

**EFFICACY OF SIRAVYADHAS HALF PART OF TREATMENT IN SHALYATANTRA- A CLINICAL STUDY**

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**Abstract-**

Shalya-tantra is one of the branch of Ashtangaayurveda in which eight types of surgical techniques are described. Among them vistravan is one of the surgical procedure, is also called as raktamokshan. Raktamokshan means letting out impure blood from the body in order to prevent and cure diseases. Rakta means blood and mokshan means leeting out. Raktamokshan by using shastra is of two types. 1. Pracchan 2. Siravyadh. when the curable diseases which are not cured by sheet, ushna, snigdha and ruksha chikitsa then the diagnosis should confirmed that these are the raktajroga-Blood diseases. A simple example of Jirna jwara, when it is not cured by various treatment then "Siravyadh" is one of the effective and successful treatment for jirnajwara. When blood get vitiated by vatadi dosha then not only shariric vyadhi [systemic diseases] develops but also mansik vyadhi [psychological disorder] like unmad, moha, murcha, udweg, mahagad, abhinyas and hriddrav etc develops, in such diseases siravyadh is most successful treatment. 1

**INTRODUCTION:**

**Siravyadh**

**To puncture the vein is called siravyadh. Vistravan is one of the technique of eight types of surgical techniques. Shastravistravan is of two methods. 1. Pracchan 2. Siravyadh**

**Pracchan- using the knief or kutharika , making skin-deep incision by a sharp knife or blade and extracting blood.**

**Siravyadh- using suchi or needle . By letting out the blood from vein.1**

*The indications and contraindications*

*Siravyadh indicated to the nearest vein in the various diseases. 2*

**Indications: 2**

1	Vidradhi-abscess,excluding sannipataj	17	Med-Pliharog-Fatty spleen enlargement of spleen
2	Kushtha-skin disorder	18	Yakritdaludar-Enlargment of liver
3	Vayusaruj-painful conditions, various aches and pain	19	Kas, Shwas, Vishwachi-cough,dyspnoea,pain in arm
4	Ekadash shoph -Local sweeling	20	Shoolyukta pravahika-Painful Dysentry
5	Palyamaya- Diseases of the ear lobuls	21	Parivartika-Paraphimosis,Upadansh-Syphilis
6	Shlipad-Filaria	22	Mootrvruddhi-Hydrocoel
7	Vishdushtarakta-Toxic conditions	23	Udakodar-Diseases of abdomen
8	Arbud-Tumour	24	Parshwashool
9	Visarpa-Cellulitis	25	Bahushosh, trutiyak jwar, chaturthak jwar
10	Granthi-Variou types of cyst	26	Apasmar-Epilepsy, Unmad- unbalanced mind
11	Upadansh-Syphylis	27	Jivharog, dantarog, Talurog, Karnapida, Karnarog

12	Stanarog-Breast diseases	29	Loss of odor, Nasarog-diseases of nose
13	Vidarica-Diseases of palate, gums and tooth	30	Timir-night blindness, Akshipat-Ptosis
14	Pitta-raktjanya and kaphajanya aoushtharog-Diseases of lips	31	Shirorog- Diseases of Head
15	Kshudraroga	32	Adhimanth-Glucoma
16	Pad dah, padharsh, chippa, vatrakta, vatkantak, vicharchika, paddari	33	Koshthukshirsh, khanj, pangu, vatvedna, galgand

#### **CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

Sarvangshoph- General swelling of the body

Kshin- general debility

Amlabhojannimittashoph- swelling due to taking excessive sour indiet

Pandu, Arsha, Udar, garbhini shosh swelling- swelling in patients of diseases anaemia, piles, eight types of Udarroga and Garbhinishosh.<sup>3</sup>

Age bellow 70 and above 70

Conditions of veins--if even with pressure veins can not be made prominent

Extremes of weather . **4**

#### **IMPORTENCE OF SIRAVYADH**

##### **1. Siravyadh as pratishedh -Preventivemeasure**

Those persons who undergo Raktamokshan regularly in sharadrutu they do not suffer from the diseases like twakdosha-skin diseases, granthi-various types of cyst, shopha-swelling, kshudraroga and raktajanyaroga-blood diseases. Normal adults who are sensitive to heat or those who have tendency towards obesity, should undergo this procedure , bloodletting drains out the impurities from the body and thus prevents them causing disturbances in health and provides

normal healthy life-aajivan swasth. So, **Siravyadh is oriented as pratishedh. Pratishedh means to prevent the diseases, or its advancement and further prevents any other major surgical disorder. 5**

## **2. Siravedh Ek Atyaik chikitsa-an imergency treatment**

Siravyadh is applied in those who are contraindicated for siravyadh but having the complications of toxic conditions-vishopsarg. Critical conditions of diseases like Vidradhi -ten types of internal vidradhi-abscess, siravyadh is most preferable. 6

## **3. Sira sarvangshodhini 7**

Sira supplies the pure blood to the all organs of body so it is called as sarvang shodhini. When doshas get vitiated ,dushta rakta supplies to the organ of the body , according to their state. So when sira-vein carries dushta rakta-vitiated blood, at that time by siravyadh the blood purifies by this process. Moreover it is from the vein, that the blood is let out and not from the artery. With the exception of pulmonary veins all veins carry impure blood.8

