



Review Article

LITERARY STUDY OF MUTRASANGRAHANIYA MAHAKASHAYA WITH RESPECT TO MUTRASANGRAHANIYA KARMA

Vinay Chavan^{1*}, Amol Patil², Dnyaneshwar Chavan³, Vipul Gurav⁴, Shende K.L.⁵

^{1*} Associate Professor, Dept. of Panchakarma, LRP Ayurved Medical College, Urun, Islampur, Dist-Sangali, M.S. India.

² Assistant Professor, Dept. of Dravyaguna, Late Kedari Redekar Ayurved College, Gadhinglaj, M.S. India.

³ Associate Professor, Dept. of Shalyatantra Dr.G.D.Pol foundation YMT Ayurved College, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai, M.S., India.

⁴ Associate Professor, Dept. of Agadtantra Y.C. Ayurved College, Pune, M.S. India.

⁵ Assistant Professor, Dept. of Kayachikitsa, D.Y. Patil Ayurved College, Pune, M.S., India.

KEYWORDS:

Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya, Jambu, Amra, Plaksa, Udumbara, Ashvattha, Bhallataka, Vata, Asmantaka, Kapitana, Somvalka, Mutrasangrahaniya Karma.

ABSTRACT

The tremendous craze for junk food, fast food, canned food, untimely food intake wrong sleeping habits, causes physical as well as mental hazards like *Sheetmeha, Hastimeha*, hypertension along with that Insomnia, Anxiety etc. have become a very common problem.

The herbal option for treatment of *Sheetameha, Hastimeha* etc. *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* from Ayurvedic text can be used as readymade guide. In this work *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* from Charak Samhita is studied. *Prameha* is considered as one of the emerging disease in today's era. The cardinal symptom of *Prameha* in Ayurveda is *Atipravrutti* of *Mutra* which resemble to the "Diabetes".

Numerous Experiments and Research projects are performed everyday to tackle this disease. So it is very much essential to learn & understand the drugs which are crucial & can act as to key drugs in such diseases. So it is very much required to study *Mutrasangrahaniya Karma*. The *Dravyas* used for *Mutrasangrahaniya Karma* are mainly *Kashaya rasatmaka* which control the *Atipravrutti* of *Mutra* by absorbing *Jaliyansh*.

Mutrasangrahaniya Karma can be defined as the activity that reduced the amount of *Mutra* thus restoring the normally of *Ambu, Jambu, Amra, Plaksa, Udumbara, Ashvattha, Bhallataka, Vata, Asmantaka, Kapitana, Somvalka* are ten herbs of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* and their *Karmukatva* as mentioned mainly in Charaka Samhita and if necessary, other ancient texts. These ten *Dravyas* mainly have *Kashaya rasa, Sheeta virya, Ruksha guna* and are *Kapha pitta shamaka*. They help in rectifying *Atipravrutti* of *Mutra* by directly and indirectly.

*Address for correspondence

Dr. Shende Krushnadev Laxman

Asst. Proff., Dept. of
Kayachikitsa, D.Y. Patil Ayurved
College, Pune, M.S., India
Email: dr.shende4126@gmail.com
Mobile: 9822588920

INTRODUCTION

Today science & technology is progressing by leaps & bounds with many new developments taking stage & reaching humans with the speed of light. We being the habitants of this every growing & increasing technology, World have been a part & parcel of the advantages and the disadvantages that comes along with the gifts of newer inventions. It is clearly noticed that the human beings themselves are responsible for their health hazards.

The tremendous craze for junk food, fast food, canned food, untimely food intake wrong sleeping habits, cause physical as well as mental hazards like *sheetmeha, hastimeha*, hypertension along with that Insomnia, Anxiety etc. have become a very common problem.

The herbal option for treatment of *Sheetameha, Hastimeha* etc. *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* from Ayurvedic text can be used as readymade guide. In this work *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* from Charak Samhita is studied.

Charak Samhita is the best among all Samhitas from Chikitsa point of view. In this Samhita several plants have been described & classified under different heads & therapeutic utility of this plants have also been described.

Acharya charak has classified medicinal plants as per their pharmacotherapeutic. He has grouped drugs as per their important karmas, like *Purish sangrahaniya* & *Mutrasangrahaniya* etc. this disease karma wise

classification seems to be very appropriate for use in day to day practice.

