

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH

SJIF Impact Factor 8.084

Volume 12, Issue 21, 1278-1281.

Review Article

ISSN 2277-7105

REVIEW OF GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT IN THE LIGHT OF ANNAVAHA SROTAS

Aman Agarwal¹* and Dr. Shaveta Sawhney²

¹BAMS 1st Year Scholar, ²Associate Professor, Department of Kriya Sharir, Patanjali Bhartiya Ayurvigyan Evam Anusandhan Sansthan, Haridwar, Uttarakhand, India.

Article Received on 22 October 2023,

Revised on 11 Nov. 2023, Accepted on 01 Dec. 2023

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202321-30519



*Corresponding Author Aman Agarwal

BAMS 1st Year Scholar,
Department of Kriya Sharir,
Patanjali Bhartiya
Ayurvigyan Evam
Anusandhan Sansthan,
Haridwar, Uttarakhand,
India

ABSTRACT

Ayurveda has its holistic approach in understanding the living body or 'Sharir' by different theories or the concepts like Srotas. Srotas is a structural & functional unit of body through which substance flow from one part to another & nourishes it. It is responsible for carrying the *Dhatus* which are undergoing transformation. Though conceptually Srotas are innumerable, but some Acharyas have explained them to be numerable in number like Pranvaha, Udakvaha, Raktvaha, Mansvaha etc. In this row, Annavaha Srotas is one of the most important and functional Srotas of living being described in all important Samhitas. It is the largest Srotas or channel & can be correlated with gastrointestinal tract or digestive tract. Since it carries 'Anna' it is called as Annavaha Srotas. According to Acharaya Charak, Annavaha Srotas contain Amashaya and Vamaparshwa. Amashaya refers to Oesophagus (food pipe), stomach & most part of small intestine because these structures carry food which is undigested or partly digested.

KEYWORDS: Srotas, Annavaha Srotas, Amashaya & Vamprashava.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is a traditional system of medicine, more than 5000 years old. The living body is the resultant of cluster of innumerable structures called as 'Srotas'. According to various Acharyas, Srotas are the channels responsible for the nourishment of the body. Srotas are the modifications of the PanchaMahābhūtas especially Akash Mahābhūta. Srotas is a structural & functional unit of body through which Dhatus flow. Srotas is used as a generic term

indicating all the macro and micro channels and pathways in a living organism. It is through these channels, the nutrients and other substances are transported in and out of our systems. The term *Srotas* means Secreting, flowing, moving, oozing etc. These are very subtle in shape, so cannot be easily seen with naked eyes. Srotas have their own Moolsthanas. Moolsthanas are the root of origin. "Mulamiti Prabhav Sthanam", where Moola is known as root or base or place of origin or start. "Prabhav Sthanam" refers to the area of influence. These *Moolsthanas* can be compared with the roots of the tree. Any damage to the roots leads to the perishing of the plant, similarly damage to these *Moolsthanas* can affect the physiology of body adversely. Proper coordination and functioning of every Srotas is very important for maintenance of Homeostasis.

Literary Review

Though conceptually srotas are innumerable, but some Acharyas like Acharaya Charak & Acharaya Sushrut have assumed them to be 13 and 11 in number respectively, like Pranyaha, Udakvaha, Raktvaha, Mansvaha etc. Srotas are the hollow channels, except Sira and Dhamni, which originates from root space, spreads in the body & carries respective Dhatus undergoing transformation.

Annavaha Srotas

Annavaha Srotas can be correlated with the alimentary tract or gastrointestinal tract or digestive tract. Annavaha Srotas are those channels in the body which transport the food and liquids in the Gastrointestinal Tract. The Srotas or channels which carry 'Anna' or food from mouth to the intestines are referred to as Annavaha Srotas. (Anna=Food, Vaha=Carry, Srotas=Channels).

According to Acharaya Sushrut

The moolsthanas of Annavaha Srotas are two in number. They are Amashaya and Annavahini Dhamanis (the channels which carry food).

When Annavaha Srotas gets vitiated, it leads to.

- 1. *Chardi* Vomiting
- 2. *Pipasa* Thirst
- 3. *Shula* Pain which is of Pricking type.
- 4. *Maranam* Death

According to Acharaya Charak

Acharaya Charak has explained 13 srotas and Annavaha Srotas is one of them. Annavaha Srotas has its roots in Amashaya (stomach) and Vamaparshwa (left lateral side of abdomen). Amashaya refers stomach & most part of small intestine because these structures carry food which is undigested or partly digested. Oesophagus and stomach can be considered as Vamaparshwa because stomach is located in the left lateral side of the abdomen.

