

Instances of Shalyatantra in Bhela Samhita

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ABSTRACT

Bhela Samhita is one of the prominent treaties of Ayurveda. Though it consists of various unique concepts it is modestly explored or unexplored till date. Even though Bhela Samhita is more oriented to Kayachikitsa like Agnivesha Tantra he has also given importance to Shalya chikitsa and contributed some of the important concepts, surgical methods, Upakramas and Yoga (Formulations) The concepts related to Shalya tantra are mainly explained in Chikitsa Sthana but also we can find traces of some concepts in Sutra Sthana.

In Sutra Sthan he has explained about Bhagandara (Fistula In ano), Granti (Nodules), Arbuda (Tumors), Upadamsha (Gonorrhoea), Vidradi (Abscess) etc. In Vrana chikitsa, he has explained different Upakramas, Yoga, and diet in Vranarogi explained, Arsha Roga (Piles), Vatarakta (Varicose Vein), Gulma (Tumor), Kusta (Skin Disorder), Mootra sharkara (Renal Calculi), Udara (Ascites) their surgical management is explained in unique way.

KEYWORDS: Bhelasamhita, Sushruth a Samhitha, Sutra Sthana, Chikitsa Sthana.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bhela is one among the six students of Atreya, along with Agnivesha. He is said to have composed treatise called Bhela tantra later developed as Bhela samhita. Bhela position was

described in second position after Agnivesha. The present edition of Bhelasamhita are based on a single manuscript in Telugu language preserved in Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore. It was first published by Calcutta university in 1921 followed by Chaukamba Bharati Academy 1959.

Bhela samhita is not available in entirety and the available version contains many errors. Even though Bhelasamhita has similarities like Agniveshatantra he has beautifully explained treatments of Shalya related diseases with surgical interventions like Acharya Sushrutha.

In present day compiled books related Shalyatantra for post graduates and under graduates there are no references of concepts of Shalyatantra from Bhela Samhita. This fact raised a question as to what is the contribution of Bhela Samhita towards Shalya Tantra. To figure out the instances of Shalya Tantra in Bhela Samhita, an exhaustive review is conducted. The primary focus of the review is to identify the concepts of Shalya viz Shastrakarma, Yantrakarma related to Shalya, Shalya chikitsa of various diseases.

ANOVERVIEWOFBHELASAMHITA

Bhela, a student of Athreya is the author of Bhela Samhita. Bhela was famous in the region of Iran, Afghanistan, Punjab, Pashtunistan, Balochistan, Kashmir. Bhela having acquired wisdom from Atheya wrote Bhela Samhita during Dwapara yuga.

CHAPTERSINBHELASAMHITA

SLNO	STHANA	AVAILABLE CHAPTERS	MISSING CHAPTERS	TOTAL
1.	Sutra Sthana	24	4	28
2.	Nidana Sthana	7	1	8
3.	Vimana Sthana	5	1	6
4.	Sharira Sthana	7	1	8

5.	Indriya Sthana	12	0	12
6.	Chikitsa Sthana	28	0	28
7.	Kalpa Sthana	8	1	9
8.	Siddhi Sthana	7	1	8

UNIQUENESS OF BHELA SAMHITA

- Bhela in Sutrasthana has given different names to Jwara¹ manifested in different animals.
- Bhela was a completely dedicated student of Athreya, as evident in statements like gurumeva braveemyaham², yathathreyasya shaasanam³
- With reference to Amalaka he says it should be consumed before food where as Haritakibe after food.
- Bhela identifies two varieties of alochakapitta as buddhivishesha and chakshuvishesha.
- Bhela identifies location of manasashirastalvan target ahudaya.

SHALYATANTRA IN SUTRASTHANA

Among the available 24 chapters in sutras than a we can find the references related to Shalya Tantra in only two chapters.

In the Chapter Gaadhapurishiya Adhyaya⁴ the concept of Purisha (importance of bowel habits), cause, symptoms and treatment of different bowel habits and diseases arising from it are explained.

In Ashtodariya Adhyaya⁵ different diseases related to the Shalya treatments are mentioned like Bhagandara (Fistula InAno), Granti(Nodules), Arbuda (Tumors), Upadamsha(Gonorrhoea), Vidradi (Abscess) are meticulously dealt.

Interestingly there are nomenioning of Shalya, Shastrakarma and any references of Shalya Tantra in 7 Adhyaya of Nidanasthana, 5Adhyaya of Vimanasthana, 12Adhyaya of Indriyasthana, in 8Adhyaya of Kalpasthana and 7Adhyaya of Siddhisthana.