Mahakashaya

In *Shadavirechanashatashiritiya adhyaya* (ch. Sy.4) Charak classified the existing plants in to pharmacological categories & given 50 classes which are known as *Dashamani* or *Mahakashaya*.

In the context of *Dashamani*, Acharya Charaka has quoted that, it is only a guideline for *Vaidyas* but they have full freedom to add any new drugs or remove the unavailable drugs from this *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya*

Jambu, Amra, Plaksa, Vata, Kapitana, Udumbara, Asvattha, Bhallataka, Asmantaka, Somvalka are then dravyas of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya*.

These ten *Dravyas* of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* can help in *Mutrasangrahaniya Karma* either directly or indirectly.

Mutrasangrahaniya Karma

Mutra is one of the *Anna mala* in physiological conditions. It performs the *Dharan karma* of sharer with the help of *Kleda vahana* to maintain normal level of *Kleda* in the body, it is essential to retain (*Sangrahana*) the *Mutra* up to the certain limits as excess *Mutra visarjan* leads to the pathological conditions. *Mutrasangrahaniya Karma* is prevention of excessive urination or the control of amount of urine excreted.

The *Dravyas* used for *Mutrasangrahaniya Karma* are mainly *Kashaya rasatmaka* which control the *Atipravritti* of *Mutra* by absorbing *Jalinyansh*.

Need for study: *Prameha* is considered as one of the emerging disease in today's era. The cardinal symptom of *Prameha* in Ayurveda is *Atipravritti* of *Mutra* which resemble to the "Diabetes".

So it is very much essential to learn & understand the drugs which are crucial & can act as to key drugs in such diseases. So it is very much required to study *Mutrasangrahaniya Karma*.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. Literary study of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* with respect to *Mutrasangrahaniya Karma*.
2. *Gunakarmatamaka* study of ten *Dravyas* of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* and their *Karmukatva* as mentioned mainly in Charaka Samhita and if necessary, other ancient texts.
3. Complete compilation of references of these ten *Dravyas* from Charaka Samhita.

MATERIALS

Charak Samhita: Commentary- Vidyotini Hindi Commentary Vd. Kashinatha Pandey, Vd. Gorakhanath Chaturvedi, Publisher-Chaukhamba Bharati Academy 22nd edition, year 1996. Commentaries of Charak Samhita - Gangadhar tika, Chakrapani tika.

METHODOLOGY

Compilation of all references of ten *Dravyas* of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* from Charaka Samhita is classified as follows.

1. *Kalpa/kalpna*
2. Ingredient
3. *Vyadhi/Karma*

Observations have been noted and Conclusions have been drawn after proper analysis of the observations.

OBSERVATIONS

From the compilation of total references, observations regarding *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* are as follows

Table 1: Showing References of Ten Dravyas From Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya

No.	Dravya	Total references	References related to Mutrasangrahaniya Karma
1.	<i>Jambu</i>	22	-
2.	<i>Amra</i>	18	1
3.	<i>Plaksa</i>	13	-
4.	<i>Udumbara</i>	31	-
5.	<i>Ashvattha</i>	13	1
6.	<i>Bhallataka</i>	46	4
7.	<i>Vata</i>	32	-
8.	<i>Asmantaka</i>	2	1
9.	<i>Kapitana</i>	6	1
10.	<i>Somvalka</i>	29	4

- Here in relation to *Mutrasangrahaniya Karma* maximum references of *Bhallataka* are mentioned while minimum references of *Amra, Ashvattha, Asmantaka, Kapitana* are found.
- *Bhallataka* is used as main ingredient and other ingredient in most of the *Kalpanas*. Maximum references of *Bhallataka* are found in *Kustha* in the form of *Abhyantara Kalapana*

Acharya Charak has not given any *Paryaya* for *Jambu*. *Jambu Twak* is *Sheeta Viryatmak* *Jambu* is having *Vatajanana Karya* & it is contraindicated in *Ashmarijanya Mutrakruccha*. Charakacharya have explained *Rasa & Vipak* of *Pakwa & Apakwa Aamra Phala*.

"*Sahakar*" is the Synonym given to *Aamra* by Acharya Charakta. *Aamrapatra* is mentioned in *Aamlaskanda* & Charak samhita, where as *Aamra* is mentioned in *Kashayaskandha*. *Aamra* is C/I with Milk. In *Madatyaya*, recipe prepared of *Apakva aamra* is advised along with the food. Charak has explained it in *Kashay Skandha*.

