



Udakvaha strotas mulsthan nischiti evam klom avayav tulnatmak abhyas

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Abstract:

Talu –its divided in to two parts hard palate and soft palate. Hard palate is made up of palatine process of maxilla & horizontal plate of the palatine bones. Anterolateral to the hard palate gums and alveolar arch is located posteriorly continued with soft palate which is thin and smooth. Soft palate is divided into two parts oral and nasal parts. Its made up of mucous membrane which contains following structures, mucous membrane, aponeurosis, muscular tissue, vessels, nerves, lymph

glands & mucous glands. It shows two palatal arches palatoglossal arch & palate pharyngeal arch. Facial artery & ascending pharyngeal artery supplies blood to the soft palate. The muscles located in the soft palate are *levator veli palatine*, *tensor veli palatani*, *musculus uvulae*, *palatoglossus* and *palatopharyngeus*.

Klom - anatomical structures which is related to the symptoms, thirst (*pipasa*) and death (*sadhyo maranam*), may be considered as pancreas. It has head neck body and tail. Functionally it consists of two

part, exocrine and endocrine. A, B, D, PP & D1 cells are located in it.

All symptoms of diabetes are due to insulin action failure which makes storage of sugar as glycogen. It enables tissue to burn sugar. It prevents formation of sugar from protein. However according to all above points its fundamental that insulin deficiency causes inability to store sugar.

Keywords: *moolsthana, Talu, , Pipasa, klom, srotas, udakvaha srotas*

Introduction:

Along with the different principles of Ayurveda *strotovichar* and *strotomulvichar* is described in *ayurveda* with almost important *Charaka* fixed the *moolsthana*^[1] according to the sign & symptoms caused due to vitiation of the dosha and *sushruta* fixed considering trauma to the *moolsthana* as the approach in surgical^[2]. Vitiation *dosha* while travelling with in the body they creates the disease at the site known as “*khavaigunya*”. Again stated the *khavaigunya* means the deformities in the *srotas*. Acharya *charaka* describes in *vimanasthana* the *moolsthan* as the *tal* and *klom* same *moolsthan* are stated by *sushruta* also.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To study the *moolsthana* of the *udakvaha srotas*.
- 2) To fix the *moolsthana*
- 3) Comparative study of *tal* and *klome*.

Literature review Ayurveda:

Each and every body part cannot be produced *neither* can be destroyed without the activity of the *srotas*. *Charaka* describes 13 *srotasa* & *sushruta* describe 11 *srotasa*. Following parameters are applied by the *acharya* while fixing the *moolsthana* of the *srotasa*^[3],

- 1) According to the sequence of the production of the *dhatu* e.g. *charaka* fixes *meda* as the *moolsthana* of the *Asthivaha srotas* and *asthi* is consider as the *moolsthana* of *Majjavaha srotas*.
- 2) Location of collection – As the *parana* is located in the *Hridaya* the *moolsthana* of the *pranvaha srotas* is fixed as *Hridaya*. As well as the blood is collected in the *yakruta* and *pliha* so these two are considered in the *moolsthana* of *raktavaha srotas*.
- 3) *Agastisthanain* – *Anna* comes in the *mahastrotasa* so it is

- considered as the *moolsthan* of the *annavahastrotas*.
- 4) *Prabhav sthan*/ production organ –*yakrut* and *pliha* are considered as *moolsthana* of *raktavaha strotas* as *rakta* is produce at the site of *yakrut* and *pliha*
 - 5) *Vyadhikaran samarthya* (ability to cause diseases –root cause of the diseases is *moolsthan dusti*.
 - 6) *Sanchay sthan* /accumulation – *bhavpadartha of strotasa* are accumulated in the *moolsthana of the strotasa*.
 - 7) *Abhivyaktya sthan*/manifestation –*moolsthana* of *udakvaha strotas* stated as *talv* & *kloma* due to vitiation of the *udakvaha strotas trishna* (thirst) is symptom. So here manifestation at the site of *talv* due to deformity in the *moolsthan*.
 - 8) *Sanchari sthan* /travers- *rasavahi dhamanya* is *moolsthan* of *rasavaha strotasa* and *rasa dhatu* travels along the *rasavahi dhamani*.

Anatomical structures in relation to the *moolsthan* of the *udakvaha strotas* studied as follows.

Talv –its divided in to two parts hard palate and soft palate. Hard palate is made up of palatine process of maxilla & horizontal plate of the palatine bones. *Anterolaterally* to the hard palate gums and alveolar arch is located posteriorly continued with soft palate which is thin and smooth. Soft palate is divided into two parts oral and nasal parts. It's made up of mucous membrane which contains following structures, mucous membrane, aponeurosis, muscular tissue, vessels, nerves, lymph glands & mucous glands. It shows two palatal arches palatoglossal arch & palate pharyngeal arch. Facial artery & ascending pharyngeal artery supplies blood to the soft palate. The muscles located in the soft palate are levator veli palatine, tensor *veli palatani*, *musculus uvulae*, *palatoglossus* and *plato pharyngeus*.^[4]

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protein. However according to all above points its fundamental that insulin deficiency causes inability to store sugar.

Summary and Conclusion:

Srotas siddhant is described in Ayurveda with other *siddhant* and concepts. While describing *srotas* and *srotomula stan*, *acharyas* have stated *talv* and *klom* are *mula stan* of *udakavaha srotas*. After studying maximum number of references in relation to *udakvaha srotas* and vitiation sign and symptoms we can conclude that *talv* is much *talv* and *klom* is pancreas. *Talv* is *abhivyakti sthan* and *klom* is *mula sthan* of *udakvaha srotas*.

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