

TRIVIDHA KARMA IN SHALYA TANTRA: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY¹N. V. Borse, ²Mali Sandip Matu¹Professor, Shalyatantra Dept., Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pune, Maharashtra, India²Assistant Professor, Shalyatantra Dept, Sumatibhai Shah Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune Maharashtra, India**ABSTRACT**

Purva Karma, Pradhan Karma and Pashchat Karma are Trividha Karma. According to Sushruta Purva Karma means preparation of the patient along with collecting all the materials needed during the Pradhan Karma. Ashtavidhashastra Karma is included in Pradhan Karma. In Pashchat Karma included all post-operative care. In every surgical procedure these three Karma are essential.

Keywords: *Purva Karma, Pradhan Karma, Paschat Karma.*

INTRODUCTION

Shalya is meant for extraction of various types of grass, wood, stone, dust, metal, clod, bone, hair, nail, pus discharge, matrix of dirty wounds and also of abnormal foetus; for application of blunt instruments, sharp instruments, caustic alkali and cauterization and also for diagnosing and deciding of wounds⁽¹⁾.

Definition of *Shalya Tantra*: *Shalya Tantra* is meant for extraction of foreign bodies such as grasses, pus etc., matrix of the dirty wounds, foetus either dead or in abnormal position, description of instruments and diagnosis of wounds⁽²⁾.

Trividha means three types and word *Karma* means operative procedure. The surgical operation consists of three parts - pre-operative, operative and post-operative measures. Whichever the surgical procedure may be it has the above said three parts in it⁽³⁾.

Purva Karma (Pre-operative procedure): *Purva Karma* means not only related to preparation of the patient. Sushruta stresses the importance of collecting all the materials needed during the operative

procedure and for post-operative care. Sushruta gives us a list of appliances required in surgical operations⁽⁴⁾. These are blunt instruments, sharp instruments, caustic alkali, cautery, rod, horn, leeches, gourd, *jambavaustha* (A bougie of blackstone, extremity of which is shaped like the fruit of *jambul* tree), cotton, pieces of cloth, thread, leaves, material of bandaging, honey, *ghee*, muscle-fat, milk, oil, *Tarpan*- flour of any parched grain or condensed milk etc. mixed with water to mitigate thirst, decoction, ointment, paste, fan, cold and hot water, frying pan and other earthen vessels, beddings and seats, obedient, steady and strong servants should be kept ready before surgery.

Then auspicious *tithi*, *karana*, *muhurta* and *nakshtra*, after worshipping fire, *brahmanas* and physicians (and surgeons) with curd barley, food and drinks and gems, and after making offerings, auspicious festivity and reciting hymns of blessings, the patient should be given light diet and be seated facing eastward, his movements being restrained, and the surgeon facing westward⁽⁵⁾. Earlier it is said that

operation should be done after the patient has taken light diet, now exception of the same is stated as *mudhagarbha* (in case of abnormal positions of foetus), *udar* (abdominal enlargement), *arsha* (piles), *ashmari* (calculus), *bhagandar* (fistula in ano), *mukhroga* (diseases of mouth) the patient should be operated upon on empty stomach. Because of full stomach, the patient may feel pain or die by inserting instrument etc. and *vata* is aggravated; in diseases of mouth, if the food is vomited

Table No.1 *Ashtavidhashastra Karma* (Eight surgical procedures) ⁷

Sr.No.	<i>Ashtavidhashastra Karma</i>	Eight surgical procedures
1.	<i>Chhedana</i>	Excision, Amputation or extraction.
2.	<i>Bhedana</i>	Incision for opening a cavity or taping of cavity.
3.	<i>Vedhana</i>	Paracentesis or puncturing.
4.	<i>Lekhana</i>	Scraping.
5.	<i>Eshana</i>	Probing.
6.	<i>Aharana</i>	Extraction.
7.	<i>Vistravana</i>	Bloodletting or drainage of pus.
8.	<i>Seevan</i>	Suturing.

1. *Chhedana Karma* (Excision, Amputation or extraction): It means abnormal or diseased part should be excised from the normal body part with the help of *mandalagra*, *karpatra*, *vrudhipatra*, *mudrika*, *utpalpatraka* etc. The following are treatable by excision- fistula in ano, cyst caused

due to pressure of fingers etc. or abhorrence, it obstructs the operation⁽⁶⁾. ***Pra-dhan Karma (Main operative procedure)***: This includes mainly *ashtavidhashastra Karma* (eight surgical procedures) and every surgeon must be familiar with these eight surgical procedures. Almost all surgeries performed today are conducted by modern surgeons with these eight techniques of Sushruta. These *ashtavidhashastra Karma* are as follows-

by *kapha*, mole, margin of ulcer, tumors, hemorrhoids, wart, foreign body situated in bone and muscle, *jatumani*, fleshy growth, enlarged uvala, necrosed ligament, muscle and vessel, *valmika*, *shataponaka*, *adhrusa*, soft chancre, *mamsakandi* and muscular hypertrophy.

