

Role of Panchakarma and Their Mechanism of Action in Urdhwajatrugata-Roga– A Review Article

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ABSTRACT

The phrase “Swasthyasya Swasthya Rakshnam” represents maintaining the health of a healthy person, prevention of disease and “Aaturasya Vikara Prasamanam”, which means curing the disease of ailing person. These are the main aim and objective of Ayurved. The Shalakya Tantra, a part of Astanga Ayurved, deals with the disease above throat. It includes the disease and treatment of Netra, Karna, Nasa, Kantha, Mukha, Danta and Siro-Kapala Gata Roga. Sansamana (conservative), Samsodhana (Panchakarma) and the Shastrachikitsa (surgical procedures) are the essential treatment modalities followed to treat a disease in Ayurveda [1]. Sansodhana Chikitsa is one of the best methods to remove, reduce and balance the Saririka Dosha. Samsodhana or Sodhanachikitsa is also known as the Panchakarma Chikitsa. The Panchakarma includes the Poorvakarma, Snehana and Swedana [2].

The Upakarma and Dushtha Pratishyaya, most of the Panchakarma therapies are indicated according to the severity of the disease. In practice the patient, who undergoes Panchakarma or Sodhana Chikitsa as Pradhan karma or Poorvakarma shows better result than the patient treated without Sodhanakarma. The patients, treated with Sodhanakarma recover faster than patient treated only with Shamana-chikitsa does. Therefore, increasing and mainstreaming the Panchakarma procedure in Shalakya Tantra will definitely provide an effective and satisfactory outcome in Urdhwajatrugata disorders.

Keyword - Panchakarma, Panchakarma in Shalakya Tantra, Vamana, Virechana, Basti, Nashya, Raktamokshanai Netra, Karna, Nasa, Kantha, Mukha-Danta, Siro-Kapalagata Roga,

Sodhanai Shalakya Tantra

I. INTRODUCTION

Sansamana (conservative), Samsodhana (Panchakarma) and the Shastrachikitsa (surgical procedures) are the essential treatment modalities followed to treat a disease in Ayurveda [1]. Sansodhana Chikitsa is one of the best methods to remove, reduce and balance the Saririka Dosha. Samsodhana or Sodhanachikitsa is also known as the Panchakarma Chikitsa. The Panchakarma includes the Poorvakarma, Snehana and Swedana [2].

The Pradhanakarma as the Vamana, Virechana, Anuvasana Basti, Niruha Basti and Nashya [3]. Basti can be added instead of Anuvasana and Niruha Basti with Raktamokshanai Panchakarma therapy. Shalakya atantra is one among the eight branches of Ayurved and it deals with the disease of Netra, Karna, Nasa, Siro-Kapala and Mukha gata roga [4]. While considering the predominant Dosha of Urdhwajatrugata roga, Karna and Danta are Vata predominant, so the treatment follows dis Vataharachikitsa like Sneha as Pana, Kavala, Gandu sha, Sneha Virechana and Siro-Basti etc. Mukha is Kapha predominant, so treatment followed are Kaphaharachi kitsa, Lekhana, Pratisarana, Siro-Virechana and Jala uk avacharana etc. The diseases of Kantha are Kapha-Rakta predominant, so treatment followed are Vamana, Siro-Virechana, and Raktamokshana etc. In Siro-Kapalagata Rogai the treatment followed are Nashya, Raktamokshana, Siro-Virechana, Mudhni-Taila and Dhoomapana etc. In Danta Nadi, Upakarma and Dushtha Pratishyaya almost all the Panchakarma therapy are indicated according to the Dosha-Dushya, Baya (age) and Kala. The disease treated with

Panchakarma or Sodhana Chikitsaas Pradhanakarma oras Poorvakarma, never reoccur and shows better result than the patient treated without Sodhana Karma^[5,6]. Here in this context an attempt is made to collect and to discuss the applied aspect of Panchakarma with their mechanism of action in Shalakyatantra.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To elaborate and to discuss the concept of Panchakarma in Shalakyatantra with their mechanism of action.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Literatures will be collected from different classical text books of Ayurveda, from journals and from dissertations. The details of Panchakarma techniques and their special indications in Shalakyatantra are

discussed in details.

Panchakarma In Shalakyatantra

Panchakarma is a branch of Ayurveda, which is adopted in every clinical department of Ayurveda according to the Dosha-Dushya, Dhatus, Desha (site of disease), Kala of disease (duration of disease/chronicity) and Baya (age of patient). The Panchakarma includes the

Poorvakarma, Snehana and Swedana^[2], the Pradhana karma as the Vamana, Virechana, Anuvasana Basti, Niruha Basti and

Nashya^[3]. Basti is also considered instead of Anuvasan and Niruha Basti with Raktamokshana in Panchakarma therapy. Here are few general considerations or facts regarding the Panchakarma and their applied aspects are discussed below.

