

REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF SHALYA TANTRA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PARTICULAR DISEASES NEEDING SURGICAL ATTENTION

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ABSTRACT

Shalya tantra is a branch of Ayurveda that offers numerous treatment plans for the treatment of surgical disorders. It is associated with Ayurvedic surgery. Based on the theories and concepts of Shalya tantra, Ayurvedic surgery aids in the healing of numerous pathological disorders. Pathological conditions such as Vrana, Bhagana, Arsha, Bhagandara, and Arbuda, among others, can be properly treated with different techniques of Shalya tantra. Shashtra, Anushastra, and Kshar Sutra, among others, are primarily used in Shalya tantra practice to treat a variety of surgical disorders. Shalya tantra's contemporary methods are applied in the treatment of chronic anorectal disorders, appendectomy, gall bladder removal, hernia repair, etc. The Ayurvedic Ayurveda's Shalya Chikitsa aids in the debridement of harmful bulk, pus, or dead cells. The small surgery has the benefit of an early recovery, allowing the patient to resume regular daily activities shortly

after the procedure with few to no consequences. Shalya Chikitsa lowers the likelihood that an infection will recur. This article describes the function of Shalya Tantra in the treatment of particular conditions that need surgery.

KEYWORDS: Ayurveda, Shalya Chikitsa, Shalya Tantra, Ano-rectal, Surgery.

INTRODUCTION

Great ancient knowledge regarding surgery, surgical techniques, and their application for medicinal purposes is encompassed in Ayurveda. Ayurveda placed significant focus on surgical treatments as a means of managing various diseased disorders. Shalya Tantra is a

branch of Ayurveda specifically designed for surgical uses. Shalya Tantra offered surgical and non-surgical methods for healing illnesses and returning the body to its ideal state of health. Diseases such as cysts, haemorrhoids, abscesses, urinary retention, wounds, urinary stones, anorectal issues, fractures, etc., can be treated by this branch.^[1-4] Figure 1 shows the main treatment modalities of Shalya Tantra.

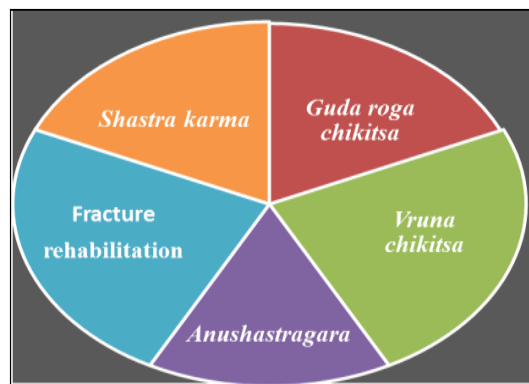


Figure 1: Major therapeutic approaches of Shalya Chikitsa.

Figure 1 shows the Gudaroga Chikitsa, which is used to treat ano-rectal problems such as haemorrhoids, piles, fissures, and abscesses, among others. The Vruna Chikitsa is used to treat wounds, cuts, and persistent ulcers, among other conditions. The methods for treating damaged bones and joints during fracture rehabilitation. This division offers total relief from minor or large surgical emergencies and aids in the management of post-operative issues.^[4-6]

When using Shalya Chikitsa for the management of Gandamala, Arbuda, Ashmari, Stanarog, and Mutravaodh, among other things, certain safety measures must be taken. When managing critical surgical situations, the following safety measures or recommendations are advised.

- ✓ The selection of proper instruments prerequisite for surgical intervention.
- ✓ Maintenance of sterilization of equipments is required.
- ✓ Maintenance of aseptic conditions in surgical room for preventing chances of infections.
- ✓ The correct surgical procedures need to be adopted with minimal invasion and maximum benefits.
- ✓ The Marma points should be considered before surgical intervention to avoid complication.
- ✓ The dose and duration of anesthesia required especial attention mainly for critical conditions.
- ✓ The presence of previous diseases or history of illness should be taken in consideration

during the surgery.

- ✓ Pediatric and elderly patient needs especial attention.

The Shalya tantra utilizes various equipments as mentioned below for surgical procedure:

- Shastra as sharp instruments
- Yantras as blunt instruments
- Sutures for stitching purpose
- Bandages, surgical cloth other equipments, etc.

