IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 5, Issue 1, February 2025

Review on Mamsavaha Srotas and its Importance in Ayurveda

Dr. Varsha Sarjerao Gavate¹ and Dr. Pradip Pawar²

PG Scholar Second Year, Samhita & Siddhanta Department¹
MD Samhita & Siddhanta Department²
PMT's Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Shevgaon, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: Ayurveda is the science which deals with the prevention as well as cure for the diseases. Ayurveda is a science which requires a lot of research to establish its authenticity along with modern medical science. The first step in this is to define the terms mentioned in Ayurvedic classics, especially the basic terms. The science cannotbe implemented methodically as long as the terms are not properly understood. Srotas are the fine channels which are present in the body. There are total 11 Srotas explained by Acharya Charaka. Mamsavaha Srotas is one of them. Snayu and Twakaare the Moolasthana of Mamsavaha Srotas. The term which is explained elaborately in classical texts but yet it is unable to point out exact structure related with it in human body. Literally the term Snayu means to bind. It is explained as a structure which helps in binding thejoints and helps the body in weight bearing

Keywords: Srotas, Mamsavaha Srotas, Ayurveda

I. INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda science is concerned with life and hence called science of life. Ayurveda has mentioned the various eight branches in which Shareera Rachana and Shareera Kriya is important characteristic feature and compact the total science of biology². The Ayurvedic life science is also based on the human anatomy and physiology (Rachana & Kriya), without the knowledge of Shareera Rachana and Kriya, the physician cannot become perfect in the profession. Sushruta Shareera Sthana has great anatomical importance, therefore it is said that, Shareera Sthana of Sushruta Samhita is best. Srotas formulation takes place in intrauterine life with appropriate Agni and differentiation takes place, Vayu is responsible in generation of Srotas. This process of differentiation of fertilized zygote arises many Srotas in which body entities take their origin³.

Review on Srotas

Definition -

The term Srotas means a channel. It is derived from the root "Strusravane" meaning to exude, to ooze, to filter4.

Srotas is unique concept of *Ayurveda*. According to *Ayurveda* the whole body is made up of *Srotas*. The number of *Srotas* is as many as the number of cells, tissues and organs put together. This explains that every human cell is possibly a *Srotas*.

The internal transport system of the body represented by *Srotamsi*, has given a place of fundamental importance in *Ayurveda* both in health and disease.

Mamsavaha Srotas -

Moolasthana -

Twaka and Snayu are Moolasthana of Mamsavaha Srotas. Twaka as diagnostic tool in clinical aspects & Twaka serving as prognostic tool.

Table 1 – Showing *Moolasthana*

Srotas	Moolasthana - Charaka ⁵	Moolasthana - Sushruta ⁶
Mamsavaha	Snayu, Twaka	Snayu, Twaka, Rakta

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-23251

IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Impact Factor: 7.67

Volume 5, Issue 1, February 2025

All In *Ayurveda Snayu* refers to the ligaments. Muscular channels, which originate in the ligaments, tendons, and skin, supply nutrients to all over the body. Impairment of these channels is due to regular intake of heavy, greasy foods, excessive sleep, sleeping after meals, and sedentary lifestyle.

Mamsavaha Srotas Dushti Hetu

Table 2

Srotas	Dushti Hetu ⁷
Mamsavaha	Abhishyandi, Sthula, Guru, Diwasvapa after Bhojana

Mamsavaha Srotas Dushti Lakshanas -

Table 3

Srotas	Dushti Lakshanas ⁸
Mamsavaha	Adhimamsarbuda, Kila, Galashaluka, Shundika, Putimamsa, Alaji, Gandmala, Upajivhika

When Mamsavaha Srotas get vitiated then some diseases occur these are Aadhimamsa, Arbuda, Arsha, Adhijivha, Upakush, Galashundika, Alaji, Galaganda, Gandamala, Arsha is mentioned in Mamsadoshaja Vikara by Acharya Sushruta

Mamsavaha Srotas Viddha Lakshana -

Srotas	Viddha Lakshanas ⁹
Mamsavaha	Shavayathu, Mamsashosha, Siragranthi, Maranam

Samanaya Chikitsa¹⁰ -

The treatment protocol mentioned by Acharya Charaka for the Vitiation of Mamsavaha Srotas are as follows;

