

A CONCEPT OF BASTI AS A MOOLASTHANA OF MOOTRAVAHASROTAS

Ayurveda

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KEYWORDS

INTRODUCTION:

Mootravaha srotas-

मूत्रवहेद्वे, तयोर्मूलबस्तिर्मद्वच, तत्रविद्धस्यानद्धबस्तितामूत्रनिरोधःस्तब्धमेद्रताच;
॥¹

Basti and medhra are the moolasthan of mootravaha srotas and various symptoms may be produced by the effect of the injury to srotas.

Importance of shareera:

शरीरिचैवशास्त्रेचदृष्टार्थःस्याद्विशारदः। दृष्टश्रुताभ्यांसन्देहमवापोह्याचरेत्क्रियाः।
नशक्यश्चक्षुषाद्रष्टुं देहे सूक्ष्मतमो विभुः। दृश्यते ज्ञानचक्षुर्भिस्तपश्चक्षुर्भिरिव च।
तस्मान्निःसंशयज्ञानं हर्षाशित्यस्य वाञ्छता। शोधयित्वा मृतसम्यग्दृष्टव्योऽङ्गविनि-
श्चयः।
प्रत्यक्षतो हि यद्दृष्टं शास्त्रे दृष्टं च यद्वेत्। समासतस्तदुभयं भूयो ज्ञानविवर्धनम्²

Acharyas mentioned the knowledge of shareera is best understood with the thorough, knowledge of perception of all the senses and essentially on the jnana chakshu one can logically respond the doubts. In the different contexts of samhita the anatomical structures are best understood on the source of functional and also be on the clinical significance. They had a clear vision of the locations, relations as well as their dimensions. As we look into Srotashareera Acharyas mentioned द्वे as two structures for the moola sthana for each srotas. But we need to interpret the fact whether these two structures are told on the basis of simple anatomical structures or may also considered on the element of physiology. So here an attempt is made to understand the significance the moolasthan as द्वे.

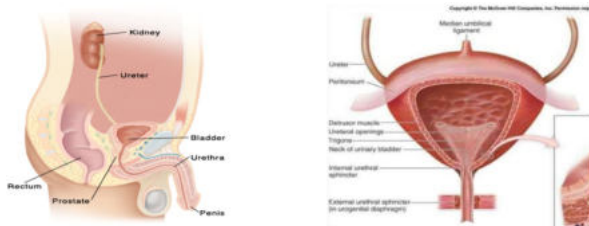
स्वरूप एवं स्थान (Loction)-

नाभिपृष्ठकटीमुष्कगुदवङ्गणशेषसाम् ।³

Basti is located in between nabhi, prusta, kati and akosha, guda, vamkshna and sheapha.

एकद्वारस्तनुत्वकोमध्ये बस्तिरधोमुखः।⁴

The basti is having eka dvara (one opening) and faces inferiorly, and the skin on the surface is considered to be very thin.

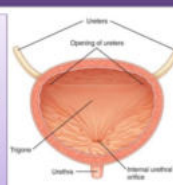


बस्तिर्बस्तिशिरश्चैव पौरुषवृषणौ गुदः। एकसम्बन्धिनो ह्येते गुदास्थिविवराश्चिताः।⁵
Basti, basti shira, paurusha granthi, vrushana and guda these all structures are located in gudasthivivara. And these will relate to each other.

अलाब्बाइवरूपेण सिरास्नायुपरिग्रहः। मूत्राशयो मलाधारः प्राणायतनमुत्तमम्।⁶
It resembles the shape of Alabu and it is made-up of several snayu and sira. Another term for basti is mootrashaya so it is the cavity where malarooopi mootra will be stored hence it is also termed as malaadhar.

Interior of the bladder

- Mucosa of the bladder shows irregular folds except in a small triangular area over the base.
- This area is k/a trigone of the bladder. Here, the mucosa is smooth.
- Internal urethral orifice opens in the apex of this trigone.



