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Understanding of *Shukravaha Srotodushti* with *Samanya Srotodushti Prakara*

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ABSTRACT

Vyadhi is considered to be manifested due to the imbalance of *Dosha* and *Dushya*. Imbalance of *Dosha* and *Dushya* in turn results in the abnormal function of *Srotas*. The disturbances in the level of *Srotas* can be understood by proper understanding of *Sroto Dushti Prakara* namely, *Atipravritti*, *Sanga*, *Vimarga Gamana* and *Siragranthi*. This concept applies even to *Shukravaha Sroto Vikara* also. The type of *Sroto Dushti Prakara* determines the *Lakshana* and *Samprapti* of manifesting *Vyadhi*. Many diseases pertaining to the pathway of reproductive system directly or indirectly will be leading to infertility. Charaka says *Klaibya*, *Aharshana*, *Alpayu*, *Virupa* are some of the *Lakshana* pertaining to *Shukravaha Srotodushti*. An attempt is being made in this regard in the current article.

KEYWORDS

Shukravaha Srotodushti, *Samanya Srotodushti Prakara*



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INTRODUCTION

Shukra is one among the 7 dathus mentioned in Ayurveda¹, which performs the function of *Garba Utpadana*². *Shukra* is derived from *Soma* and hence it have *Saumya Guna*³. The *Jala Mahaboothais* predominant is found in *Shukra*⁴. *Vrushana* and *Sepha* are considered as the *Moola* of *Shukravaha Srotas*⁵. *Srotas* are essentially channels of circulation, which carries *Dathus* that undergoing transformation. The *Dusti* of *Stotas* occur mainly in 4 ways, that is *Atipravritti*, *Sanga*, *Vimarga Gamana* and *Siragranthi*⁶. Considering the *Kriyakala* the *Srotodushti Prakara* occur just before the *Vyaktha Avastha* of a *Vyadhi*. The manifestation of symptoms occur in *Vyaktha Avastha*. The better understanding of various *Srotodushti Prakara* in *Shukra Vaha Srotodusti Vikara* will help the physician to administer appropriate treatment.

Causes of *shukravaha srotodusti*⁷

Table 1 *Shukravaha Srotodusti Karana*

SI No:	<i>Karana</i>
1.	<i>Akala Yoni Gamanath</i> (Sexual intercourse in improper time)
2.	<i>Nigrahath</i> (Suppression of Ejaculatory reflex)
3.	<i>Athimaidhunath</i> (Excessive sexual inter course)
4.	<i>Shastra</i> (As a complication of <i>Shastra Karma</i>)
5.	<i>Kshara</i> (As a complication of <i>Kshara Karma</i>)
6.	<i>Agni Karma</i> (As a complication of <i>Agni Karma</i>)

Akala Yoni Gamanath implies indulging in sexual act without having proper sexual stimulation. *Shukra Vegadharana* causes complications such as pain in *Medra*, *Vrushna*, *Sarvanga*, obstruction in ejaculatory passage⁸. Excessive sexual intercourse ends up in *Bhrama*, *Klama*, *Kshaya* of *Indriya* and *Dathu* or even death⁹. Improper administration of *Shastra*, *Kshara* and *Agni Karma* espically near to *Shukravaha Srotomula* will cause *Shukravaha Srotodusti Vikaras*¹⁰.

Symptoms occurred due to *Shukra Vaha Sroto Dusti*¹¹

Table 2 *Shukravaha Srotodusti Lakshana*

SI No:	<i>Shukravaha Lakshana</i>	<i>Srotodusti</i>
1.	<i>Klibya</i> (Male infertility)	
2.	<i>Aharshanam</i> (Erectile Dysfunction or orgasmic dysfunction)	
3.	<i>Alpa Ayu Praja</i> (Progeny with Reduced life span)	
4.	<i>Viroopa Praja</i> (Foetus with congenital abnormality)	
5.	<i>Garbha Pathana</i> (Abortion)	

Samprapti (General pathogenesis of *Shukravaha Srotas*)

Due to indulging in *Shukravaha Srotodusti Karana* the *Dosha Prakopa* happens. The *Prakupita Dosha* get contained in *Shukravaha Sira*. It may produce *Atipravritti*, *Sanga*, *Vimarga Gamana* or *Siragranthi* and ends up in *Shukra Vaha Srotodusti Vikara*.

