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REVIEW ARTICLE

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Concept of Maha Srotas - A literary review on the basis of fundamental principal

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ABSTRACT

Background: Gastrointestinal tract is largest Srotas and term as Maha Srotas. The Doshas, Vata Pitta, Kapha also circulate through Srotas. But obstruction of Srotas is cause of Sroto Dusti (Sroto Vyadhi) and it disturbs Physiological functions of Dosha, Dhatu, Malas. Material and Methods: Literary research based on Study of Ayurvedic Samhitas and published research articles. Result: Srotas is internal transport system of the body and represents by Mahasrotas has been given a place of fundamental importance in Ayurveda both in health and disease. The obstruction of Mahasrotas responsible for many physiological abnormalities, similarly transportation of disturbed Doshas through Srotas leads various disease thus proper working of Maha Srotas is essential for retaining good health. **Conclusion:** The *Srotas* not only help in nutritional transportation but also support healing process. Srotas maintain physiological balance through exchange of Doshas and Dhatu. Maha Srotas transports factors that cause the Prakopa (Aggravation) or Samana (Allevation) of Doshas. Dosha get vitiated due to Apathaya Aahar Vihara causing Khavagunya and disease process occurs. So as to know the prognosis and treat the disease, Knowledge of Maha Srotas is necessary.

Key words: Srotas, Mahasrotas, Annavahasrotas, Channels, Sroto Dusthi.

INTRODUCTION

In Ayurveda great emphasis has laid upon concept of Srotas and got immense importance because the Sharir or Purush is assumed to be made of innumerable Srotas. The Ayurvedic Samhitas described anatomical and physiological concepts of Srotas is broadly. Total 13 Srotas are described by Charaka and Sushruta has described 11 Srotas. Srotas is derived from "Sru Gatou"

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root which means filtering, flowing, leaking, secreting etc. Srotas is the functional channel within the living body, concerned with one exclusive vital functions. Srotas are the base of transformation of nutrients in biological elements, being the metabolic center of that particular Dhatu, transport of nutrients and waste products. Srotas which is the transport system of the body has many synonyms like Srotamsi, Siras, Dhamnis, Rasayanis etc.

Ayurvedic Nidan (Diagnosis) & Chikitsa (Treatment) are built on fundamental principal like Panchmahabhuta, Triguna, Tridosha. Conceptually body has as many Srotas as it contains the biochemical entities and all metabolic activities take place in the concerned Srotas. Srotas is nothing but the space (Akash / Avakash) defined by boundaries of Panchmahabhautik entity. The Doshas, Vata Pitta, Kapha also circulate through Srotas. But obstruction of Srotas is cause of Sroto Dusti (Sroto *Vyadhi*) and its disturb Physiological functions of Dosha, Dhatu, Malas.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Literary research based on Study of Ayurvedic Samhitas and published research articles.

DISCUSSION

In Ayurveda, great emphasis has laid upon concept of *Srotas* and got immense importance because the *Sharir* or *Purush* is assumed to be made of innumerable *Srotas*.^[1]

Srotas is derived from *'Sru Gatou'* root which means mooring, filtering, flowing, leaking, secreting etc.^[2]

Srotas is internal transport system of the body. Total 13 *Srotas* are described by Charak while Susruta has described 11 *Srotas*.^[3]

The *Srotas* is gastrointestinal tract is largest *Srotas* and term as *Annavaha Srotas* or *Maha Srotas* and *Annavaha Srotas* is commonly described by both Acharya. *Annavaha Srotas* have their origin in *Aamashaya* and the left lateral side. The symptoms such as loss of desire for food, anorexia, indigestion and vomiting indicate the affection of Annavaha *Srotas*. [4]

Specific functioning of *Srotas*

Anna Vaha Srotas performs function of nutritional supply since it covers esophagus & gastrointestinal tract. Prana Vaha Srotas perform function of transportation of Vayu since it moves through heart & respiratory tract.

Rasa Vaha & Rakta Vaha Srotas transport Rasa & Rakta through the heart venous, arteriole circulatory system.

Sweda Vaha & Meda Vaha Srotas performs detoxification since it covers subcutaneous fat tissue & sweat glands along with micro pores of the skin.

Mano Vaha & Majja Vaha Srotas responsible for neuronal and sensory transportation since Mula, Marga & Mukha of this Srotas belongs from brain, spinal cord & nervous systems along with sense organs & Marma points etc. Sukra Vaha, Artava Vaha & Rajah Vaha Srotas transported essential component throughout the reproductive and sexual organs since these Srotas belongs from testicles, ovaries & aeriole of the nipples.

Stanya Vaha Srotas help in lactation since their routes covers lactation glands, lactiferous ducts & nipple.

Purisha Vaha Srotas help for the circulation of Dushti Vayu from cecum, rectum and intestine then through anal orifice.

Mutra Vaha Srotas helps for detoxification through urinary tract. [5-9]

Physiological significance of Srotas

There is much diversity in the *Srotas*, as there is in the elements that compose the structure of the body. All body entities which are present in the body possess their own *'Srotas'*. All body entities get replenished in own *Srotas*. We can understand from this quotation that, at the time of Charaka Samhita, knowledge of the internal transport system of the body had reached a high degree of development. The living body is nothing but the resultant of aggregation of innumerable *'Srotamsi'*, that are transporters of factors which causes *Prakopa* (excitation) or *Shamana* (alleviation) of *Sharira Doshas*. [10]

CONCLUSION

Ayurvedic classics proclaim "Srotomayam hi Shariram" means living body is a channel system comprised of innumerable channels which are designed as inner transport system for divergent functions gross, tangle and intangible, biological and energetic. Annavaha Srotas describe in Ayurvedic epics is related to structural and functional units associated with mechanical and chemical digestion in esophagus, stomach and small intestine. Acharya Charaka in Vimansthan, and Acharya Sushrut in Sharirsthan, Explained Annavah Srotos in Srotas Sharir. Annavah *Srotas* are those channels in the body which transport the food and liquid. The group of organs conserved with Anna Grahana, Anna Pachana, Sara- Kitta Vivechana and absorption of Sara Bhaga is called as Annvaha Srotas.[11,12] So it is also called as a Mahasrotas.

The internal transport system of the body, represented by *Srotas*, has been given a place of fundamental importance in Ayurveda-both in health and disease - an importance, which recent developments in the field of ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE June 2024

medicine have begun to emphasis. No any structure in the body can grow and development or waste and atrophy, independent of *Srotas* that transport all seven *Dhatus*, which latter are constantly subjected to transformation. The *Srotas* sub-serve the needs of transportation. When the integrity of *Srotas* is impaired both *Sthayi* and *Asthayi Dhatus* involved, and morbidity spreads by one *Dhatu* vitiating other and *Srotas* another *Srotas*. The obstruction of *Mahasrotas* responsible for many physiological abnormalities, similarly transportation of disturbed *Doshas* through *Srotas* leads various disease thus proper working of *Maha Srotas* is essential for retaining good health.

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