

AN APPROACH OF ACHARYA SUSHRUT ON ABDOMINAL SURGERIES

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ABSTRACT

Abdominal disease is a very common disease in today's era. Due to changed standard of living and sedentary life style of people. In Present era here is lots of surgical technique to treat the abdominal disease; like Laprotomy, fluid tapping etc. But the basic concept of these surgeries came from ayurveda. Acharya Sushrut has described the surgical treatment of abdominal disease in Sushrut Chikitsa Sthana chapter-14. He has described that how can we treat the Spleenomagaly(plihodra), Abdominal obstruction(baddhagudodra), Acitis(jalodara), Intestinal perforation(parisravi udara) by surgical methods as well as he told us the medicinal treatment of these disease also.

KEYWORDS: Abdominal obstruction (baddhagudodra), Acities (jalodara), Intestinal perforation (parisravi udara), Spleenomagaly (pleehodra).

Plihodra chikitsa- spleenomagaly

patients of abdominal enlargement due to enlargement of pliha (spleen) should be given oleation and sudation therapies first; next he is asked to take food mixed with curd(yoghart), then the vein of the left arm should be punctured inside the elbow joint and the spleen pressed hard with hand for making more blood to flow out; after such purification, he should be given warm milk added with ash of samudrasuki(shell of sea oysters) or with hingu and sauvarchika ksara or palasa ksara or yavakshar filtered many times in the solution of ash of kimsuka; or ash of praijata, iksuraka and apamarg; or drink yusa(soup) prepared from sobhanjana added

withoil and powder of pippali saindhava and chitraka; or ash of putikaranja dissolved in any sour juice adding more of powder or lavana and pippali.

1- Baddhagudodara Chikitsa- treatment of intestinal obstruction-

In Baddhagudodra(abdominal enlargement due to intestinal obstruction) the patient be given oleation and sudation therapies first; his abdomen anointed, and the abdomen is cut open by making an incision below the umbilicus, allowing a space of four angula (8cm) from the line of hairs (in the central line), the intestine is a pulled out (through the wound) examined (by cutting it open) for the presence of stone, hair, faeces or other material causing the obstruction and removed; then the intestine is anointed with honey and ghee and placed in its normal place(by pushing inside) and the external wound of the abdomen sutured.

2- Dakodara chikitsa- treatment of Ascities-

The patient of dakodara should be anointed withoils mitigating vata and given fomentation by hot water(pads or pouring on the abdomen); then he is made to sit (on a stool or a cot of the height of knee), held tight by well wishers wrapped with bands of cloth from the axilla downward; next allowing a space of four angulas(8cm) from the line of hair(present in the midline of the abdomen) on the laft side and below the umbilicus, the abdomen should be punctured with the vrihimukha sastra(trocar) to a depth of thickness of the centre of the thumb and a tube (canula) made from trapu(tin) etc, (metallic tube) or feathure (of birds) having orifices at both ends is fixed to the instrument(trocar) and the vitiated fluid drained out. Afterwards the tube(trocar and cannula) is removed, the wound anointed with oil mixed with salt (saindhava)and bandaged. All the vitiated fluid should not be removed in one day itself; if removed suddenly it may give rise to thirst, fever, body-aches, diarrhoea, dyspnoea, cough and burning sesation in the soles; or the abdomen may get filled again with more fluid even before the strength(of the abdomen) has been regained. Hence the removal of vitiated fluid should be done at intervals of three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, sixteen or such other days and in little quantities. After the removal of the vitiated fluid, the abdomen should be bandaged tight using bands of wool, silk or leather so that air does not cause bloating of the abdomen. The patient should partakefood either with milk or soup of meat of animals of arid lands for a period of first six months; next three months with milk added with half its quality of water, or juice of sour fruits or soup of meat of animals of arid lands; in the remaining three month he should partake boiled rice which is light and suitable. By adhering to the regimen in this manner, the person gets cured of the disease (asicitis) in one year.

3- Parisravi udara chikitsa- intestinal perforation

In Parisravi udara (abdominal enlargement due to intestinal puncture) the salya (foreign body causing the puncture) is removed in the same way as described above; the intestinal exudates cleaned(removed), the cut ends of the intestine are brought closer and got bitten by black ants; after they have stuck up well, their (of ants) body should be cut off and removed but not their heads. Afterwards the abdomen should be sutured as described earlier, then the paste of black mud mixed with powder of yastimadhu should be applied on the abdomen as a plaster and then bandaged. Next the patient is allowed into a room devoid of breeze and prescribed the regimen of food and activities. He may be made to lie(for some days) either in a bath tub filled with oil or ghee(medicated), subsisting on milk only as food.

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