Sira carries not only the single dosha i.e. Vata, Pitta, Kapha but carries all doshas together. So it is called as Sarvavaha. When vayu, pitta and kapha is in balance, it circulates within sira in normal way, but when they get vitiated doshas leave their normal site and circulates in wrong ways. This stage is known as **Unmargagaman**. **Unmargagaman** is the cause to develop the diseases. Thus Ruj-pain, pitta-Daha, Kapha-kandu and Rakta- kushtha etc , Raktajanya rog develops. By siravydh we can prevent the creation of pradushta rakta as well as Raktajanyarog.8

## **4. Siravydh- Half treatment of Shalyatantra**

**Diseases which are not cured by snehan, swedan, and Lepan upakrama in short time , but siravyadh cures them quickly. From all above aspects siravyadh is the half part of treatment in Shalyatantra. 9**

## **MATERIAL AND METHOD**

### **Preoperative**

Trolley with required material Vasrapatta- tourniquet, suchi-scalp vein, spirit, cotton swab, kidney tray etc.

Fine powder lodhra, madhuk, priyangu, gairic etc. **10**

### **Operative**



By letting out blood from a vein, the vein, which is selected, should be as near the affected area as possible. Sometimes the nearest vein is not available or cannot be punctured. In other cases the disease condition is such that the impurities are likely to be circulating in the body. Under such circumstances the vein selected for **Siravyadh** is usually the median cephalic, accessory cephalic or the other veins available on the flexor aspect of the elbow.-

***Yathbhyas Yathanyay ch***

***Siravidhyat yathabhyasmiti Yathasamipmiti Dalhan .11***

**Postoperative**

Removal of tourniquet, scalp vein and fold the elbow with spirit swab for five minutes.

Avoid excessive hot and cold means rakta-pittakarand vatkar diet.

Laghu, deepaniya , hitakar ahar. **12**

**Criteria of assessment**

On the basis of proforma samyak siravyadh laxane observed during and after each siravyadh.

**Samyak Siravyadh laxane**

***Laghav***

***Vedanashanti***

***Vyadhiveg parikshay***

***Prasadman13***

**Clinical cases**

Sirakoutilya-vericose vein

Yakritdaludar-enlargement of Liver

Plihodar-enlargement of spleen

Vidradhi-Abscess

Arsha-Haemorrhoids

Paricartika-Fissure in ano

Galgand-Hypothyroidism

Granthi-various types of cyst

Dushtavrana-nonhealing ulcer

Kshudrarog-kaksha-Herpeszoster,Mukhdushika-acnevulgaris,Visarp-cellulitis,Pramehpidka,twakdosh  
Stanrog-Stanvidradhi, Stanarbud-Periductal mastitis  
Raktapradar, Adenomayosis of uterus,PCOD  
Netrarog-Netrabhishyand  
Shrorog-migrain

**Special cases:**

Cyst of eye, Dacrocystitis,Adenomayosis  
Aajivanswasthhetu  
Atyayik- Imergency-Angina, Apendisitis in IInd gravida

**Observation and Result:**

Samyaksiravyadh laxane observed after each setting of siravyadh and it was significant.

Laghw and Prasadman was significant.

Vedanashanti means cuarasy of the disease within short time and good efficacy.

In Angina symptom was relevedimmediately.

In Pratishiddha-contraindicated patient IInd Gravida with appendicitis, Siravyadh was highly effective and prevented the Surgery.

In Adenomayosis of the uterus , Siravyadh ,prevented the Hystrectomy. so Siravyadh was highly effective.

In chronic cyst of eye-Unmargipidaka it was highly effective .

For preventive Raktajanya rog it was highly significant.

**Discussion**

There are some misgivings about **Raktamokshan** in the minds of some people, even Physicians. They feel that Raktamokshan may reasult in anaemia, weakness and so on. Thease assumptions are groundless. A person can spare as much as 250c.c. of his blood without any ill-effect. This amount is replaced by the wonderful human mechanism within 48 hours. In addition, blood-

letting-Siravyadh stimulates the haemopoetic system. So keeping in mind that by Siravyadh we let out Raktadosh-Dushtrakta not Raktadhatu. From all above aspect Siravyadh is the half part of Shalyatantra's treatment.

### **Conclusion**

The conclusion drawn from the present work are as follows-

It was revealed from the study that Siravyadh is as surgical technique and it is one of the Surgical procedure among the ashtawidh shastrkarma.

Siravyadh is a Radical treatment because, it not only gives relief from the symptoms but also removes the root cause of the disease from the systems. It therefore, avoids recurrence of the diseases.

Siravyadh is also a rational therapy which has got scientific grounds in ancient medical science.

It is a curative as well as preventive measure without any side-effects.

It avoids the fatal, critical conditions of disease and emergency condition.

From the clinical and literature study Siravyadh is the most important and highly effective as half part of treatment in Shalyatantra and very economics compare to the modern surgery.

So there is need to brought into practice on such a wide scale that the common man should be able to avail of this miracle surgical - operative procedure.

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