Twak of *Plaksha* is beneficial in *Shotha*. No Synonym has been quoted by Charakacharya for *Plaksha*. Charakacharya has not given any *Paryaya* for *Udumbara*. *Udumbara Twak* is *Sheeta Viryatmak*. *Udumar* is used *Upama* for a type of *Arsha*. External application of *Udumbar Twak* or *Patra* is advised in *Visarpa*.

No Synonym has been quoted for *Ashvatha* by Acharya Charak. It has been mention in *Kashaya Skandha* of Charaksamhita. Decoction prepared of *Ashvatha* is beneficial in *Vranaroparna*.

Charakacharya "Shunde" of *Vata* are beneficial in *Punsavan Vidhi*. *Patra Kalka* is used for external application in *Visarpa*. As *Twak* is *Sheeta Viryatmak*, it is advised for external application in *Jwara*. Charakacharya has not given any *Paraya* for *Ashmantak*. It is *Ushna viryamak*. There is no difference of opinion between commentators regarding *Dravyas* of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* Only few *Dravyas* has cited by the commentators. *Ansmantaka* is mentioned as *Amlalota* by Acharya Chakrapani and Shivadas sen. Gangadgar rai mentioned as *Amlalotaka Somvalka* is accepted as *Kadhir* by all commentators. Only Acharya Gangadhar Rai mentioned *Kapitana* as *Gandhabhand* and *Amrataka* and other Acharya mentioned as *Gandhamunda*. *Bhallataka* is accepted as *Arushkara* by all the commentators

Table following *Dravyas* are also mentioned in other *Mahakashaya*

<i>Dravya</i>	<i>Mahakashaya</i>
<i>Jambu</i>	<i>Purish virajaniya, Chhardinigraphana</i>
<i>Amra</i>	<i>Purishsangrahaniya, Chhardinigraphana, Hrudya</i>
<i>Bhallataka</i>	<i>Kusthaghana, Dipaniya</i>

- *Dravya, Jambu* is also mentioned in *Purish virajniya, Chhardinihrahana Mahakashaya*.
- *Dravya Amra* is also mentioned in *Purishsangrahaniya Chhardinigraphana, Hrudya Mahakashaya*.
- *Dravya Bhallataka* is also mentioned in *Kusthaghana Dipeeniya Mahakashaya*.
- *Plaksa, Vata, Udumbara, Asmantaka, Kapithana, Ashvattha, Somvalka* is mentioned in *Mutra-sangrahaniya Mahakashya*.

Table 2: Showing *Rasapanchaka* and *Doshakarma* of Ten *Dravyas* of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya Patra*

<i>Dravya</i>	<i>Rasa</i>	<i>Virya</i>	<i>Vipaka</i>	<i>Guna</i>	<i>Doshakarma</i>
<i>Plaksha</i>	<i>Kashaya</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	-	-	-
<i>Vata</i>	<i>Kashaya</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	-	-	-
<i>Udumbara</i>	<i>Kashaya</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	-	-	-
<i>Ashvattha</i>	<i>Kashaya</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	-	-	-
<i>Ashamantaka</i>	<i>Amla</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	-	-	-

Twaka of *Amra, Plaksha, Vata, Kapitana, Somvalka, Udumbara, Bhallataka, Ashmantaka, Ashvattha* are *Kshaya rasatmaka*.

Phala

Plaksha, Udumbara, Vata, Ashvattha are *Kashaya, Madhur, Amla, Rasatmaka kapha pitta shamak* and *Guru gunatmaka*. *Dravyas* of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* are mainly *Kashaya rasatamaka* and except few of them all are *Sheeta viryatamaka* and *Kapha Pittashamaka*.

Bhallataka and *Asmantaka* are *Ushana Viratmaka*. Only *Bhallataka* are *Kapha Vatashamaka* and all other *Dravyas* are *Kapha Pittashamaka*.