Shastrakarma

Kshara Karma

Agnikarma

Shodhana Karma

Importance of Mamsavaha Srotas

According to the definition, *Srotomula* is considered as the *Prabhavsthana* i.e. the place of origin from where the particular commences or gets the nutrition. In the vitiation of *Mamsavaha Srotas* various diseases like *Arbuda, Keela, Alaji,* etc are produced which are pertained to skin (*Twaka*) which is said to be the *Moolasthana* of Mamsavaha *Srotas*. Snayu is another *Moolasthana* of *Mamsavaha Srotas*. In *Mamsakshaya* the function of *Snayu* also gets diminished and hence the symptoms like *Sandhi Vedana, Sandhi Sphutana* are produced. *Twaka* is also explained under eight tool of *Shadavidha Rogi Pareeksha* (*Sparshnendriya*), thus by examining the *Twaka* there is proper diagnosis of the disease. In this, *Rasavaha Srotas* mainly vitiated because of abnormal functioning of *Mana* and *Mana* has direct effect on *Twaka*. This makes *Mana* a leading cause of *Twaka Vikara*.

II. DISCUSSION

Twaka and Snayu are Moolasthana of Mamsavaha Srotas. Impairment of these channels is due to regular intake of heavy, greasy foods, excessive sleep, sleeping after meals, and sedentary lifestyle. Srotas is unique concept of Ayurveda. According to Ayurveda the whole body is made up of Srotas. The number of Srotas is as many as the number of cells, tissues and organs put together. Mamsavaha Srotas convey materials essentials for the growth of the body muscles. This Srotas increases and helps to provide muscular strength in the body.

III. CONCLUSION

The knowledge of *Mamsavaha Srotas* and its *Moolasthana* like *Snayu & Twaka* is very important for physicians as well as surgeons who are dealing with surgical removal of foreign bodies. Nowadays because of stressful life, food habits

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-23251

ISSN

JARSCT

IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Impact Factor: 7.67

Volume 5, Issue 1, February 2025

the necessity of ayurveda principles play an important role for the benefit and welfare of peoples, so the main purpose of ayurveda is the prevention of disease by following the various majors and promotion of life.

REFERENCES

- [1] Chakrapani, Charaka Samhita by Agnivesa, edited by Jadavaji Trikamji Acharya, Sutrasthana, adhyaya 30th, Shlok no. 26, Chaukhambha Publications, New Delhi, Reprint 2017, 187.
- [2] Vagbhatta, Brahmanand Tripathi, Ashtang Hridaya, Sutrasthana, adhyaya 1st, shlok no 5, Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Delhi, reprint 2014, 5.
- [3] Chakrapani, Charaka Samhita by Agnivesa, edited by Vaidya Jadavaji Trikamji Acharya, Sutrasthana, adhyaya 30th, Shlok no. 12, Chaukhambha Publications, New Delhi, Reprint 2017, 185.
- [4] Sushruta, Kaviraj ambikadutta shastri, P.M.Mehta, Sushruta samhita, Shareera sthana, adhyaya 9th ,shlok no. 13, Vol.1, Choukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi, reprint 2015, 96-97.
- [5] Vagbhata, Astanga Hrdayam with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary of Hemadri; Edited by Bhisagacharya Harisastri Paradakara Vaidya; 9th edition; Shareerastana Adhyaya 3rd Shloka 42th Chaukambha Orientalia; Varanasi; Reprint 2005; Page No.: 392.
- [6] Agnivesha, Charaka Samhitha with Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta; Edited by Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya; VimansthanaAdhyaya 5th shlok 8th Chaukambha Orientalia; Varanasi; Reprint 2007; Page No.:251.
- [7] Sushrutha, Sushrutha Samhitha with Nibandha Sangraha commentary of Dalhanacharya and Nyaya Chandrika Panjika commentary of Gayadasacharya; Edited by Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya and Narayana Ram Acharya; 8,h edition; Shareerasthana Adhyaya 9 shloka 12th, Chaukambha Orientalia; Varanasi; 2005; PageNo.:386
- [8] Agnivesha, Charaka Samhitha with Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta; Edited by Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya; Vimansthana Adhyaya 5th shloka 10th to 22nd Chaukambha Orientalia; Varanasi; Reprint 2007; Page No.: 314.
- [9] Chakrapani, Charaka Samhita by Agnivesa, edited by Vaidya Jadavaji Trikamji Acharya, Vimanasthana, adhyaya 5th, Shlok no.8, Chaukhambha Publications, New Delhi, Reprint 2017, 250-251.
- [10] Chakrapani, Charaka Samhita by Agnivesa, edited by Vaidya Jadavaji Trikamji Acharya, sutra sthana, adhyaya 24th, Chaukhambha Publications, New Delhi, Reprint 2017, 123-124.

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-23251

