

E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@jjfmr.com

# Concept Of Khavaigunya and Srotodushti in Vyadhiutpati: A Review

Dr. Mubarak Ali<sup>1</sup>, Prof., Dr.Rajesh Kumar Sharma<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Pooja Pareek<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>M.D. Scholar, P.G. Department of Kriya Sharir, PGIA, Jodhpur <sup>2</sup>Prof. (Dr.) & HOD, P.G. Department of Kriya Sharir, PGIA, Jodhpur <sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor P.G. Department of Kriya Sharir, PGIA, Jodhpur

### **ABSTRACT:**

Ayurveda is a science that addresses both the therapeutic and preventative aspects of human health. Srotodushti and kha Vaigunya, also known as Sroto Vaigunya, are those elements in the aetiology of disease in Ayurveda that are of major relevance in both of the above aspects, namely the removal of Srotodushti as the curative one and the correction of kha Vaigunya as the preventive one. Any Dushya's area of susceptibility is called Kha Vaigunya, whereas the later manifestation of Kha Vaigunya is called Srotodushti. Nothing more than infection of the Srotas/Dushya who are vulnerable is to blame. In order to make these two concepts clinically relevant in fulfilling the goals of Ayurveda, an effort has been made to elaborately clarify them through the writing of this essay.

KEY WORDS: -Khavaigunya, Srotas, Srotodushti, Vyadhiutpatti

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The words "*Kha*" and "*Vaigunya*" together make up the term "*Khavaigunya*." '*Kha'* is a term that means space or place <sup>(1)</sup>. The word "*Vaigunya*" means "devoid of normal quality." Thus, "*Khavaigunya*" refers to any area or bodily part lacking normalcy or normal traits <sup>(2)</sup>.

According to *Ayurveda*, merely being exposed to the causes of a disease would not result in it. Instead, disease will be brought on by pre-existing vulnerability combined with exposure to causal variables. The part of treatment known as "*Kha Vaigunya*" correction serves the ayurvedic principles of "*Swastha Rakshana*" (health maintenance) and "*Apunarbhava Chikitsa*" (*Rasayana* therapy).

### SROTAS (Kha): -

"Sravanaat Srotamsi" (3).

The structures, that cause *sravana*(secretion) are called as *srotasas*.

*Vaigunya-* Deviation from its *Prakruta* (normal) *Karma* and *Guna*. Therefore, *Vigunata* of *Srotas* means.

1. *Karmataha vaigunya* 2. *Gunataha Vaigunya* 

Karma of Srotas: - "Srotamsi Khalu Parinama Apadyamnaanam"

The transformation of *Poorva Dhatu* (prior) into succeeding *Dhatu* takes place in *Srotases*. After the *Kayagni Paka* (conversion from *Kayagni*), *Ahara Rasa* runs through these structures (*Srotases*) and is distributed throughout the body. In these *Srotases*, the process of converting *Rasa* into *Para Dhatus*, known as *Parinama*, continues uninterruptedly <sup>(4)</sup>. If this process is *Prakruta*, then the *Sroto Karma* is also



E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: <a href="www.ijfmr.com">www.ijfmr.com</a> • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

*Prakruta* and not *Viguna*; if this process is hampered then the *Karma Vaigunya* of *Srotas* exists. All of these elements must be mentioned while discussing *Srotas*: The three main *Srotas* are *Moola*, *Tat Sthita Agni*, and *Vahanasheela Dhatu*.

**A]** *Agni*: - If the *Agni* in that *Srotas* is effective, the conversion happens correctly. The conversion inside the *Srotas* will be *Apoorna* (incomplete) if there is *Dhatwagni Vikruti*, as in the case of *Dhatwagni Mandya*, resulting in *Saama Dhatu*, *Dhatu Vruddhi*, or *Apakwa Dhatu Utpatti*. The *Dhatu* that forms in a *Dhatwagni Vruddhi*, however, will either be *Vidagdha* or *Ksheena* <sup>(5)</sup>.

**B**] *Poorva* and *Para Dhatu*: -If *Poorva Dhatu* is *Saama*, the *Uttara Dhatu* will also be *Saama*. The *Srotas* and *Karma* of *Uttara Dhatu* also become *Viguna* due to inappropriate *Aahar Rasa* <sup>(6)</sup>.

C] Ama: - The primary cause of Srotorodha is if Ama of any origin is present (Jatharagnijanya or Dhatwagnijanya) (7). The Guna of Srotas is hollowness (Soushirya) (8). If there is presence of Ama due to any of the above reasons, this Guna will no longer be present, causing the Guna Vaigunya in Srotas.

