Rakta Mokshana in Kaya Chiktsa a Perspective view of Sushruta

Alok Roy

Abstract

There are several *Kaya Chikitsa* (General Medicine) diseases where surgical interventions are explained by Charaka. In the present article *Sushruta's* view regarding *Rakta Mokshana* (Bloodletting) in few Kaya Chikitsa diseases are highlighted on the context of *Shat Kriya Kala* (Pathogenesis). If the *Rakta Mokshana* is done on regular basis it will help to remove the vitiated (humors) *doshas* along with it and thus may helpful to prevent some of the diseases. The concept of *Rakta-Mokshana* could be understood if we look the concept of *Shat Kriya Kaala* (Pathogenesis in disease formation) where *Sushruta* has given importance to (Blood) Rakta as one of the important channel in transportation of *Doshas* (humors) besides *Vata Dosha*. A person accustomed to Bloodletting enjoys a kind of immunity from skin diseases, *Granthi* (Cyst), *Shopha*, (swelling) and diseases caused by vitiated blood.

Keywords: Ayurveda; Rakta Mokshana; Kaya Chikitsa; Shat Kriya Kala.

Introduction

Though *Rakta-Mokshana* is a favored treatment in (Surgical field) *Shalya Tantra*, it is one of the important treatment of *Kaya Chikitsa* also.

In many diseases *Rakta-Mokshana* is prescribed in various stages.

The concept of *Rakta-Mokshana* could be understood if we look the concept of *Shat Kriya Kaala* where *Sushruta* has given importance to *Rakta* as one of the important channel in transportation of *Doshas* besides *Vata Dosha*.

Materials and Methods

Extracting and synthesizing the data from various classical textbooks.

Study and analysis of *Shat Kriya Kaala* in order to understand *Rakta* as carrier of *Doshas*.

Author Affiliation: Professor and Head, Basic Principles Department, Sushrutha Ayurveda Medical College, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560106, India.

Corresponding Author: Alok Roy, Professor and Head, Basic Principles Department, Sushrutha Ayurveda Medical College, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560106, India .

E-mail: dr.alokroy@gmail.com

Received on 30.08.2018, **Accepted on** 17.09.2018

Observations

Rakta Mokshana in Kaya Chikitsa diseases.

Rakta Mokshana in Sarvanga gata Vata

Lakshanas (Symptoms) of Sarvanga gata Vata according to Charaka & Sushruta

Charaka [1]	Sushruta [2]
 i) Gatra sphurana (throbbing or shaking pain ii) Bhanjana (Breaking like pain) iii) Feeling of pain like breaking of joints. 	i) Prakupita Vayu (Vitiated Humor) travels all over the body in Hasta-pada (Hands & feet), Siras (Blood vessels) etc. ii) (Stiffness) Stambhana iii) Akshepana (Convulsions) iv) Swaap (numbness) v) Shopha vi) Shula (Pricking pain)

Chikitsa (Treatment) of Sarvanga gata Vata according to Charaka & Sushruta

Charaka [3]	Sushruta [4]		
i) Abhyanga (Massage with	i) Avagaha, kati, karshu sveda		
oil)	(Sitz Bath)		
ii) Basti (Enema)	ii) Abhyanga		
iii) Anuvasana Basti (Fat	iii) Basti		
enema)	iv) Sira Mokshana		
	(Bloodletting)		

If *Rakta Mokshana* is done in *Sarvanga Vata Prakopa* more than it leads to further *Vata Prakopa*. For this *Dalhana* has said that if there is *Sarvanga Vata Prakopa* without any *Dhatu kshaya* than *Rakta Mokshana* is favorable [5]. Here by

application of *Hetvartha-tantrayukti* (Guidelines for understanding Samhitas) *Rakta Mokshana* treatment can be adopted. *Hetvartha-tantrayukti* states that a *Siddhanta* (principle), which is applied at one place, can be applied at another place [6]. For example in 1st stage of *Vata-rakta* (Gouty arthritis) in *Bahu Vata* (excess body humor) condition and in *ruksha* (Dryness) person devoid of *Glani* (tiredness) etc. Rakta Mokshana can be done in little and in frequent to avoid aggravation of *Vata* [7]. Here the condition of *Bahu Vata* has indicated the *Vata-prakopa*, so *Rakta Mokshana* can be carried out in *Sarvanga Vata* in less quantity but in frequent manner.

The concept of Shat Kriya Kala

The concept of *Rakta-Mokshana* could be understood if we look the concept of *Shat Kriya Kaala* where Sushruta has given importance to *Rakta* as one of the important channel in transportation of *Doshas* besides *Vata Dosha* [8].

The role of *Rakta Dhatu* plays a very important role in *Prasarana* (spread) of *Doshas*.

Sushruta says that the medium of spread of the exciting factors is *Rakta* which itself becomes primarily involved in the process [8].

The force which keeps the *Dosha* moving all over the body, through its own channels, *Srotas* is *Vata*.

The factors such as *Vata Dosha* and *Rakta* are of fundamental importance, both in physiological and pathological sequences.

