An Ayurveda Review on *Upyantr*as used in *Shalya Tantra*

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REVIEW ARTICLE

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DOI 10.22270/hjhs.v5i1.50

ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is the ancient science of health and well being, routed through several distinguish branches, these branches of ayurveda meant for particular purposes. Shalya Chikitsa is one of them in which various surgical and para-surgical interventions utilize for treating different diseases which require surgical and para-surgical care. Arsha, Bhagandara, Charmakeela, Kshara and Kadara etc. are some conditions which can be treated through Shalya Chikitsa. Various types of Yantras used Shalya Chikitsa including Swastika, Taala, Samdansha, Shalaka, Naadia and Upayantra. These equipments play vital role in the success of Shalya Chikitsa and without them the practical utilization of concepts of Shalya Chikitsa can't be made. Considering this fact some perspectives related to the Upayantra are presented here in this article.

Keywords: Ayurveda, Shalya Chikitsa, Yantras, Upayantra.

1. Introduction

Shalya Chikitsa is branch of ayurveda which treat diseases using surgical and parasurgical approaches. These therapies offer Vranashotha pachana, Dharana, shodhana, Vilayana, Vrana kleda soshana and Vrana ropana actions thus effectively helps in the management of wounds and cuts. also Ayurveda Shalya chikitsa offers advantages like; minimal invasion, chances of recurrence of disease are less, no severe complication, cost effectiveness and patient acceptability, etc. These all merits of Ayurveda Shalya chikitsa make it therapy of choice for the management of conditions like; fracture, burn, abscess, cysts, wounds and ano-rectal disorders, etc.

Shastra karma is one of the important modality of Shalya Chikitsa which involves uses of various surgical or para-surgical instruments for the management of diseases. Sutures, cotton, bandages, sharp needles and fracture beds, etc. are some materials used in Shalya Chikitsa. Some Yantra also described for specific diagnostic purposes like;

Bhagandara and Arshoyantra for examination of Fistula-in ano and Haemorrhoids respectively.

Yantra which remove foreign bodies termed as Srotogatashalyauddharnarth, Yantra used disease visualize termed Darshanaarth Yantra. Generally these Yantra are made by metal or other hard substances. Upvantra are non-metallic subordinate items which can be used when real surgical instruments are not available. Dalhana called Upyantra for tools which work like instrument but not actually instruments or can be used as subsidiary of instrument. Sushruta mentioned 25 Upyantra while Vagbhatta mentioned only 19 Upyantras and Ashtang sangrah counted 21 Upyantras. Rajju, Patta, Charma, Antarvalkal, Vastra, Danta and Baal, etc. are some examples of *Upyantras* as per classical texts of ayurveda. Sushruta Samhita and Ashtang Sangraha differs in their considerations related to Yantra, as mentioned in Table 1 Sushruta Samhita mentioned some of them which not described by Ashtang Sangraha and Viceversa. (1-5) The ayurveda classics mentioned number of various types of Yantra as mentioned in Figure 1.

Table 1 Some differences in ayurveda classic related to considerations of Yantra

S. No.	Yantra described in Sushruta	Yantra described in Ashtang Sangraha
	Samhita not in Ashtang Sangraha	not in Sushruta Samhita
1	Venika	Antra
2	Patta	Kaal
3	Lata	Paaka
4	Antarvalkal	Bhaya

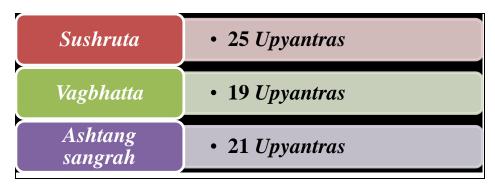


Figure 1. Number of *Yantra* as per ayurveda classics

Some descriptions about common Upyantras

* Patta:

Patta is considered as Upyantras since it can be used for bandaging purpose. Kshaum, Karpas and Kausheya Patta can be used for this purpose.

* Rajju:

Rope of fibers can be used as *Upyantras* specifically for tying purposes. It is required in condition of poisonous bite to prevent circulation of poison in other body parts.

❖ Antarvalkal:

It is soft like a cloth obtained from bark of trees used for *Vrana bandhana* purpose mainly.

***** Charma:

Charma means leather material used for bandaging, it is useful when organ prolapsed occurs and in cases of Jalodara.

❖ Vastra:

Cloth or linen which is clean and soft can be used during surgical procedures, to maintain surgical isolation, bandaging and slings.

Danta:

Danta is used to make instrument like Arsho yantra, Godanta can be used for removal of pus from abscess.

* Hasta:

Hasta (hand) is considered as prime Upyantras, finger is used for rubbing purpose, finger can also be used to break loculi in abscess, dislocation of joint can be manage by Chakrayoga done with hand.

Nakha:

Nail can also be considered as *Upyantras* since it help to grasp fine tissues of body, help to separate fascia during surgical intervention.

Shakha:

Shakha of tree is used with rope to pull out Shalya.

Harsha:

Harsha is used for extraction of Anavbaddha shalya and in Bhagna.

❖ Baal:

Baal (hair) can be used for suturing purpose (Seevan Karma) in warts. Keshunduk is also used for removal of foreign body.

* Antra:

Antra or intestine especially from catgut is used to make suture material/surgical instruments.

***** Kaala:

Kaala (Time) is considered in *Ashtang Hridaya* since its providing strength of self healing in surgical injury or trauma.

Ayaskanta:

Ayaskanta (magnet) can be used to remove external particles from cornea. It's also recommended in Anavbaddha and Anuloma Vrana.

* Paka:

Paka is done for Shalya Nirharan, it soften Dhatus and helps to remove foreign body.

Vraghna:

Vraghna is mentioned in hydrocele and hernia, etc. It also suggested in post-operative management of scrotal surgeries. (6-10)

Conclusion

Upyantras are considered as subordinate tools of surgical procedure which helps practitioner to perform surgical intervention in absence of particular instruments. The unavailability of sophisticated or advance instrument can be manage up-to some level using subsidiary tools or Upyantras especially in Shalya Chikitsa. These Upyantras can be used in Arsha, Charmakeela, Bhagandara and Kadara etc. These *Yantra* remove foreign bodies, helps to visualize diseases, help to grasp fine tissues, break out extra unwanted mass and help in bandaging thus play important role in Shalya Chikitsa. Sushruta mentioned 25, Vagbhatta mentioned 19 and Ashtang sangrah counted 21 Upyantras. Antarvalkal, Rajju, Vastra, Patta, Charma, Danta and Baal, etc. are some Upyantras which can be used for various parasurgical procedures.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to Himalayan Journal of Health Sciences who gave me the opportunity to publish the article. **Financial Disclosure statement:** The author received no specific funding for this work.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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