TRIVIDHA KARMA IN SHALYA TANTRA: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

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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. Ashtavidhashastr 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 black-stone, 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
Ashtavidhashastra Karma (Eight surgical procedures)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chhedana</td>
<td>Excision, Amputation or extraction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bhedana</td>
<td>Incision for opening a cavity or tapping 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, taluppputa, dantapupputa, tundikeri, gilayu, aforesaid diseases which are suppuring, urinary bladder for extracting calculus and diseases caused by medas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Vedhana</td>
<td>Paracentesis or puncturing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Lekhana</td>
<td>Scraping.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Eshana</td>
<td>Probing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Aharana</td>
<td>Extraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Vistravana</td>
<td>Bloodletting or drainage of pus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Seevan</td>
<td>Suturing.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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, tumors, erysipelas, first three types of cyst and soft cancer, 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.

Table No.2: Types of suture (7):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Seevan types</th>
<th>Suture types</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rhujugranthi</td>
<td>Interrupted suturing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Anuvellit</td>
<td>Continuous suturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Gofanika</td>
<td>Blanket or button-hole suturing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Tunnasevani</td>
<td>Halstead’s subcuticular suturing.</td>
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</table>

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.

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.

REFERENCES

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