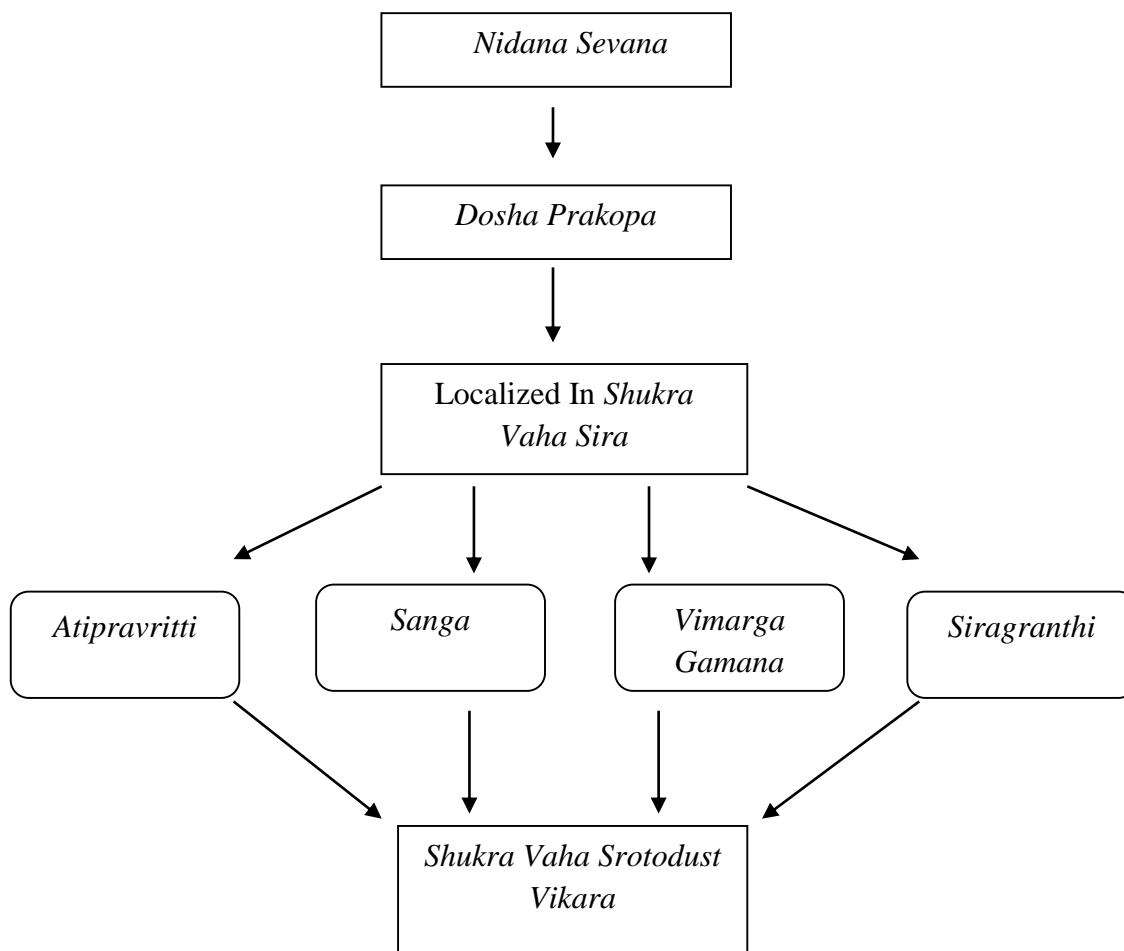


Fig 1 *Samanya Samprapti* (General pathogenesis) of *Shukravaha Srotas*

DISCUSSION

Atipravritti:

The term *Athipravrithi* implies the excessive production, secretion or flow. Increased secretion of *Shukra* can be considered as *Atipravrathi* in case of *Shukravaha Srotas*. Considering *Shukra Meha* as an example, there will be secretion of *Shukra* along with urine¹². *Atipravarti* of *Shukra* in *Shukra Meha* will cause *Balakshaya*. In this condition normal the line of treatment for *Kaphaja Prameha* is

contraindicated. So the *Shamana* line of management are to be followed¹³. The drugs like *Yava* which possess the qualities of *Shita Veerya* and *Mutra Prabandhaka* are to be utilized. Which clearly indicates that in *Atipravruthi* condition the prime line of treatment adopted should be the *Sthambaka*¹⁴. Due to retrograde ejaculation, the bladder neck muscle doesn't tighten properly. As a result, sperm may enter to bladder and will be ejaculated through the penis. The complications of which includes, inability to get a woman pregnant



(male infertility) and less pleasurable orgasm due to worries about absent ejaculate. *Yava* possess the muscular contracture property, which helps in avoiding sperm entering the urinary bladder¹⁵.