Table 1: Panchakarma According to Doshainvolved in Urdhwajatrugata Roga

Dosha predominance	Treatment Protocol
Vata predominant disease	Basti, Snehana Basti and Nashya
Pitta and Raka predominant diseases	Virechana and Raktamokshana.
Kapha predominant diseases	Vamana, Nashya, Tikshna Nashya

Specific indications of Panchakarma in Various disease of Urdhwajatra

Out of the 76- Netra roga, 52 diseases are Sadhya; Vata and Pitta predominant disease are 10 each, Kapha, Rakta and Sannipatajadaise are 13, 16 and 25 respectively^[7]. Hence, based on the Dosha, Dushya/Dhatu and chronicity of the disease the treatment protocols are recommended. Netra is the Pitta predominant organ as Alocaka-Pitta seats on the Netra^[8]. Therefore, while considering the treatment protocol the Virechana, RaktaMokshana and Snehana Karma are to be considered as a prime treatment. However, based on the Dosha predominant the other Panchakarma therapies are also recommended. Karna (ear) is Vata Predominant^[9], so the Snehana (Ghritapana), Swedana and Rasayana karma are considered first. Tikshna-Nashya, Vamana, Dhoomapana, Kavala and Gandusha are primarily considered in Nasa Rogabecause of its Kapha predominance. Most of the Dantamoola-gata roga are Kapha-Raka predominant, hence the treatment protocol followed are Raktamokshana, Kavala, Gandusha,

Dhoomapana, Nashya etc. Talu and Kantha Rogaa are Kapha and Raka predominant and among them, most of the diseases are Asadhyaa. The procedures adopted are Raktamokshana, Kavala, Gandusha, Dhoomapana and Tikshna-Nashya. DantaRoga are Vata predominant and the treatment protocol adopted are Sneha Kavala, Gandusha and SnehiKaDhoomapana etc. In Jihwa-roga, the treatments followed are Raktamokshana, Kavala and Gandusha etc.

Vamana-Karma(Emesis Therapy)

Vamana is a process in which vitiated Dosha are expelled out through the upper route, through mouth^[10] and it is the principal treatment in Kaphajadaise^[11]. Vamana must not be advised before ten and seventy-yearsof age group^[12]. In Vamanakarma, the Apakwa Pitta Dosha and Kapha are forcibly expelled out through the oralroute^[13]. In Vamana Karmathe Kapha followed by Pitta Dosha is expelled out through oral route^[14].

Table2:The Vamana Protocol

Duration	Event
Day1-3	<i>Deepana/Pachana</i>
4-7th Day	<i>Snehanapa</i> [2]
1 day gap may be provided and on this day <i>Kaphakara Ahara</i> along with <i>Abhyanga</i> and <i>Swedana</i> (day 8) is recommended.	
Day8	<i>Kaphakara Ahara, Abhyanga and Swedana</i> [2]
Day9 (Brahmya-Mhurta)	<i>Vama</i> Karma followed by <i>Dhoomapana</i> (<i>Snehika</i> , Dawn)
	<i>Vairechanika, Prayogika</i> [15]
<i>Samsarjana Krama/Ahara Vidhi</i>	<i>Peya, Vilepi, Akruta-Yusha, Kruta-Yusha, Akruta-Mamsa Rasa</i> and <i>Kruta-Mamsa Rasa</i> [2] are recommended respectively

Specific indication of Vamana with their Specificityogain Shalakya Tantra

Netra-roga- In *Kukunaka*, a disease of infant, *Vamanakarma* is done with *Pippali, Saindhava, Yasthimadhu* and *Sarsapa Kalka*[18]. Common protocol in *Poorvakarma* of *Vartma Lekhana* is *Snehan* followed by *Vamana* and *Virechana*[19]. In *Pakshmosata, Vamana* is indicated with *Ksheera* and *Ikshurasa*.[18]

Karna-Roga- If there is *Kapha* predominance in *Karnanada* and *Badhiryaya* then *Vamana* followed by *Dhoomapana* and *Nashya* are recommended [21]. In *Karna Kandu, Vamana* is probably due to *Kapha* predominance [25].

Similarly, in *Kaphaja Karnasoola, Vamanakarma* is indicated after *Snehan* with *Pippali* and *Ghrita*[26].

Nasa-Roga- *Vamanakarma* is indicated in *Nasaroga*, having *Kapha* predominant. (Table No. 3.) **Kantha-Roga-** *Vamana* is one of the treatment protocols in *Rohini* [34] and in *Kaphaja Galaganda*[35] **Mukha-Roga-In Pooti-Mukha**[38], *Vamana* is advised as *Samanya Chikitsa Upakrama*.

Siro/Kapala-Roga- *Tikshna Vamana* is indicated in *Kaphaja-Siro Roga*[39] and also in *Khalita, Palita*[40]. Other disease of *Urdhwaja trugata roga*, where *Vamana* is indicated is mentioned in Table No.3.