*Guna* of *Srotas:* -Any deviance from any of these attributes is the *Guna Vaigunya* of *Srotas: Swa Dhatu*, *Sama Varna*, *Vrutta*, *Stoola*, *Anu*, *Deergha*, and *Pratana Sadrusha* <sup>(9)</sup>.

SROTO DUSHTI: -Sroto Dushti meaning to impair or vitiate. The nature of the Doshas' polluting qualities is known as Swabhava (10). Kupita Doshas Dooshana (infection) of the latter after settling in a specific Dushyaa (Dhatu or Srotas). Without Roga Samprapti (pathogenesis), which includes this, a disease cannot develop. Dosha Dushya Sammorchana Avastha refers to the phase in which the Doshas engage with the Dushya and perform Dooshana. The symptoms start to show up after Doshas completely Dushti Dhatu. After settling in a certain Dushyaa (Dhatu or Srotas), the Kupita Doshas Dooshana (infection) of the latter. Without Roga Samprapti (pathogenesis), which includes this, a disease cannot develop. After the Dosha enters a specific Dushya and vitiates it, it leads to Srotodushti, which creates Pradoshaja Vikaras (11). The specific causal causes, or Srotodushtiikara Nidanas, are those that are directed towards a particular Dushya (12). A certain Srotas becomes Dushta by means of a specific Nidana Sevan, and this Dushti may take the shape of an Atipravrutti, a Sanga, a Granthi, or a Vimargamana. One or more of these forms of Srotodushti are invariably present in every disease (13).

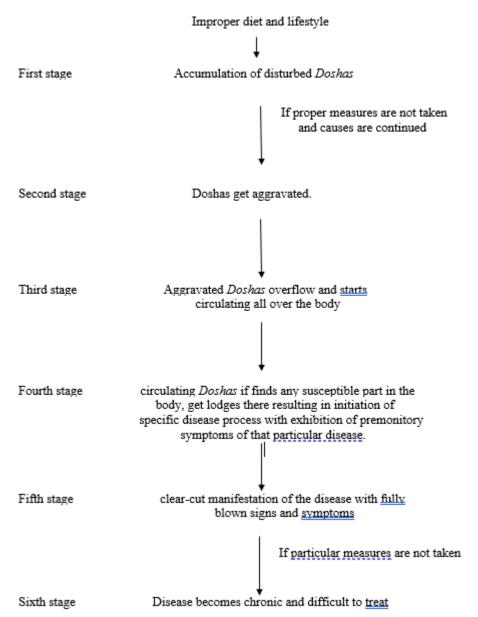
### KHAVAIGUNYA AND VYADHIUTPATTI: -

Under the title "*Vyadhikriya kala*," *Ayurveda* describes illness manifestations in detail. *Sanchaya* (accumulative stage), *Prakopa* (provocative stage), *Prasara* (migration stage), *Sthana Samshraya* (stage of localization), *Vyakti* (stage of manifestation), and *Bheda* (stage of complication) are the six steps here successfully classified as the process of disease manifestation (14).



E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

### Flow chart of Vyadhi Kriya Kala (Stage of disease manifestation): -



It is crucial that *Khavaigunya* is present in fourth stage of the *Vyadhi kriyakala*. Because the existence or absence of *Khavaigunya* determines whether a disease would appear or not. Agitated and worsened *Doshas*, which are the body's regulatory functional factors, may not lead to disease if the host's defences are strong.

### Cause of Khavaigunya: -

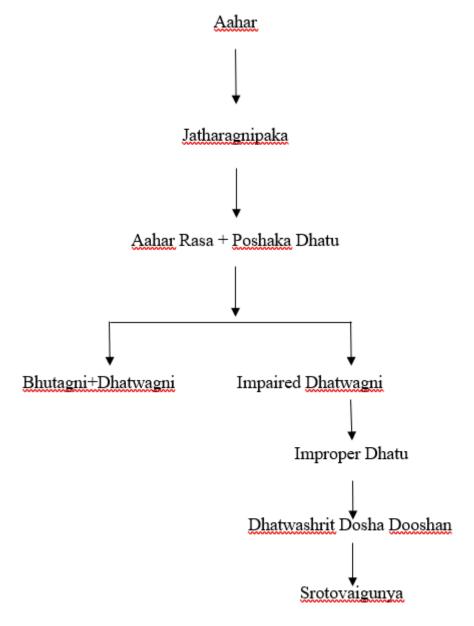
According to ancient texts, diets and lifestyles that encourage the morbidity of *Doshas*, the body's regulatory functional forces, are inimical to the health of *Dhatus*, the body's major structural components, and vitiate the corresponding *Srotas*, or structural or functional channels. According to this explanation, the *Srotodusti Nidanas* stated in the classics fit the reason for the *Khavaigunya* of that specific *Srotas*.