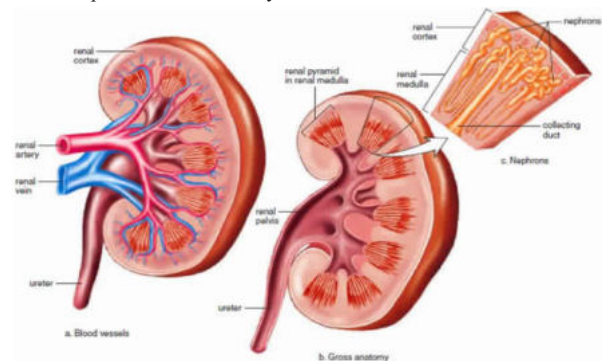
Ligaments and folds of peritoneum observed in the interior of bladder.

Alabu fruit

Concept of Formation of Urine –

सूक्ष्मत्वात् रोपलभ्यन्ते मुखान्यासांसहस्रशः।
नाडीभिरुपनीतस्य मूत्रस्यामाशयान्तरात्।
जाग्रतः स्वपतश्चैव सनिःस्यन्ते नृपयति। आमुखात्सलिलेन्यस्तः पार्श्वेभ्यः पूर्यते नवः।
घटोपथा तथा विद्धि बस्तिर्मूत्रेण पूर्यते ॥
पकाशयगतास्तत्र नाड्यो मूत्रवहास्तुयाः। तर्पयन्ति सदा मूत्रं सरितः सागरं यथा ।⁷

In Sushruta nidanasthan we have the information about the mechanism of urine formation, collection and excretion, which we may certainly observe in the structures of Glomerular filtration processor and also microscopic structure of kidney.



Embryological review - In the contemporary science the development of kidneys are very similar to Ayurvedic explanations where filtration, formation of urine and other structures are developed under following stages.

Intermediate Mesoderm - After the folding of the embryonic disc, the intermediate mesoderm forms a bulging on the posterior abdominal wall, called the Nephrogenic Cord/ Urogenital Ridge. It extends from the cervical region to the sacral region of the embryo.

Stages of Kidney Development - The Human Kidney develops in 3 successive stages (rostral to caudal).

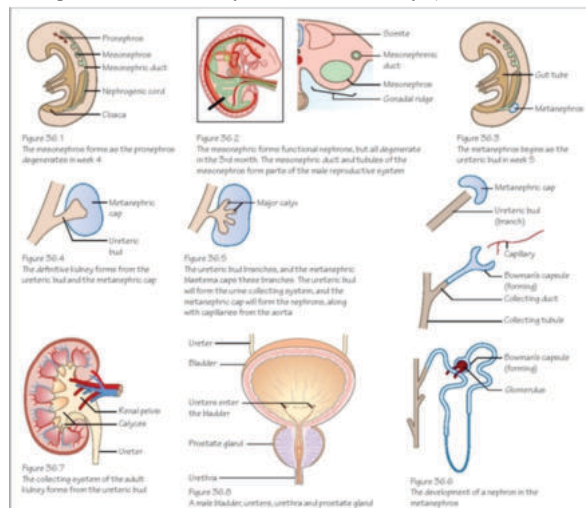
PRONEPHROS, MESONEPHROS, METANEPHROS. They are aligned adjacent to the Wolfian / Nephric Duct.

The **PRONEPHROS** develops from the cranial most part of urogenital ridge. It is transitory and regresses completely by 5 weeks of gestation and forms the kidneys in larval stage of amphibians and fish. It is non functional in Humans

The first set - Rudimentary and non functional (They are represented by a few cell clusters and tubular structures in the neck region)