Table3: Vamana-Karma in Shalakyatantra

Name of Procedure	Roga Adhisthana/Gata Roga	Name of Disease or Procedure
<i>Vamana</i>	Netra-Eye	<i>Pilla Rogal</i> [16] <i>Sasofa</i> and <i>Asofa Akshipaka</i> [17] <i>Kukunaka</i> and <i>Pakshmosata</i> [18] <i>Vartma Lekhana</i> [19]
	Karna-Ear	<i>Karna Vidradhi</i> [20] <i>Karna Vidradhi</i> [20] <i>Karna nada</i> and <i>Badhiryaya</i> [21] <i>Krimikarna</i> [22] <i>Karna Kandu, Kaphaja Karnasoola,</i> <i>Pooti Karna</i> [23] <i>Karna Sotha</i> and in <i>Karna Kleda</i> [24] <i>Kapha</i> predominance in <i>Karnanada</i> and <i>Badhiryaya</i> [21] <i>Karna Kandu, Vamana</i> is probably due to <i>Kapha</i> predominance [25]. <i>Kaphaja Karnasoola</i> [26]
	Nasa-Roga	<i>Apeenasa</i> and <i>Pootinasa</i> [27, 28] <i>Urdhwaga Rakta pittal</i> [29] <i>Pooya Sonita</i> [30] <i>Pratishyaya</i> [31, 32] <i>Kaphaja Pratishyaya</i> [33]
	Kantha-Roga	<i>Rohini</i> [34] <i>Kaphaja Galaganda</i> [35]

	Mukha-Roga	PittajaandKaphajaSarvasaraMukhaRogaandinPittajaMukhapakal[37] Upakushal[36] Pooti-Mukhal[38]
	Siro/Kapala-Roga	Kaphaja-Siro-Roga[39] Khalita,Palita[40] SuryavartaandinArdhavavedaka[41] IndraluptaandArunshika[42]

Virechana(PurgationTherapy)

*Virechana*is a process in which aggravated *Dosha* are expelled out through anal canal, the lower route orthrough both upper and lower route[10]. The medicines by which the digested or indigested parts are made to comeout through the anal canal, is known as *Virechakamedicine*[13]*VirechanaKarma* is indicated in between ten toseventy year age group[12]. It is the principal treatment in *Pittajadisease* [11]. The *VirechanaProtocol* is mentionedinTable4.

Table4:*Virechana Protocol*

Duration	Event
Day1-3	<i>Deepana/Pachana</i>
4-7 th Day	<i>Snehapana</i> [2]
Day8-9	Dietlike <i>JangalaPradeshasnehawithMamsarasa</i> ,or <i>Snehabhava</i> with <i>Yusha</i> ,thatneverinduces <i>Kapha,Abhyanga</i> and <i>Swedana</i> [2]
Day10	<i>VirechanaKarma</i>
<i>SamsarjanaKrama/Ahara</i>	<i>Peya,Vilepi,Kruta-Yusha,Akruta-Yusha,Kruta-MamsaRasa</i> and <i>Kruta-MamsaRasa</i> arerecommendedrespectively
<i>Vidhi</i>	

SamsarjanaKramawascarriedoutaccordingtothenumberofVega.Inthisprocedurethe*Mala,Pitta*and*Kapha*areexpelledoutrespectively[14].Thenormaldietshouldbeallowed.

SpecificindicationofVirechanawiththeirSpecificYogain ShalakyaTantra.(Table-5)

Netra roga- In *Vataja-Abhisyanda*and *AdhimanthaSnehana*and *Virechanafollowed by Basti* is indicated [46]. In *Poorvakarma*of*Tarpana*and*Pootapaka*,*Virechanais*indicatedas*Sodhanakarma*[50].In *Sasofa*and*AsofaAkshipaka*,*Virechanais*indicatedwiththedecotionpreparedfrom

*Drakshya,Haritaki*and*Trivrut*[53,17].

Karna-Roga- *Sneha-Virechanawith ErandaTailais* indicated in *Karna Soola*, *Karna Nada* or *Karna Pranada,Khweda*and*Badharya*[54].

Nasa-Roga-

*Virechana*isindicatedin*Pittaja,Raktaja,Sannipataja*andintheother*Nasaroga*(Table5)

Mukha-Roga- *Virechana*is indicated in *Pittaja*and *KaphajaSarvasaraMukhaRoga*[37], *Upakusha*[37] and in *PittajaMukhapaka*.

Siro/Kapala-Roga-

*Virechana*isindicatedin*Tridoshaja,Pittaja*and*Rakta jaSiro*and*KapalagataRoga*

Table5:*VirechanainShalakyatantra*

Name of Procedure	RogaAdhisthana/GataRoga	Name of Disease or Procedure
		<i>Timira, Kacha</i> and in <i>Abhisyanda</i> [43]. <i>PillaRoga</i> [44] <i>Dhoomara</i> or <i>DhoomaDarshi,Amla-vidagdha,Pitta-Vidagdha</i> and <i>Ushna-vidagdhaDrishti</i> [45] <i>Vataja-Abhisyanda</i> and <i>Adhimantha</i> [46] <i>Raktaja-Abhisyanda</i> and