E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: <a href="www.ijfmr.com">www.ijfmr.com</a> • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

### **CONCLUSION: -**

The stages of *Roga Samprapti* that are most crucial are *Kha Vaigunya* and *Sroto Dushti*. *Sroto Dushti's* antecedent is *Kha Vaigunya*. Initial phases of *Chikitsa* should focus on *Srotodushti* correction; *Brumhana* and *Rasayana* phases should focus on *Kha Vaigunya* elimination. The area in *Srotas* most prone to pathological alterations is *Khavaigunya*. It could be functional or structural. Diseases may result from advantageous circumstances like *Nidana* and *Dosha-Dushya Sammurchana*. Even though there are many vitiated *Doshas* in the body, they cannot cause a disease to exist until they find a suitable environment and gain a foothold to cause *Sthanasamshraya*, which is a necessary condition for the development of disease.





E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

### REFERENCE

- 1. Syar-Raja-Radhakantdev-Bahadurena, Shabdakalpadruma, 2nded, Delhi: Naga Publishers; 2003. p. 267.
- 2. Syar-Raja-Radhakantdev-Bahadurena, Shabdakalpadruma, 2nded, Delhi: Naga Publishers; 2003. p. 335.
- 3. Chakrapanidatta, Commentator, Charaka samhita, Sootrasthana, Arthedashamahamooliya adhyaya 30/12, edited by Acharya yadavaji trikmji, 7th edition, Chaukambha Krushnadas academy, 2010;185
- 4. Agnivesha, Charaka, Drudabala, Charaka samhita, Vimanasthana, Srotovimaniya adhyaya, 5/3, edited by Acharya Yadavji Trikamji, 7th edition, Chaukambha ayurveda academy, 2010;249
- 5. Vagbhata, Ashtanga Hrudaya, Sootrasthana, Doshadivijnaniya adhyaya, 11/34, edited by Bhishagacharya Harishastri Paradkar, Chaukambha ayurveda academy, 2009;188
- 6. Vagbhata, Ashtanga Hrudaya, Sootrasthana, Doshadivijnaniya adhyaya, 11/35 , edited by Bhishagacharya Harishastri Paradkar , Chaukambha ayurveda academy, 2009;188
- 7. Vagbhata, Ashtanga Hrudaya, Sootrasthana, Doshopakramaniya adhyaya, 13/26, edited by Bhishagacharya Harishastri Paradkar, Chaukambha ayurveda academy, 2009;216
- 8. Sushruta samhita, Shareerasthana, Dhamanivyakarana adhyaya,9/13, edited by Vaidya Yadavji Trikamji Acharya,7th edition,Chaukambha Krishnadas Academy,2008,387
- 9. Agnivesha, Charaka, Drudabala, Charaka samhita, Vimanasthana, srotovimaniya ,5/25 ,edited by Acharya Yadavji Trikamji, 7th edition, Chaukambha ayurveda academy, 2010;252
- 10. Agnivesha, Charaka, Drudabala, Charaka samhita, Shareerasthana, Shareeravichaya adhyaya, 6/18 ,edited by Acharya Yadavji Trikamji, 7thedition, Chaukambha ayurveda academy, 2010;333
- 11. Chakrapanidatta,Commentator,Charaka samhita , Sootrasthana ,Vividhaashitapitiya adhyaya 28/3, edited by Acharya yadavaji trikmji,7th edition,Chaukambha Krushnadas academy,2010;175
- 12. Agnivesha, Charaka, Drudabala, Charaka samhita, Vimanasthana, Srotovimaniya adhyaya, 5/10-22 ,edited by Acharya Yadavji Trikamji, 7th edition, Chaukambha ayurveda academy, 2010;251-252
- 13. Agnivesha, Charaka, Drudabala, Charaka samhita, Vimanasthana, Srotovimaniya adhyaya, 5/24, edited by Acharya Yadavji Trikamji, 7th edition, Chaukambha ayurveda academy, 2010;252
- 14. Sushruta, Sushruta Samhita, Vaidya Yadavji Trikamji Acharya, Narayana Ram Acharya editors, Vrana Prashnaadhyaya, reprint edition 2010, Vranasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan; p. 106.
- 15. Sushruta, Sushruta Samhita, Vaidya Yadavji Trikamji Acharya, Narayana Ram Acharya editors, Vrana Prashnaadhyaya, reprint edition 2010, Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan; p. 103-106.