Table 3: Showing references of Mutrasangrahaniya Dravyas observed in various Srotas sambhandhi vyadhi

<i>Dravya Name</i>	<i>Jambu</i>	<i>Amra</i>	<i>Plaksha</i>	<i>Vata</i>	<i>Kapitana</i>	<i>Udumbara</i>	<i>Ashwattha</i>	<i>Bhallataka</i>	<i>Ashmantaka</i>	<i>Somvalka (Khadira)</i>
<i>Pranvaha strotas</i>	-	-	<i>Kshatakshina</i>	<i>Urakshata</i>	-	<i>Urakshata</i>	-	<i>Shwas, Hikka</i>	-	-
<i>Udakovaha</i>	<i>Atisara, Trushna</i>	<i>Atisara, Trushna</i>	<i>Atisara, Shotha</i>	<i>Atisara, Pravahika, Trushna</i>	<i>Atisara</i>	<i>Atisara, Shothar</i>	<i>Atisara, Pravahika, Shotha</i>	<i>Shoth, Udara, Trushna</i>	-	-
<i>Anaavaha</i>	<i>Chharadi, Arsha</i>	<i>Chhardi</i>	<i>Parkartika</i>	<i>Arsha</i>	<i>Grahani,</i>	<i>Arsha, Parikartika</i>	<i>Grahani, Arsha, Pravahika</i>	<i>Grahani, Arsha, Gulmaa</i>	-	-
<i>Rasavaha</i>	<i>Jwara</i>	<i>Hrudya, Madatyaya</i>	<i>Jwara</i>	<i>Jwara</i>	<i>Jwara,</i>	<i>Jwara, Hrudya Pandu</i>	-	<i>Jwara, Hrudya, Pandu</i>	<i>Jwara</i>	-
<i>Raktavaha</i>	<i>Raktapita</i>	<i>Raktapitta</i>	<i>Raktapita, Visarpa</i>	<i>Raktapita, Visarpa</i>	-	<i>Raktapitta, Visarpa</i>	<i>Raktapitta, Visarpa.</i>	<i>Kushta, Visarpa</i>	-	<i>Rakta Pitta, Visarpa Kushtha</i>
<i>Manasvaha</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Medovaha</i>	-	<i>Premaha</i>	-	-	<i>Prameha</i>	-	<i>Prameha</i>	<i>Prameha</i>	<i>Prameha</i>	<i>Prameha</i>
<i>Asthivaha</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Majjavaha</i>	<i>Bhrama</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Shukravaha</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Kshinsukra</i>	<i>Kshinsukra</i>	-	-	-
<i>Mutravaha</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Purishvaha</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Swedavaha</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Maximum references of *Jambu* found in *Udakvaha* and *Annavaaha srotas*.
2. Maximum references of *Amra* found in *Udakvaha srotas*.
3. Maximum references of *Plaksha* found in *Udakvaha* and *Raktavaha srotas*.
4. Maximum references of *Vata* found in *Udakvaha* and *Raktavaha srotas*.
5. Maximum references of *Kapitana* found in *Udakvaha, Annavaaha, Rasavaha srotas*.
6. Maximum references of *Udumbar* found in *Udakvaha, Raktavaha, Rasavaha srotas*.
7. Maximum references of *Ashvattha* found in *Udakvaha* and *Annavaaha srotas*.
8. Maximum references of *Bhallataka* found in *Medovaha, Annavaaha, Raktavaha srotas*.
9. Maximum references of *Ashmantaka* found in *Medovaha srotas*.
10. Maximum references of *Somvalka* and *Khadir* found in *Medovaha srotas*.

The table shows that the *Dravyas* are used in most of *Udkavaha, Annavaaha, Rasavaha, Raktavaha & Medovahasrotas*.

DISCUSSION

Literary study of *Mutrasangrahaniya mahakashaya* was carried out with the help of Charaka samhita and available commentaries of Charaka samhita. Whenever necessary other Ayurvedic texts were also referred.

Complete compilation of references regarding *Mutra, Mutrasangrahaniya karma* and ten *Dravyas* of *Mutrasangrahaniya mahakashaya* has been classified under various heads.

Considering all the above references and observations probable mode of action of these ten *Dravyas* is discussed. Maximum references of drugs mentioned in the *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* are observed in the *Prameha, Atisara, Raktapitta & in Arsha Vyadhi*. While studying probable action of *Dravyas* of *Mutrasangrahaniya mahakashaya* we have considered all other *Mahakashaya* in which these *Dravyas* are mentioned

The *Dravyas* mentioned in the *Mutra Sangrahaniya Mahakashaya* have their different and specific functions in different diseases. All the *Dhatus* have *Ashrayashri Bhava* with *Kapha dosha* except *Rakta* and *Asthi*.