Virechana-Purgation Therapy	Netra-Eye	<i>Adhimanthal[47] PittajaAbhisyandaand Adhimantha[48] Suktikal[49] PoorvakarmaofTarpанаand Pootapaka[50] VartmaLekhana[19] Kukunakal[51] Balasagrathita[52] SasofaandAsofaAkshipaka, Virechanal[53, 17].</i>
	Karna-Ear	<i>Karna Soola, Karna Nada or Karna Pranada, Khweda, Badhirya[54] Vataja-KarnaSoola[54] Piitaja-Karnasoola[26]</i>
	Nasa-Roga-Nose	<i>Apeenasa, Pootinasa[55] UrdhwagaRaktapitta[29] PittajaPratishyaya[56]</i>
		<i>Pakwa-Pratishyaya [31]</i>
	Mukha-Roga-Oro- Dental	<i>Pittaja and KaphajaSarvasaraMukhaRoga [37] Upakusha [37] PittajaMukhapaka[37]</i>
	Siro/Kapala-Roga- Scalp	<i>Suryavarta, Anantabata and Ardhavavedaka [57, 58] Kaphaja- Siro Roga [59] Indralupta, Arunshika[60] Khalita and Palita [41]</i>

Basti

Basti is a procedure of introducing *Sneha, Kashaya, Kshera* or *Ksheerapaka* etc. to the rectum or colon through anus. It is an Ayurvedic therapy having curative, preventive and promotive action. *Basti* is the principal treatment in *Vatajadicisease* [11] and is considered as the *ArdhaChikitsa*[61]. It is not merely the enema, rather it is a highly complex, sophisticated and systemic therapy having wide range of action and indication. It maybe *Asthapana, Niruha, Matra, Kala* and *Yoga Basti*. The patients who are undergone proper *Vamana, Virechana* and *Samsarjanakarma*, can take *Snehapana* and *Basti* on ninth day. In *Kapha, Pitta* and *Vata* predominant diseases, *Basti* is indicated for

one or three, five or seven and nine or eleven days respectively [2].

Specific indication of *Basti* with their Specific Yogai n *Shalakya Tantra* (Table:6)

Netra-Roga-In Vataja-

Abhisyandaand Adhimantha, Snehana and Virechana are indicated followed by *Basti* [46].

Basti is indicated in *Timira* according to *Dosha* predominant [62].

Siro/Kapala-Roga-

VirechakaBasti is given in *PittajaSiroRoga* [64]. *Anuvasana* and *Asthapan* *Basti* are followed in *Pittaja* and *RaktajaSiroRoga* [39]. *BalaTaila* and *TrivrutSnehaBasti* is followed in *VatikaSiroRoga* [65].

Table:Basti in shalakyatantra

Name of Procedure	RogaAdhisthana/GataRoga	Name of Disease or Procedure
Basti	Netra- Eye	<i>Abhisyandaand Adhimantha[46] Timira[62]</i>
	Nasa-Roga-Nose	<i>PakwaPratishyaya[31]</i>
	Siro/Kapala-Roga-Scalp	<i>Ardhvavedaka, Suryavarta, Anantabata, Vatika, Pittaja and RaktajaSiroRoga[63,57] PittajaSiroRoga[64] Pittaja and Raktaja SiroRoga[39] VatikaSiroRoga[65]</i>

Nashya(Table:7)

The *Nashya* procedure is an integral part of *Shalakyatantra*. It is a process of instilling *Taila, Ghri*

ta, Kashaya, Swarasa, Churna, Dhooma etc. to the nasal cavity. The aggravated *Dosha*, situated in the *Siro*, are eliminated by this procedure. It may be *Rechaka,*

Tarpaka, Shamanaor Navana, Avapida, Dhmapana, DhoomaandPratimarshaNashya[66]. **Nashyakarma**is indicated in between seven to eighty years of age [12] and **Sirovirechanam**ust not be advised before ten and beyond seventy-year age group [12]. In our OPD, we are following **Mukha-Abhyanga** then **Swedana**followed by **Nashya karma** as **Pradhana-karma**. In **Paschat-karma** **Dhoomapana**followedby**Gandusha**is advised withlukewarm waterof**Saindhava**.

Specific indication of Nashya with their Specific Yogs in Shalaka Tantra. (Table:7)

Netra-Roga-*Anutailanashya*is advised in **Sushkakshipaka**[67] and **MarshaNashya**is advised in **AvranaSukla**.[68] In **Savranasukla**, the depression caused by the **Vranacanberecovered** by **Nashyakarma**[70]. **Madhura**and **SheetalaDravya**processed **Ghrita-Nashya**is indicated in **Pakshmosata**[71]. **Nashya**is indicated by processed **Ghrita**of **Meda, Sabar-lodha, Sariba, Manjistha, Daruharidra, Yasthimadhu**and **Ksheerain Dhoomara, Amla-Vidagdha, Pitta-Vidagdha, Ushna-Vidagdha Drishti**.[72] **TikshnaNashya**is indicated in **Balasagrathita**[52] and **Poorva Roopa** of **Abhisyanda**and **Adhimantha**except **Vatajatype**[46, 73]. **AvapidaNashya**is advised on the third day of **VartmaLekhanakarma**[74].