When Annavaha Srotas gets vitiated, it leads to.

- 1. Arochaka- Anorexia.
- 2. Anannabhilasha Aversion for food.

Causes of Vitiation of Annavaha Srotas

- 1. Ahitabhojana Intake of unwholesome Diet.
- 2. Atimaatrasyaakaale Untimely intake of heavy quantity of Diet.
- 3. Vaigunyatpaavakasya Disturbance or vitiation of the Jathragni

GI tract and Annavaha Srotas

Mahasrotas is the largest Srotas of human body. This can be correlated to the Gastrointestinal Tract or Digestive Tract. In Ayurveda Annavaha Srotas and Purishvaha Srotas combinely can be considered as a whole of Gastrointestinal Tract. Anatomically, Annavaha Srotas can be considered as upper part of GIT from mouth to small intestine and Purishvaha Srotas can be considered as lower part of GIT including large intestine and anus.

The *Moolsthana* of *Annavaha Srotas*, according to *Charak* is *Aamashya* and *Vamaparshwa*. But according to *Sushruta*, *Moolsthana* of *Annavaha Srotas* is *Aamashya* and *Annavahini Dhamni*. Pulsation is the identifying feature of *Dhamni*. *Dhamni* can be defined as the blood vessels in relation to arteries but here we cannot consider *Annavahini Dhamni* as arteries because no food passes through them.

The word "Dhamni" can also be used to denote tubes or channels which carry something. So, oesophagus and small intestine can be considered as Annavahini Dhamni as they carry food. In Ayurveda, Agni is considered as the key factor for Pachana Kriya. According to Ayurveda, the term "Agnimandya" means decrease in the intensity of digestive fire and incomplete digestion and metabolism due to disturbed Agni is termed as "Ajeerna". In this modern era, due to sedentary lifestyle, poor dietary habits people are suffering from many

diseases of *Annavaha Srotas*. If the organs of *Annavaha Srotas* do not function properly, it leads to indigestion (*Agnimandya*) which is one of the causative factor of various disorders.

The lakshanas of *Annavaha Srotodusti* includes *Avipaka*, *Chhardi* (nausea and vomiting), *Sanga*, *Arochaka*, *Anannabhilashana*.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

With the help of discussion and analysis through all possible point of views, the conclusion has been drawn. *Srotas* is nothing but a metabolic pathway through which every substance has to pass before getting absorbed. According to *Ayurveda*, the whole body is made up of various *Srotas*. This explains that every human cell is possibly a *Srotas*. Food is very important for human existence. Body converts it into simpler form to obtain energy. So wellbeing of *Annavaha Srotas* is highly essential. The detailed anatomical & physiological vision of *Ayurveda* in this regard is important without which the better understanding about the treatment part can't be developed.

REFERENCES

- 1. Kavirajan Ambikadutta Shastri, Sushrutsamhita, Sharirsthan 9/12 Chaukhamban Orientalia, Varanasi, 2012; p.96.
- 2. Kashinath Shastri, Charaka Samhita, Vimansthan, Strotoviman Adhyaay 5/7, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, 2011; p.592.
- 3. P.V. Sharma, Charaka Samhita, Chikistasthanam 15/9, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, 2011; p.250.
- 4. P.V. Sharma, Charaka Samhita, Chikistasthanam 15/10, ChaukhambaOrientalia, Varanasi, 2011; p.250.
- 5. P.V. Sharma, Charaka Samhita, Chikistasthanam 15/11, ChaukhambaOrientalia, Varanasi, 2011; p.250.
- Kashinath Shastri, Charaka Samhita, Vimansthan, 4/8, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, 2011.
- 7. Asthangahrdayam of Vagbhatta edited with the commentary of "Vidyotini' Edited by Kaviraj Atridev Gupta and Vaidya Yadunandana Upadhyaya, chaukhambha orientalia, Varanasi. 2012 edition. Nidanasthan 2.
- 8. "Role of Annavaha Srotas in Digestive Disorders" by S.K. Dwivedi and S.K. Shukla (2016): https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4974421/