Moreover out of 15 types of *Prasara* of *Dosha* mentioned by Sushruta, 7 type of *Dosha Prasara* are with themselves and remaining 8 types of *Prasara* along with Rakta [8].

Discussion

Sushruta has included *Rakta Mokshana* in the *Panchakarma* therapy. He took *Asthapana* (Enema) and *Anuvasana basti* under the same heading of *Basti* and then included under *Panchakarma*. Even Asthangha Hrudaya accepted *Rakta Mokshana* as one of the *Panchakarma*, *Rakta Mokshana* is one of the useful procedure not only useful for *Rakta Vikruti* but also for the other condition of disease where Rakta is primarily involved. Besides this Sushruta also states that *Rakta Mokshana* should not be looked as treatment procedure as a whole but it should be done on frequent basis to help the body to maintain its health.

A person accustomed to Bloodletting enjoys a kind of immunity from skin diseases, *Granthi, Shopha*, and diseases caused by vitiated blood [9].

Two main dhatus are responsible for Poshana because of their liquid nature and Sarva Sharira Paribhramana (Spreading all over body). So these two dhatu are also responsible for spreading the doshas as well as bringing back the doshas. The Rasa dhatu can be controlled by Ahara (food) in the form of Langhana (Body reducing treatment) as it is the first dhatu to form from Ahara rasa. Moreover Rasa has qualities like Sheeta (cold), Guru (Heavy), Snigdha (oily), etc. which is usually associated with Kapha and hence Langhana is ideal treatment in Rasa dhatu gata Vikara. Whereas Rakta possesses qualities like Ushna (Hot), Laghu (light) etc. hence Langhana will be beneficial in a limited form only where there is Aama Dosha with it. But Rakta Mokshana can be certainly employed which expels the Dushita Rakta directly. Hence Rakta Mokshana can be sighted as one of the important treatment in Kaya Chikitsa disease.

Sushruta further explains that *Rakta* as a transport media for the vitiated *Doshas*. If the *Rakta Mokshana* is done on regular basis it will help to remove the vitiated *doshas* along with it and thus may helpful to prevent some of the diseases.

Conclusion

Rakta Mokshana is one of the important treatment in *Kaya Chikitsa*.

A person accustomed to *Rakta Mokshana* enjoys a kind of immunity from skin diseases, *Granthi, Shopha*, (swelling), diseases caused by vitiated blood and other diseases in *Purvaroopa Avastha* (prodromal stage of a disease).

References

- 1. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya, (Editor) Caraka Samhita with Ayurveda Dipika Commentary of Cakrapanidatta, Varanasi, Chowkhamba Krishnadasa Academy, 2000;28(25):617.
- Yadavji Trikamji Acharya & Narayan Ram Acharya 'Kavyatirtha', (Editor) 7th Edition, Sushruta Samhita with Nibandhasangraha Commentary of Sri Dalhanacharya & Nyayacandrika Panjika of Sri Gayadasa, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, 2002;1(30):262.
- Yadavji Trikamji Acharya, (Editor) Caraka Samhita with Ayurveda Dipika Commentary of Cakrapanidatta, Varanasi, Chowkhamba Krishnadasa Academy, 2000;28(91):621.
- 4. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya & Narayan Ram Acharya 'Kavyatirtha', (Editor) 7th Edition, Sushruta Samhita with Nibandhasangraha Commentary of Sri Dalhanacharya & Nyayacandrika Panjika of Sri

- Gayadasa, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, 2002;4(10):421.
- K.V.L. Narasimhacharyulu (author), (1st ed.). Padartha Vijnana, Varanasi, Chowkhamba Krishnadas Academy, 2004;438:283-290.
- Yadavji Trikamji Acharya & Narayan Ram Acharya 'Kavyatirtha', (Editor) 7th Edition, Sushruta Samhita with Nibandhasangraha Commentary of Sri Dalhanacharya & Nyayacandrika Panjika of Sri Gayadasa, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, 2002;5(7):424.
- 7. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya & Narayan Ram Acharya 'Kavyatirtha', (Editor) 7th Edition, Sushruta Samhita

- with Nibandhasangraha Commentary of Sri Dalhanacharya & Nyayacandrika Panjika of Sri Gayadasa, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, 2002;21(28):104-105.
- 8. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya & Narayan Ram Acharya 'Kavyatirtha', (Editor) 7th Edition, Sushruta Samhita with Nibandhasangraha Commentary of Sri Dalhanacharya & Nyayacandrika Panjika of Sri Gayadasa, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, 2002;14(34):65.