Karna-Roga- **Sata-Paki Bala TailaNashya**is indicated in **Karna Soola**[75]. In **Nasa-Arsha, SikhariTaila**and **Taila**processed with **Gruhadhooma, Pippali, Devadar u, Karanja, yavaKshara, Saindhava**and **Apamargaisu sedasNashya**.[76] **TikshnaNashya**is indicated in **Karna Kandu**[25]. In **Unmatha**, the disease of fearpinna, **TikshnaNashya**is indicated with **KatphalaTwakChurna**[77]. **Sirovirechana**is indicated in **KarnaSrava, Pootikarna**and **Krimik arna** [78].

Nasa Roga- In **Apeenasa**and **Pootinasa**, **Vamana** followed by **Nashya**is done with **Taila**prepared with the paste and decoction of **Lakha, Karanja-Beeja, Maricha, Baya Bidanga, Hingu, Pippali, Guda(Jaggery)** mixed with sheepurine and **Shigru, Kantakari, DantiBeeja, Trikatu, Saindhava, Baya Bidanga**and **Tulsi**[27]. In **Nasanaha**and in **NasaSosha Bala Taila**[27] and **Anutaila**[79] **Nashya**is indicated. In **Kshyavathu, Bhramshathu**or in **Bhrushakshyavo, SiroVirechaka**,

TikshnaPradhamanaNashyawith **Sunthi, Kha, Pippali, Bidang, Drakshya, Siddha ghrita**or **TailaNashya**[27,79] are advised. **Vamana** followed by **AvapidaNashya**is indicated in **Pooya Sonita** [79].

The **TikshnaAvapida**and **PradhamanaNashya**is indicated in **Nasa Parisrava**[79]. In **Pakwa-Pratishyaya**and in **Pratishyaya, Nashya**and **AvapidaNashya**is adopted[80]. **AvapidaNashya**is indicated in **UrdhwagaRaktapitta**[29].

KanthaRoga-

Nashyais indicated in **SamanyaRohiniChikitsa**[34]. **PanchamoolaprocessedoilasNashya**is indicated in **Vataja Rohini** [81]. **Taila**processed with **Apamarga, Danti, Saindhava, Bidanga, and Sweta-aparajita**is indicated in **KaphajaRohini**as **Nashya**[82]. The **KaphaharaNashya**is indicated in **KaphajaGalaganda**[35].

MukhaRoga-

AnuTailaNashyais indicated in **Sheetada**[85]. In **Vataja aOstharoga**; with **VataharaSiddhaTaila**[86], in **KaphajaOsthaRoga**; **KaphaharaNashya**is opted [85,86]. **KaphaharaNashya**is indicated in **Galasundhika**[87]. In **Sheetada; Triphala, Yasthimadhu, Kamala** and **Padmakhya**[86] processed oil **Nashya**is indicated. In **DantaBesta**; with **KakalyadiGanawith** oil **Dravya**and **Ksheera**[86] is opted. In **Soushira**; oil processed with, **Yasthimadhu, Lodhra, Kamala, Krishna-Sariba, Sweta Sariba, Agaru, Chandana, Gairika**and **Mishri**, is used as **Nashya**[88] and in this condition, **Nashya**with processed **Ghrita**of **Sariba, Kamala, Yasthimadhu, Lodhra, Agaru, Chandana**, and **Ksheera**is indicated[36]. **Sirovirechana**is a treatment protocol in **Upakusha**, with **Madhuraganaprocessed Ghrita**[36]. **AvapidaNashya** is indicated in **KrimiDanta**[84]. In **Gala Sundhika**and **Adhrusha; Kapha hara** and **Kashaya rasa**

PradhanaNashyaare advised[87]. In **VatajaMukhapa ka; Nashya**is advised with processed oil of **Vatahara-Dravya**[90,91].

Siro/Kapala-Roga- **Nasa** is the gateway of **Siro**[92, 93, 94], so the **Nashya**is the prime treatment protocol in **Siro Roga**.In **Samanya Siro RogaChikitsaUpakrama**; **Nashya**is given with **SirovirechakaChurna, Ghrita**and **Madhu** followed by **SarsapaTailaNashya**is indicated.

However, this is not followed in *Kshayajaand Krimija Siro Roga*[95]. In *VatajaSiro Roga; VarunadiGhrita*[96], in *Pittaja; Jeevaneeyagana, Ksheera siddha GhritaNashya*[96], in *Kaphaja; TikshnaNashya*with *KathafalaChurna*[59]and in *Raktaja Siro Roga; Nashya*is indicated with processed *Ghrita*of *Keshara*and*Sarkara*[96].In *Krimija-Siroroga;RaktaNashya,SiroVirechaka*(*Bidanga, Maricha,Apamarga,Shigruetc.*)[97]and in *Kshayaja-Siroroga; Nashya*is indicated with ghee prepared with *Madhura DravyaOushadhi*[97]. Nashya

isindicated in *Suryavarta, Anantabata, the Bacha, PippalichurnaNashyain Ardhavavedaka*[58, 98] and in *Sankhaka,Nashyawith Ksheera*and *Sharpiis recommended*[98]. In

DarunakaSnigdhaNashya[42], in *Palita, NilTailanashya*isopted. In *Khalita*and *Palita, SirovirechakaNashya*is followed by *Siro Abhyanga, NimbaTailanashyawith KsheerapanaforonemonthandNashyawithprocessed Tailao*of *Bruhatyadigana*and *Jeevaneeyagana*areindi cated [41].