2. *Bhedana Karma* (Incision): It means incision taken for opening a cavity or taping of cavity to drain out pus, *rakta*, removing calculus etc. with the help of *vrudhipatra*, *nakhgashastra*, *utpalpatrak* etc. The following disorders are treatable by incision- abscesses except those caused by *sannipata*, three types of cyst, the first (three) types of erysipelas, scrotal enlargements, *vidarika*, carbuncles, inflammatory swellings, breast diseases, *avamanthaka*, *kumbhika*, two types of *vrinda*, *puskarika*, *alaji*, most of the minor diseases, *talupupputa*, *dantapupputa*, *tundikeri*, *gilayu*, aforesaid diseases which are suppurating, urinary bladder for extracting calculus and diseases caused by *medas*.

3. *Vedhana* (Paracentesis or Puncturing): It means puncturing or paracentesis with the help of needle, *kutharika*, *eshani*, *aara* etc. Puncturable are different types of vessels, hydrocele, ascites etc.

4. *Lekhana* (Scraping): It means scraping with the help of *mandalagra*, *vrudhipatra*, *karapatra* etc. Those treatable by scraping are as follows –four types of *rohini*, viti-

ligo, *upajihvika*, *dantavaidarbha* caused by *medas*, cyst, ulcer margin, *adhijihvika*, hemorrhoids, and patches on skin, keloid and hypertrophied muscle.

5. *Eshana* (Probing): It means probing with the help of *eshani*. Sinuses and wounds, with oblique course and foreign body are subjected to probing.
6. *Aharana* (Extraction): It means extraction with the help of *badish*, *dantashanku*, *nakha*, *anguli* etc. The following are to be extracted- three types of *sharkara*, tartar of teeth, ear wax, calculus, foreign bodies, confounded foetus (in abnormal position) and faeces accumulated in rectum.
7. *Vistravana* (Bloodletting or draining of pus): It means bloodletting or draining of pus with the help of needle, *trikurchak*, *shararimukh*, *aatimukh* etc. Draining is to be applied in five types of abscess, leprosy, localized inflammatory swelling, diseases of pinnae, elephantiasis, poisoned blood,

Table No.2: Types of suture⁽⁷⁾:

Sr.	Seevan types	Suture types
1.	<i>Rhujugranthi</i>	Interrupted suturing.
2.	<i>Anuvellit</i>	Continuous suturing
3.	<i>Gofanika</i>	Blanket or button-hole suturing.
4.	<i>Tunnasevani</i>	Halstead`s subcuticular suturing.

Paschat Karma (Post-operative measure): After the operative procedure, the patient should be assured. The wound should be pressed all around with finger, massaged, washed with decoction, the watery discharge wiped with cotton swab and a wick containing thick paste of sesamum, honey and *ghee* and other appropriate drugs, neither too unctuous nor too rough, be inserted therein. Then after covering it with paste one should bandage it with thick pad of gauze, fumigate it with analgesic and disinfectant drugs like *guggulu*, *agaru*, *sarjarasa*, *vacha* etc. The patient is kept in *vranitagara* (Post-operative ward) for about ten days.

tumors, erysipelas, first three types of cyst and soft cancre, breast diseases, *vidarika*, *sushira*, *galashaluka*, *kantaka*, caries, pyorrhea, spongy gums, *upakusha*, *dantapuppata*, disorders of lips caused by *pitta*, *rakta* and *kapha*.

8. *Seevan* (Suturing): It means suturing with the help of different types of needles and threads. Sutures are applied in disorders caused in *medas* (fatty tissue), incised and well scraped lesions, fresh wounds and those situated in moving joints. Suturing should not be done in wounds affected with caustics, cauterization or poison, carrying air and having inside blood or foreign body. In such cases, the wound should be cleaned properly. If dust, hairs, nails etc. and bone pieces are not removed they may cause severe suppuration of wound along with various types of pain. Hence theses should be cleaned.

CONCLUSION

From this above review we can understand very essential part of every operative procedure. It is helpful for students which are studying surgery as there specialty with appropriate knowledge of pre-operative, operative and post-operative procedure. Each procedure is very important for successful operation and complete relief of the patient.

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