Kapha dosha has predominance of *Aap* and *Prithvi Mahabhuta*. Also we can say that along with *Kapha dosha* all the other *Dhatus* have predominance of these two (*Prithvi & Aap*) with some difference.

The drugs of *Mutra Sangrahaniya Mahakashaya* are advised or prescribed in the various diseases like *Atisara, Grahani, Arsha, Raktapitta, Prameha* etc. Which have *Atipravrutti* of *Jaliyaansha*.

Especially to *Mutra Sangrahaniya karma* in all the diseases *Udaka* or *Ambu* is vitiated therefore it shows *Ati pravrutti*. *Rasa, Rakta, Shukra* these *Dhatu* are *Aap pradhan*.

In *Trimarmiya siddhi adhyaya* of Charak Samhita it is explained that - *Ambuvaha srotas* pervading entire body depends upon the *Basti*. Which controls the *Visarjan* of *Mutra* and maintains the normal *Ambu* level in the *Sharir*. This function of maintaining normal levels of *Ambu* is by controlling *Mutravisarjan*, so its called *Mutrasangrahana*.

This *Sangrahan karma* related with *Ati pravrutti* of *Mutra, Purish, Sweda* etc. In the disease mentioned above the excess of *Mutra* or *Jaliyansh* moves out of the body, so *Mutrasangrahaniya dravyas* are useful to absorb the *Atipravrutti* of *Mutra*.

Mutrasangrahaniya dravyas are mainly *Kashaya Rasatmak* which absorb excessive *Udaka* or *Ambu* from the body as they are *Pruthvi & Vayu pradhan*.

So to control this *Atipravrutti (Bahirgama)* of the *Jaliyansh* the drugs from *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* are advised.

- *Jambu Kashaya rasa* and *Ruksha guna* causes *Shaoshana* of *Kleda* due to which *Mutrasangrahaniya karma* takes place and the symptoms of *Bahumutrata* reduces.

Jambu is used in *Niramavastha* of *Pravahika* as a *Purishasthambhaka*.

Due to its *Kashaya rasa* and *Sheet virya*

- *Amra* being *Kapha-Pitta Shamaka, Mutrasangrahaniya karma* takes place due to *Kashaya rasa, Sheet virya* and *Ruksha guna*. Due to *Kapha pitta shamaka* property it acts as *Raktarodhaka* *Amra* is *Laghu, Ruksha kashaya rasatmaka* and *Sheet virya* hence acts as *Sthambhaka, Mutrasangrahaniya, Purishsangrahaniya*. *Amra beeja* is *Kashaya rasatmaka* hence acts as *Mutrasangrahaniya*
- *Plaksha* being *Kapha pitta shamaka*. Due to *Kashaya rasa, Sheet virya* and *Ruksha guna*, it acts as *Sthambhaka* and due to its *Mutrasangrahaniya karma* it is used in *Prameha*. It acts as *Sthambhaka* in *Atisara* and *Pravahika Raktasthambhaka* in *Raktapitta*.
- *Vata* being *Ruksha guna, Kashaya rasa* and *Sheet virya*, it act as *Kapha pitta shamaka*. Due to *Sthambhaka karma* it is used in *Atisara, Pravahika* Due to *Raktasthambhaka karya* it is used in *Raktapitta*. It is also used in *Shukra sthambhaka* In *Prameha* its *Mutrasangrahaniya karya* takes place.
- *Udumbara* is *Ruksha, Kashaya, Katu vipaka* and *Sheet virya* that's why it is *Sthambhaka*. Due to *Mutrasangrahaniya karma, Twaka* of *Udumbara* is used in *Prameha*. It is used as *Raktasthambhaka* in *Raktapradara*
- *Ashwattha* is *Ruksha guna, Kashaya rasa, Sheet virya* so it acts as *Sthambhaka* and *Kapha pitta shamaka* Due to *Sthambhaka* it is used in *Atisara* and *Pravahika* In *Prameha* it is used in *Mutrasangrahaniya karma*. This above mentioned drugs having *Kashaya Rasa, Ruksha Guna* absorb moisture.