Table7:NashyaIndications

Name of Procedure	RogaAdhisthana/GataRoga	Name of Disease or Procedure
<i>Nasya</i>	Netra-Eye	<i>Sushkakshipaka</i> [67] <i>AvranaSukla</i> [68] <i>Pillaroga</i> [69] <i>Sasofa-Asofa-akshipakal</i> [17] <i>Timira</i> [62] <i>SavranaSukla</i> [70] <i>Pakshmosatal</i> [71] <i>Dhoomara,Amla-vidagdha,Pitta-Vidagdha,Ushna-vidagdhaDrishti</i> [72] <i>Balasagrathital</i> [52] <i>InPoorvaRoopa</i> of <i>Abhisyanda</i> and <i>Adhimantha</i> except <i>Vatajatype</i> [46,73] On the third day of <i>VartmaLekhanakarma</i> [74]
	Karna-Ear	<i>KarnaSoola</i> [75] <i>Nasa-Arshal</i> [76] <i>KarnaKandu</i> [25] <i>Unmatha,</i> [77] <i>KarnaSrava,PootiKarna,KrimiKarna</i> [78].
	Nasa-Roga	<i>Apeenasa</i> and <i>Pootinasal</i> [27] <i>Nasanaha</i> and <i>NasaSosha</i> ²⁷ <i>Kshyavathu,Bhramshathu</i> or <i>Bhrushakshyavol</i> [27,79] <i>Pakwa-Pratishyaya</i> and <i>inPratishyaya</i> [80] <i>UrdhwagaRaktapittal</i> [29]

	Kantha-Roga	<i>SamanyaRohiniChikitsa[34]</i> <i>VatajaRohini[81]</i> <i>KaphajaRohini[82] KaphajaGalaganda[35]</i> <i>PaitikaJihwaKantaka[83]</i> <i>DantaHarsha, DantaSarkara[84]</i> <i>TaluSosha[81]</i> <i>Sheetada[85]</i> <i>VatajaOstharoga, J [86]</i> <i>Dantal[84]</i> <i>GalaSundhikaandAdhrusha[87]</i> <i>VatajaMukhapaka[90, 91]</i>
	Siro/Kapala-Roga	<i>Samanya Siro Rogal[95] Vataja Siro Rogal[96] Pittaja[96]</i> <i>Kaphaja[59]</i> <i>Raktaja Siro Rogal[96] Kshayaja-Siroroga[9]</i> <i>Suryavarta, Anantabata, Ardhavavedaka[58, 98]</i> <i>Sankhaka[98]</i> <i>Darunaka[42]</i> <i>KhalitaandPalita[41]</i>

RaktaMokshyana

*Rakta-Mokshna*is considered as the *Ardhachikitsain Shalya-tantra*. In this process the aggravated *Rakta*orinitiated *Rakta*is let out of the lesion. This procedure should be applied within sixteen to seventy years of age [99]. It is done through *Jalauka*(leech), *Alabu*, *Prachhana-karma* and *Shringa*[100] etc. In *Raktaja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, *Kapha-Raktaja*and *TridoshajaUrdhwajatrugataRoga*, *Mukhagata*, *Netraroga*, *Siroroga*[99], it is considered as one of theessential treatment protocol. In *Siro-KapalagataRoga*, it is an effective treatment. Prior to *Siraveda*, the *Yantrana-Bidhi*must be followed, to engorge the veins of oral cavity and head, to identify appropriate vein and to carried outproper vein puncture [101]. The *Matra*of *Raktamokshana*is one *Prastha*[102]. In *Paschat karma*, application of *Raktastambhakai*s recommended. For *Raktastambhakai*purpose tying of tourniquet as mechanical pressure or *Sandhana*(application of tight bandage with medicated paste), *Skandana*(coagulation by application of *Sheetadravya*), *Dahana*(cauterization)and *Pachana*(application of *Bhasma*)[103]arerecommendedaccordin gtotheir need. Anotherpuncturemaybedone3-4 *Angula*above the firstpuncturepointtoceasethebleeding. Theappropriatediet mustbe followeduntilthe *Doshais*balanced[102].

SpecificindicationofRaktamokshanawiththeir SpecificYogainShalakyaTantra

Netra-Roga- There are fifteen types of eye diseases, which are *Bedhana Sadhya*. Those are *Puyalasa*, *Siratpata*, *Siraharsha*, *Sasofa*and *AsofaAkshipaka*, *Anyotavata*, *Vataparyaya*, *Vata*, *Pitta*, *Kapha*, *Raktajat*type of *Abhisyanda*and *Adhimanthal*[104]. *Jalaukavacharanais* indicated in *Pakshmosata*over the lid margin at the lash-root [71], in *SavranaSukla*[111], *Pillaroga*[112] and in *Timiraroga*associatedwith *Raaga*[113].