Shalya Chikitsa's preoperative planning guarantees that the surgery is fully prepared and provides comfort for both the patient and the doctor. The post-operative operations speed up the healing process, eliminate any possibility of complications, and deliver all the health benefits of the primary surgical procedure.^[5-7]

Shalya Chikitsa for Specific Diseases

Shalya Chikitsa is used to treat a variety of illnesses, particularly ano-rectal issues like haemorrhoids, anorectal fistulas, piles, etc. Painful bowel movements, bleeding in the rectum, back pain when sitting, constipation, burning sensations, etc. are among the symptoms that Shalya Chikitsa helps to cure.

Role in Arsha

Shastra Karma and Kshara Karma can be used to properly regulate Arsha. The use of bandages and Shastra Karma aids in Arsha's early recovery and lowers the likelihood of recurrence. When Shalya Chikitsa is combined with suturing techniques in Arsha, it helps to manage discharge, lessen searing pain, relieve itching, and stifle discomfort. The chemical cauterization of Kṣarasutra produces blood vessel strangling, which facilitates tissue granulation and speeds up the healing process. Post-operative surgical intervention accelerates the healing process.

Role in Fissure-in-ano

When treating fissure-in-ano, the Shalya Chikitsa helps the sphincter relax and speeds up recovery by promoting the regeneration process. In cases with Fissure-in-ano, Avagaha Sweda of Triphala Kwatha is occasionally recommended as an adjunctive therapeutic technique in addition to surgical surgery. This method lessens pain perception and aids in the

treatment of inflammation. It is also recommended to use Ksharasutra to ease the spasm of sphincter muscles, as it inhibits discharge and enhances the body's natural healing process.

Role in Parikartika

For the management of Parikartika, Bhedana, Chhedana, and Ksharana can be utilised extensively. In Parikartika the properties of Shodhana, Ropana, Stambhana, etc. are beneficial. Because ayurvedic methods have a Shodhana activity, their Ksharana action helps to excise fibrotic tissue and facilitates elimination of harmful material.

Role in Bhagna

The Ayurvedic practice of bandaging aids in moving the location of a fractured bone, although immobilisation and reduction are crucial concepts in the treatment of Bhagna. Bhagna's recovery was supported by traction, opposition, stabilisation, and bandaging. Cross bandaging was described by Sushruta as a treatment for shoulder dislocation.

Role in Vrana

In the management of Vrana, the Shalya Chikitsa is essential. With the use of surgical procedures, cleansing methods, and the use of herbal remedies, Dushta Vrana was initially transformed into Shuddha Vrana. Avasechana, Vimlapana, Patanakriya, Ropnam, Vaikritapaham, and other remedies were described by Ayurveda as therapeutic treatments for managing Vrana.

Mode of Action of Shalya Chikitsa

Through the infiltration of deeply rooted tissue, the primary source of disease, surgical treatments aid in both disease prevention and cure. Ayurvedic surgery involves substantial interventions such as incision, scraping, excision, bandaging, suturing, and so on. These procedures work as antiseptics and reduce discharge, which can help with anorectal disorders and improve overall health. The therapeutic components enhance the body's natural healing process, which limits the pathogenesis of wounds and stops secondary infections. By imparting Ksharana guna through cauterization, wounds are purified and tissue granulation is aided.

Turmeric, among other antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory compounds, has antibacterial properties that help prevent infection during surgical procedures. Pain and inflammation are somewhat reduced by the anti-inflammatory effect. One method for destroying pile bulk is

chemical cauterization. By accelerating the processes of regeneration and granulation, chemical cauterization speeds up the healing of the damaged area and makes it easier to drain away harmful tissue mass. In order to aid the removal of pile mass, the Sutra utilised in Ayurvedic surgery mechanically strangles vessels.^[6-10]

CONCLUSION

Shalya Chikitsa can assist in the effective treatment of numerous pathological disorders according to Ayurveda. The Indian Medical System Anorectal disorders (haemorrhoids, fistulas, abscesses, fissures, etc.) are treated with great importance by Shalya Chikitsa. Surgery involves understanding disease, Marma point locations, patient status, and surgical complications. To reduce the possibility of unfavourable outcomes, a trained surgeon should carry out surgical surgery with appropriate planning. Shalya Chikitsa inhibits the advancement of sickness and makes it easier to debridement of harmful sections. Encourage the natural healing process, which has little to no possibility of reoccurring. Ayurveda promoted the use of Shastra, Anushastra, Kshar Sutra, and other texts in Shalya Chikitsa to treat pathological disorders such as Arsha, Bhagna, Vrana, Arbuda, and Bhagandara, among others.

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