- *Bhallataka* does *Shoshana* of *Sharirgata kleda* due to its *Kashaya rasa*, *Katu vipaka* and *Ushna guna* due to which *Mutrasangrahaniya karma* takes place and quantity of urine reduces. It causes *Mutrasangrahaniya karma* in *Kaphaja prameha*. In the beginning *Shopha* of *Vrikka* quantity of urine increases but later on quantity reduces due to *Ushan guna*. It alleviates accumulation of *Doshas* in *Pakwashaya* and *Guda*. It expels *Samdosha* and accumulates *Dosha* by *Pachana* and *Bhedana* from *Adhomarga*.
- *Ashamantaka* having *Ruksha guna*, *Kashaya rasa* *Ushna virya* hence used in *Atisara*. *Pravahika*, for its *Sthambhaka* action. Due to *Kashaya rasa* and *Ushna virya* it is used as *Rakta sthambhaka* so used in *Raktapitta*. It is used in *Mutrasangrahaniya strotas* for *Mutrasangrahaniya karya*. Herbs having *Ushna Virya* absorb moisture and control the amount of urine excreted.

Maximum *Dravya* of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* are *Kashaya rasatmaka* and *Sheet virya* so they help in *Mutrasangrahaniya karma*.

References of some *Dravyas* like *Jambu plaksha* *Udumbara* and *Vata* are not related to *Mutrasangrahaniya karma* but due to their *Kashaya rasa* and *Sheet virya* they may be used as *Mutrasangrahaniya* in *Prameha*. only *Bhallataka* and *Ashamantaka* are *Ushna viryatmaka* and all others are *sheet Viryatmaka*. only *Bhallataka* is *Vata kapha shamaka* and all other are *Kapha pitta shamaka* so they can help in *Mutrasangrahaniya karma*. In this way probable action all the *Dravyas* from *Mutrasangrahaniya mahakashaya* can be explained.

CONCLUSION

From above observations and discussion following conclusion can be coined out.

- The drugs of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* are advised or prescribed in the various ailments or various disease like *Atisara*, *Grahani*, *Arsha*, *Raktapitta*, *Prameha* etc which have *Atipravrutti* (*Bahirgaman*) of *Jaliyansha* from the body.
- In all diseases like *Prameha*, *Atisara*, *Rajtapitta* etc. *Udak* or *Ambu* is vitiated therefore it shows *Atipravrutti* of *Sweda* and *Mutra*.
- *Mutrasangrahana Karma* can be defined as the activity that reduced the amount of *Mutra* thus restoring the normally of *Ambu*.
- These ten *Dravyas* mainly have *Kashaya rasa*, *Sheeta virya*, *Ruksha guna* and are *Kapha pitta shamaka*. They help in rectifying *Atipravrutti* of *Mutra* by directly and indirectly.
- These ten *Dravyas* of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* have been used as main ingredient, other ingredient or *Anupana* in Various *Kalpanas* or *Upkalpanas* for *Bahya* or *Abhyantar* use as *Aushadhi* or *Aahar* in the treatment of *Prameha*, *Raktapitta*, *Atisara* etc.
- According to the references we can specify use of these ten *Dravyas* as follows,

- *Jambu* exhibits the action of *Mutra sangrahaniya* by acting on *Udakavaha srotas*, *Annavaaha srotas* and *Raktavaha srotas*.
- *Amra* exhibits the action of *Mutra sangrahaniya* by acting on *Udakavaha srotas*, *Annavaaha srotas*, *Medovaha srotas* and *Raktavaha srotas*.
- *Plaksa* and *Vata* exhibits the action of *Mutra sangrahaniya* by acting on *Pranavaha srotas*, *Udakavaha srotas*, *Annavaaha srotas* and *Raktavaha srotas*.
- *Kapitana* exhibits the action of *Mutra sangrahaniya* by acting on *Pranavaha srotas*, *Udakavaha srotas*, *Annavaaha srotas*, *Medavaha srotas* and *Raktavaha srotas*.
- *Udumbara* exhibits the action of *Mutra sangrahaniya* by acting on *Pranavaha srotas*, *Udakavaha srotas*, *Annavaaha srotas*, *Raktavaha srotas*.
- *Ashvatha* exhibits the action of *Mutra sangrahaniya* by acting on *Udakavaha srotas*, *Annavaaha srotas* and *Raktavaha srotas*.
- All the medicines mentioned above are of *Sheeta virya* also acts on *Rasavaha srotas* exhibiting the effect of *Jwarashamak (Bahya)*.
- *Somvalka* i.e. *Khadir* exhibits the action of *Mutrasangrahaniya* by *Medovaha srotas*.
- *Bhallataka* exhibits the action of *Mutrasangrahaniya* due to *Ushna virya*. *Bhallataka* acts on *Pranvaha*, *Udakvaha*, *Annavaaha srotas*.