Karna Roga- In functionally damaged ear or in *Badhiry*(loss of hearing), *Siravedais* done near ear[24]. In *RaktajaKarnasoola*, if *Shoolais*notsubsiding then *Sira vedais*performed[114]. In *Utpata(KarnaPaaliRoga)*, *J alaukavacharanafollowedbySheetalaOushadhal*e pa isindicated[77].

Kantha-Roga-
 In *PittajaRohini*, *Raktavisravana*isdoneby *Lekhanaka rma*followedby *Pratisarana*[82]. In *Vataja* and *KaphajaGalaganda*, *Swedana*followedby *Raktavi sravana*with *Upahanakarma*isindicated.

Mukha-Roga-
 Frequent *Raktavisravana*is advisedin *Mukha*, *Dantam oola*and *Kanthaloga*[115]. In *Sheetada*, *Raktamoksh na*is recommended followed by *Gandusha*[86]. In *Dantabesta*, *Raktamokshana*followed by

Pratisaranaisindicated[86]. In Upajihwa, Raktasrava naisdone with Anguli-
Yantra followed by Pratisaranawith Javakshara[116]. Siro-Kapala-Roga- Siravedais followed in Samanya Siro RogaChikitsa[94]. In PittajaSiroroga, Snehanafollowed by Siraveda[96] and in Arunshika, Jalaukavacharana is recommended[96]. And in Darunaka, Siravedais recommended at LalataPradesha(forehead). [40]. GeneralFactsonPanchakarmaandDiseaseofUrdhwajatru- Snehanaand Swedana are done as the Poorvakarmaof Panchakarmaand Karna poorana except Jalaukavacharana. TilaTailaSechanais indicate daspost-operative procedurein Sandhana-Karmaof Nasa, Karnaand Ostha[117]. In chronic diseases, Sodhanaproduces better result as compared to ShamaChikitsa. Raktamokshanais one of the best treatment modalityin Rakta-Avarana. DehaSodhanathat is Vamana and Virechana Karma is indicated prior to MudhniTaila[118]. Kaya Sodhanaor Siro Sodhanaare indicated prior to TarpanaKarma. Ubatan awith Sirovirechaka- Dhoomapanaare indicated after Tarpanaprocedure[119].

DISCUSSION

The term “Panchakarma” includes the Vamana, Virechana, Basti, Nashya, Raktamokshana and Sodhana. The Karmukata or mechanisms of action of the Panchakarma therapy are explained below.

MechanismofAction

PradhanaKarma

Vamana, Virechana, Basti, Nashya, Raktamokshana are applied as Pradhana karma in Ayurved. In practice the patient, who undergoes Panchakarma or SodhanaChikitsa as Pradhana karma or as Poorvakarma shows better result than the patient treated without Sodhana karma. The disease set treated with Panchakarma or SodhanaChikitsa as Pradhana karma or as Poorvakarma, never reoccurs and shows better result than the patient treated without SodhanaKarma. [5,6]. Panchakarma is nothing but the SodhanaChikitsa, as it removes the impurities out of the body. It clearsthe blocked channels of body and cleans Indriya[2]. From these statements we can conclude that Panchakarma therapy detoxify the body and provides a platform for effective drug absorption and action.

Vamana and Virechana[10].

Drugs, which are Ushna, Tikshna, Sukshma, Vyavayi and Vikashi, by virtue of their potency, they reach the Hridaya (heart) and circulated or distributed all over through the Arteries or vessels. They liquefy and adhere morbid Dosha by the predominance of Agni Mahabhoota. Because of the Tikshna property, they separate the head here Doshas located in the gross and subtle channels of the entire body. Because of the tendency of the drug to move through subtle channels and to flow, this morbid material reaches the stomach and propelled by Udana-Vayu. Vaman protocol mainly adopted to remove the aggravated Kapha out of the body and it balances the Kapha Dosha. In UrdhwajatrugataRoga, VamanaKarma is one of the treatment protocols since it aggravates Kapha and diseases in other chronic diseases [43]. Main function of Vamana (emesis) is to reduce the Kapha or balancing the Kapha Dosha. In this procedure the Doshas that is Kapha, Pitta and Vata are expelled out of the body respectively. It clears the blocked channels of Siro and Indriya. [2] Because of the specific actions of moving upward, the predominant Agni and Vayu Mahabhoota, the morbid materials are expelled out through the oral route. Virechana alleviates the Pitta and also balances it. There is a chance of electrolytic imbalance because of the induced emesis or purgation. However, it usually does not occur as the Poorvakarma of those procedures involved in Snehana (Sneha pana). It clears the blocked channels of body and cleans Indriya [2]. The predominance of the Prithvi and Jala Mahabhoota and because of their specific actions, they move downward to expel the morbid materials through heanus. The purgative or laxative drug induces slow grade inflammation of the small and large intestine to promote accumulation of water, electrolytes and stimulate intestinal motility. Likewise the Virechana Dravya also causes irritation and inflammation of intestinal mucosa. Thus the mucosal permeability changes and those substances come out to the lumen. The induced inflammation facilitates quick absorption of active principles of the drug in early stage. Later on it facilitates the excretion of the morbid matter through the mucosa of gut. It is possible only because of inflammation increases the permeability of the capillaries, which in turn allow the absorption as well as excretion of such substances [120].