Revised Rates for 2018 (Institutional)					
Fitle of the Journal	Frequency	India(INR)	India(INR)	Outside India(USD)	Outside India(USD)
		Print Only	Online Only	Print Only	Online Onl
Community and Public Health Nursing	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
Dermatology International	Semiannual	5500	5000	430	391
Gastroenterology International	Semiannual	6000	5500	469	430
ndian Journal of Agriculture Business	Semiannual	5500	5000	413	375
Indian Journal of Anatomy	Bi-monthly	8500	8000	664	625
Indian Journal of Ancient Medicine and Yoga	Quarterly	8000	7500	625	586
Indian Journal of Anesthesia and Analgesia	Monthly	7500	7000	586	547
Indian Journal of Biology	Semiannual	5500	5000	430	391
Indian Journal of Cancer Education and Research	Semiannual	9000	8500	703	664
Indian Journal of Communicable Diseases	Semiannual	8500	8000	664	625
Indian Journal of Dental Education	Quarterly	5500	5000	430	391
Indian Journal of Diabetes and Endocrinology	Semiannual	8000	7500	597	560
ndian Journal of Emergency Medicine	Quarterly	12500	12000	977	938
ndian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology	Quarterly	16000	15500	1250	1211
Indian Journal of Forensic Odontology	Semiannual	5500	5000	430	391
ndian Journal of Genetics and Molecular Research	Semiannual	7000	6500	547	508
ndian Journal of Hospital Administration	Semiannual	7000	6500	547	508
ndian Journal of Hospital Infection	Semiannual	12500	12000	938	901
ndian Journal of Law and Human Behavior	Semiannual	6000	5500	469	430
ndian Journal of Legal Medicine	Semiannual	8500	8000	607	550
ndian Journal of Library and Information Science	Triannual	9500	9000	742	703
ndian Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine	Semiannual	9500	9000	742	703
ndian Journal of Medical & Health Sciences	Semiannual	7000	6500	547	508
ndian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	Bi-monthly	9500	9000	742	703
ndian Journal of Pathology: Research and Practice	Monthly	12000	11500	938	898
ndian Journal of Plant and Soil	Semiannual	6500	6000	508	469
ndian Journal of Preventive Medicine	Semiannual	7000	6500	547	508
ndian Journal of Research in Anthropology	Semiannual	12500	12000	977	938
ndian Journal of Surgical Nursing	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
Indian Journal of Trauma and Emergency Pediatrics	Quarterly	9500	9000	742	703
ndian Journal of Waste Management	Semiannual	9500	8500	742	664
International Journal of Food, Nutrition & Dietetics	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
nternational Journal of Neurology and Neurosurgery	Quarterly	10500	10000	820	781
International Journal of Pediatric Nursing	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
International Journal of Political Science	Semiannual	6000	5500	450	413
International Journal of Practical Nursing	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
International Physiology	Triannual	7500	7000	586	547
ournal of Animal Feed Science and Technology	Semiannual	7800	7300	609	570
ournal of Cardiovascular Medicine and Surgery	Quarterly	10000	9500	781	742
ournal of Forensic Chemistry and Toxicology	Semiannual	9500	9000	742	703
ournal of Global Medical Education and Research	Semiannual	5900	5500	440	410
ournal of Global Public Health	Semiannual	12000	11500	896	858
ournal of Microbiology and Related Research	Semiannual	8500	8000	664	625
ournal of Nurse Midwifery and Maternal Health	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
ournal of Orthopedic Education	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
ournal of Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry	Semiannual	16500	16000	1289	1250
ournal of Plastic Surgery and Transplantation	Semiannual	26400	25900	2063	2023
ournal of Practical Biochemistry and Biophysics	Semiannual	7000	6500	547	508
ournal of Psychiatric Nursing	Triannual	5500	5000	430	391
ournal of Social Welfare and Management	Triannual	7500	7000	586	547
Medical Drugs and Devices Research	Semiannual	2000	1800	156.25	140.63
New Indian Journal of Surgery	Bi-monthly	8000	7500	625	586
Ophthalmology and Allied Sciences	Triannual	6000	5500	469	430
Otolaryngology International	Semiannual	5500	5000	430	391
Pediatric Education and Research	Triannual	7500	7000	586	547
Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Journal	Quarterly	9000	8500	703	664
RFP Indian Journal of Medical Psychiatry	Semiannual	8000	7500	625	586
RFP Journal of Gerontology and Geriatric Nursing	Semiannual	5500	5000	430	391
Urology, Nephrology and Andrology International	Semiannual	7500 7500	7000	586	547

Terms of Supply:

- Agency discount 10%. Issues will be sent directly to the end user, otherwise foreign rates will be charged.
 All back volumes of all journals are available at current rates.
- All Journals are available free online with print order within the subscription period.
- 4. All legal disputes subject to Delhi jurisdiction.
- Cancellations are not accepted orders once processed.

 Demand draft / cheque should be issued in favour of "Red Flower Publication Pvt. Ltd." payable at Delhi
- Full pre-payment is required. It can be done through online (http://rfppl.co.in/subscribe.php?mid=7).
- No claims will be entertained if not reported within 6 months of the publishing date.
- Orders and payments are to be sent to our office address as given above.
 Postage & Handling is included in the subscription rates.
 Subscription period is accepted on calendar year basis (i.e. Jan to Dec). However orders may be placed any time throughout the year.

Order from

Red Flower Publication Pvt. Ltd., 48/41-42, DSIDC, Pocket-II, Mayur Vihar Phase-I, Delhi - 110 091 (India),

Mobile: 8130750089, Phone: 91-11-45796900, 22754205, 22756995 E-mail: sales@rfppl.co.in, Website: www.rfppl.co.in