Sanga:

The word *Sanga* means obstruction. *Shukravaha Srotas*, *Sanga* can be well thought-out as obstruction of *Shukravahini Srotas*. *Sanga* always results in *Alpa* or *Apravruthi*¹⁶. *Picchila Shukra Dusti* occur due to *Kapha* predominance, it's been told that the *Sleshma* will obstruct the *Shukravaha Srotas* due to excessive sliminess of *Shukra*¹⁷. Semen hyper viscosity -Hypo function of the prostate or seminal vesicles causes abnormal viscosity of seminal fluid. Infection and high levels of seminal leukocytes may also result in the development of semen hyper viscosity. Hyper viscosity can impair normal sperm movement can lead to decreased sperm count¹⁸.

In *Shukra Ashmari*, due to any insult or due to excessive sexual intercourse *Vata Prakopa* occur. *Prakupita Vata* does *Vimargagamana* and dries up the *Shukra*. This results in formation of *Shukra Ashmari*¹⁹. The produced *Ashmari* does obstruction in urinary orifice. So even though *Shukra* starts from *Swasthana*, can't

ejaculate out. In case of *Ashmari* mainly three line of treatment modalities could be adopted ie *apakarshana* (surgical removal of *ashmari*), *Prakruti Vighata* (by adopting *Shamana* line of treatment) and *Nidana Parivarjana* (avoiding the causative factors)²⁰. So in case of *Sukrashmari* above said treatment principle can be adopted for removing the *Sanga* that occurred in *Sukravaha Srotas*. Seminal vesicle calculi is the outcome of decreased proteases in semen. Which ends up in painful ejaculation or difficulty in ejaculation²¹.

Vimarga Gamana :

Vimarga Gamana means, movement other than natural path or channel. In conditions such as *Parisravi Bhagandara* and *Unmargi Bhaganara* due to the formed fistula between seminal tract and anal canal the semen will pass through the anal canal²². In general line of treatment of *Bhagandhara Shastra*, *Kshara* and *Agni karmas* are mentioned to heal the tracts to avoid *Vimargagama*²³. The disease *Mutra Shukra* occur due to indulging in sexual intercourse by suppressing the urge for micturation. This results in semen mixed with urine and comes out either with, before or after micturation²⁴. In conditions such as *Mutra Shukra*, *Snigdha Usna Prayoga* along with *Uttara Basthi* is the line of treatment to be followed. It helps in



controlling the *Prakupita Dosha* and to avoid *Vimargagama*²⁵. Retrograde ejaculation – condition which can affect the bladder neck muscle caused by Benign Prostate Hyperplasia. Recto-vesicular fistula- pneumaturia should be considered highly suggestive of fistulation between urinary tract and a newly formed low rectal anastomosis²⁶. In case of *Anyadathupasamsrista Shukra Dusti*, especially in case of *Kshayaja* type of *Sosha*. The excessive loss of *Shukra* will end up in *Raktha* coming out through *Shukravaha Srotas*. It can also be considered as *Vimarga Gamana*.

Siragranthi:

Granthi can occur in any part of the body by *Dosha Prakopa* and localization in *Mamsa Dathu*²⁷. While considering the *Shukravaha Srotas* the *Granthi* or *Arbuda* which is related to *Mula Sthan* that is *Vrushna* or *Sepha* can be considered. In the line of treatment it has been mentioned that, *Sodhanato* be adopted which is to be followed by *Sastra* and *Agnikarma* for proper functioning of *Srotas*²⁸. Neoplasm involving seminal vesicle and vas deferens arises as secondary from carcinoma from prostate, bladder, or rectum. In such condition patients often present symptoms such as hematuria, hematospermia, infertility, urinary tract infections etc. The

neoplasm of above mentioned areas will result in male infertility.

CONCLUSION

Various *Srotodusti Prakara* in *Shukravaha Srotas* can be understood on the basis of symptoms manifested in different *Srotodusti Vikaras*. The *Srotodusti Prakara* also determines the treatment protocol to be followed. Thus keen observation on *Srotodusti Lakshana* should be done before advocating the treatment. All the *Lakshana* mentioned in *Shukravaha Srotodusti* cannot be categorised under *Srotodusti Prakara*. Some diseases will afflict spouse and some other diseases will afflict progeny. These concepts can be understood in the context of *Aupasargika Vyadhi* and *Adibala Pravritta Vikara*. Along with *Srotodusti Prakara* other aspects like *Rogamarga*, *Doshagathi* etc should be considered for the better understanding of the condition and for proper advocating the treatment modalities.



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