Basti-

Basti is a procedure used to alleviate and balance *Vata Dosha*. It also stimulates the enteric nervous system, provides nutrition and strengthens the nerves. *Niruha Basti*, increases the *Jatharagni*, memory, voice, cures all types of diseases and expels the *Tridosha* out of the body. The *Anuvasana Basti* improves *Bala*, *Varna*, *Virya*, *Jatharagni* and promotes a proper health. In patients with improper functioning *Indriya* (senses), it provides effective results. The *Bastidravya* reaches the *Nabhi*, *Kati*, *Parswa-pradesha*, large and small intestine, there it churns the accumulated *Dosha*, *Mala*, spreads the unctuousness all over the body and comes out along with the *Purisha* and *Dosha* [121].

The Sodium ion (Na^+) present in the *Basti Dravya* in the form of *Saindhava Lavan* are absorbed through the Na^+ channel. The drug *Madhu* is the best among the drug vehicles [122]. The *Sneha* present in the *Basti Dravya*, destroy the compact *Mala*, and removes the obstruction in the channels [2]. The *Sneha* increases the permeability of cell membrane and becomes helpful in eliminating the *Dosha* and *Mala*. *Basti Dravya* provides enteral nutrition. Eternal nutrition is the preferred route because it sustains the digestive, absorptive and immunologic barrier functions of the GIT. There is absorption of usual and unusual substances from the mucosa of the colon under the effect of medication. It eliminates the waste products from the colon. The water-soluble substances maybe easily absorbed as the water molecule can move easily in both directions across the mucosal membrane of small and large intestine. The short chain fatty acid also absorbed from the colon, so the fat or lipid of the *Bastidravya* also absorbed [120].

Nashya-

The used drugs of *Nashya* are in the form of liquid or powder (*Kashaya*, *Swarasa*, *Choorna* and *Dhooma*). The administered drugs reach the *Shringataka Marma*, distributed in the *Siro* and in the vessels of eye, ear, nose and throat or oral cavity. It scratches the morbid *Dosha* from supraclavicular region completely [121]. The drugs absorbed through the nasal mucosa, stimulates the *Nervi Terminalis* and olfactory nerve-endings of the nasal cavity. *Nashya* expels the *Dosha* out of the *Urdhwajatra* through nasal cavity. Thus, alleviates and balances the *Dosha*.

Raktamokshana-

It balances the *Rakta Dosha*, it also removes the *Avaraṇa*, balances the *Tridosha*, helpful in chronic diseases and helpful, where other treatment

failed to cure or reduce the symptom of the disease. This procedure also helps in healing the chronic ulcer or *Vrana*. In *Shalaka Tantra* mainly the *Jalauka* (leech therapy) and *Sirava* technique is considered.

Raktamokshana removes the impure blood. It balances the aggravated *Pitta-Dosha*. *Rakta* is the seat of *Pitta-Dosha*. It stimulates the liver and spleen as it reduces their workload. It removes the old and damaged blood cells and stimulates their production. It reduces blood pressure and viscosity, reduces stress, and pain. It is very helpful in chronic pain, in *Avaraṇa*, allergy.

Jalaukavacharana-

is an essential para-surgical procedure in *Shalaka Tantra*. Leech sucks morbid factors out of the pathogenic area. The saliva of leech contains enzyme *Hirudin*, which acts like an anticoagulant and diuretic. It also has *Catin*, which prevents blood coagulation. *Eglin*, *hyaluronidase* of Leech saliva acts as anti-thrombin, anti-trypsin and anti-chymotrypsin. Thus the swelling and pain reduces. Leech application induces irritant effect on the lesion, which creates new cellular division and removes dead cell layer. Ultimately results in reduction of local swelling and lichenification. It normalizes and improves the capillary circulation. It also acts as a immunomodulant, an anti-inflammatory, anti-stress, bactericidal, reduces blood pressure and improves endocellular exchange. Hence it enhances the wound healing. Therefore, it is very helpful in chronic wounds [123] and chronic diseases.

III. CONCLUSION

Shalaka Tantra deals with the sense organs of body except the skin. The *Doshik Imbalance* produces abnormality in those sense organs. In this condition, *Panchakarma* therapy is chosen to eliminate and balance the *Dosha*. After *Dosha* balance, the *Shamana* and *Brihmana Chikitsa* show proper and effective response. Most of the successful *Shalaka* or Ayurveda physician follows this principle. So increasing and mainstreaming the *Panchakarma* procedure in *Shalaka Tantra* will definitely provide an effective and satisfactory result in *Urdhwajatra* and disorders.

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