SHALYATANTRA IN SHAREERASTHANA

In Sharirasthana we can find number of body elements like as this and hi are explained similar to Acharya Sushrutha but no topics are related to Shalya Tantra.

SHALYATANTRA IN CHIKITSASTHANA

VRANA: Bhelah as given much importance to the Vranachikitsa⁶ like Acharya Sushrutha he has dedicated separate chapter for Vrana chikitsa in Chikitsa sthana 27th chapter, where he mentioned about six Vranopakrama like, Bhedana (Rupturing), Paachana (Maturation), Sthambana (Stypsis), Shoshana (Drying), Sravana (Drainage), Ropana (Healing). These six Upakrama has got prime importance in Vrana Chikitsa and practiced by various Shalya Chikitsaka's

A part from these six up akrama heal so mentioned about some formulations in treating Vrana like Vranarahahara lepa, Vranaropana Tailam, Vrananirharana Tailam, Vranashodana Kashaya etc

He also explained in brief about the Pathya and Apathyainvranarogi in the same chapter he had also mentioned about the 12 Vranadosha, 6 Vranapariksha and 30 Vranaupakrama.

ARSHAS: Bhela has explained Both Aushada Chikitsa and Shastrachikitsa for Arshas⁷ in the same Chikitsa Sthana 16th Chaper Arsha Chikitsa Adhyaya

Explained six Variety of Arsha and the unique treatment protocols like Paneeya Ksharainthe Treatment of the Shleshma Arsha and in Raktarsha Chikitsa he has advised consumption of Aja paya (Goat milk) for the period of 6 months and also the special formulations like Changeri Grithaisal so mentioned in management of Raktarsha. Some of the other important formulations like Pranada Gutika, Baladi Grita also mentioned in the same chapter.

Shastrachikitsa in Arshas-Bhela mentioned Shastrakarma like Chedana (Excision) and Kshara Dahana (Chemical cautery) in the surgical management of the Arsha roga.

VATASHONITA: Vatarakta⁸ orvaricoseveins/ deep vein thrombosis are the major important diseases in the shalyachikitsa, hence treatment of this disease has larger scope like anorectal

disorders.

Bhela has explained vataraktain Visarpavatashonita Adhyaya in chikitsasthana He has also mentioned about some of the important formulations in Vatarakta they are Sukumara Taila, Balataila, Dhanwantara Gritha, Pippali Vardhamana Gritha, Khadirasava etc.

Shstrakarma in Vatarakta Bhela has mentioned about only one shastrakarma that is Patanakarma (Excision).

KUSTA: Bhela has explained Siravyada procedure as the mainline of treatment the Kusta⁹ (Skin Disorders). He has Also explained other surgical procedures like Prachanna (Blood Letting), Jalokavacharana (Leech Therapy), Alabu and Shringa.

MOOTRAKRICHRA:

In Mootrakrichra¹⁰ bhela has explained about the surgical management of the disease Mootra sharkara (Renal calculi).

He explained in detail about the surgical removal of the stone and Dristakarma (Surgical Procedure) is briefly explained.

UDARA: Bhela had briefly explained the treatment of various types of Udara¹¹ and its surgical management even though the surgical treatment is similarity is similar to Acharya Sushrutha he has given much importance to the udarachikitsa he also explained Udara in Sutra Sthana also

CHIDRODARA: in this condition Pipilika damsha is the line of treatment where in kaala pipilika (Large Blackants) are made to bite on the two edges of wound when it bites keeping the head in the position all the body parts are removed in this way suturing is being done in Chidrodara.

UDAKODARA: Udakodara can be cor related to As cites in modern science and treatment for this condition is Paracentesis or tapping the principle of this paracentesis is similar to that of treatment explained in the Udakodara chikitsa like an incision is made 4 angula below and lateral to the umbilicus and water accumulated in the abdomen is let out. In vataja, kaphaja and pleehodaraagnikarma (Thermal cautery) is advised and it also has good results into days clinical practice in various institutes.

In 21st chapter of Chikitsa Sthan ahead vided Siravyadha and Shastrakarma are indicated in Galashundi¹².

II. CONCLUSION:

Maharshi Bhela has given due importance to Shalyachikitsa. However, may be because he belonged to the Athreya sampradaya his quotes are not given the required authority. The principles of his surgical treatment are still utilized by modern day surgeons with modified form and basic idea remains the same, for example treatment of Udara chikitsa is same compared to treatment of ascites there are many other surgical conditions in which treatment protocols are inspired from Bhela Samhita. The concepts explained in Bhela Samhita have prognostic significance and clinical applicability in present era also and also helpful for the academic purpose to know the concepts of Acharya Bhela in surgery.

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