood volume, etc., are still in practice. His basic principles of plastic surgeries like Nasasandhana (rhinoplasty), Karnasandhana (otoplasty), Osthasandhana (cheiloplasty) are milestones in the field of modern plastic surgery till today. Acharya Sushruta gave the concept of anaesthesia

to world which has made surgery easy. Astavidha Shastra Karma (8 types of surgical procedures), trauma bandage, emergency trauma suturing, the basics of emergency surgery, are given by Acharya Sushruta first. Having worked as the pioneer, practitioner as well as the teacher of surgery, Acharya Sushruta's contribution towards the emergency surgical conditions will always be. This tractate contains detailed descriptions of teaching and practice of the great ancient surgeon Acharya Sushruta which has significant knowledge of surgical emergency relevance even today. Because of his influential and countless contributions to the science and art of surgery, he is known by the title Father of Surgery. Acharya Sushruta has mentioned that if in emergency condition proper surgical procedure is not done, it can cause complications, make the disease incurable or lead into death of the patient. There are numerous contributions made by Acharya Sushruta in the field of emergency surgery including Nidaan (etiology), Samprapti (pathophysiology), Lakshana (sign and symptoms) and Bheda (classification) of various emergency conditions along with their surgical management e.g. Chhidrodara (intestinal perforation), Baddhgodara (intestinal obstruction), Ashmari (urolithiasis), Sadyo Vrana (traumatic wound), etc. His essential principles of plastic surgeries and concept of anaesthesia are the privilege to emergency surgery. Acharya Sushruta was the first person who gave basic principles. Hence it is concluded that for a good surgeon whatever Acharya Sushruta has explained in text should be followed wisely and it should be taken care.

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