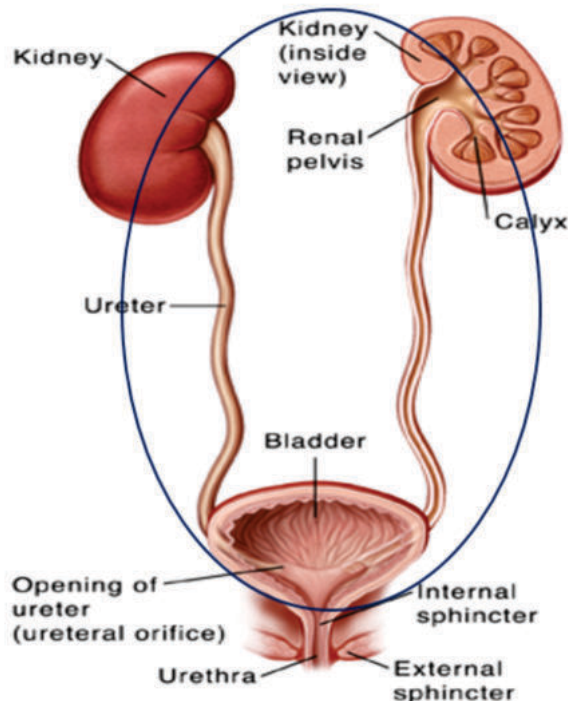
Second set –MESONEPHROI are well developed and functions briefly during the early foetal period (The pronephric ducts run caudally and open into the Cloaca)

Third set – METANEPHROI forms the permanent kidney (The pronephroi soon degenerate; however, most parts of the pronephric ducts persist and are used by the next set of kidneys.)



So the structures of renal system are formed by this process and formation of urine is facilitated by group of structures which are now distinguishable with the help of many various types of microscopes. But in our context they have accepted the whole process of urine formation and the shape of basti looks like as alabu. So the moolasthanana of mootravaha srotas is not merely a urinary bladder but inclusive of Nephrons, renal tubules, loop of Henle, pyramid and the structures required for the essential function of the kidney.

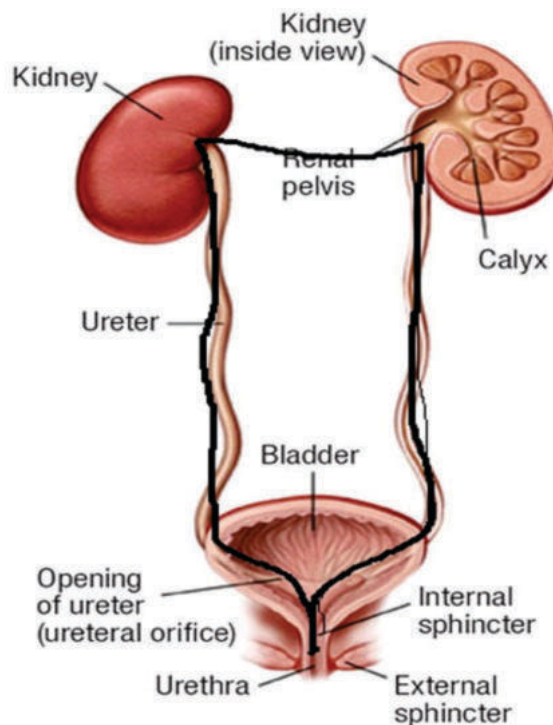
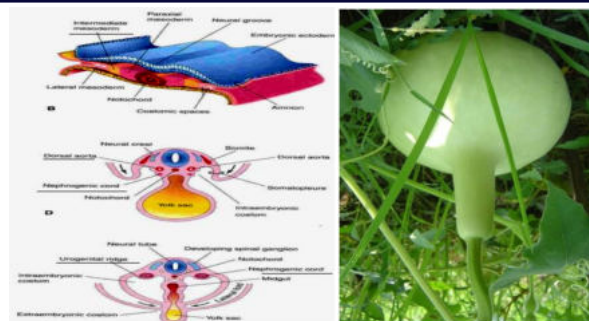
If we consider the following diagram as basti is of more comprehensive understanding compared to solitary urinary bladder.



CONCLUSION:

Majority of the recent text books are merely confined to a urinary bladder but we explore such references we can have more elaborative as well as conclusive ideas about the anatomical structures.

So moolasthanana of mootravaha srotas may not restrict to the bladder but it may extend up to the renal calyx and collecting tubules.



Moolasthanana of Basti may be considered as “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” as one part is essential for the formation of urine and another is for storage and excretion.

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