This study can be general guideline to achieve *Mutra Sangrahan* action by through different *Srotas* having the common link of *Ambu*.

Hence we can conclude from above study that the *Dravyas* of *Mutrasangrahaniya Mahakashaya* can be useful in maintaining the normally of *Rasa*, *Rakta*, *Meda*, *Anna*, *Pranvaha srotas* by governing the *Ambu* fraction of these elements.

This study can prove to be unimportant guideline for different branches of *Astanga Ayurved* like *Kayachikitsa*, *Stiroga* and *Shalya tantra* to use these ten *Dravyas* more properly and effectively.

REFERENCES

1. Dr Brahmanand Tripathi, *Charak Samhita* of *Agnivesha*, *Chaukhamba Surbharti Prakashan*, *Varanasi*, 1st Edition, 1998.
2. Pandit Kashinath Shastri, Dr. Gorakhnath Chaturvedi, *Charak Samhita* of *Agnivesha* Part I and II revised by *Charak* and *Drudhabala* with introduction by *Vaidya Samrata Shri Satyanarayan Shastri* with elaborated *Vidyotini Hindi Commentary* *Chaukhamba Bharti Academy*, *Varanasi*, 22nd Edition 1996.
3. R K Sharma, *Bhagwan Das*, *Charak Samhita* (Text with English translation and Critical Exosition based on *Chakrapani Datta's Ayurved Dipika*) Vol I to Vol VI, *Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series*, *Varanasi*, Reprint 2002.
4. *Shri Jyotishchandra Saraswati*, *Charak Pradipika*, (*Sutrasthan*, *Nidansthan*, *Vimansthan*, *Sharirsthan*, *Indriyasthan*, *Chikitsasthan*, *Sidhhisthan*) *Motilal*

- Banarsidas Prakashan, Saidhamitha, Lahor, 1st Edition, 1946.
5. Shri Shivdas Senkrut Charak Samhita vyakhya, Charak tatvapradiipika, (Sutrasthana), Sampadaka, Acharya P.V.Sharma and Dr. Satyadev Dube, 1st edition V.S. 2047 (1990), Prakashaka, Shri Swami Lakshmiram Trust, Jaipur.
 6. Shri Yogendranath Sen, Charak Samhita Charakopaskara Samakhyaya Vyakhyana Samnvita, Part I Sutrastana, Prakashaka J.N. Sen Calcutta.
 7. Dr. Ganesh Krishna Gadre, Ashtanghridaya Sarth Vagbhatta, 8th Edition 1996.
 8. Dr K C Chunekar, Bhavprakash Nighantu of Bhavamishra, Chukhambha Bharti Academy, Varanasi, reprint 2006.
 9. Bapalal Vaidya Nighantu Adarsh Vol I, II; Chaukhambha Bharti Academy, Varanasi, 2nd Edition, 1998.
 10. Dr Indradeo Tripathi, Raj Nighantu of Pandit Narhari edited with 'Dravyagunaprakashika' Hindi commentary, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, 2nd Edition 1998.
 11. Dr Shri Bhaskar Govindji Ghanekar, Sushrut Samhita, Motilal Banarsidas Prakashan, Delhi, 5th Edition, 1975.
 12. Brahmaavadhoot Sri Sukhanandnath; Shabdārtha Chintamani, Vol III, IV Chaukhambha series, Varanasi.
 13. Bapalal Vaidya; Some Controversial Drugs in Indian Medicinal Plants.
 14. Dinesh Chandra Sharma, Vedo mein Dravyaguna Shastra, Gujrat Ayurved University, Jamnagar.
 15. Dr A P Deshpande, Dravyaguna Vigyan Vol II, Anmol Prakashan, Pune 1st Edition 2006.
 16. Dr J L N Shastry Dravya Guna Vigyan; Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 2nd Edition 2004.
 17. Dr K M Nadkarni, Materia Medica, Bombay popular Prakashan, 2nd Edition 1998.
 18. Dr P H Kulkarni, Dr B K Apte; Research Methodology for students of Ayurveda; Ayurved Research Institute, Pune; 1st edition 2000.
 19. Dr S C Dyani, Dravyaguna Siddhant, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, 1st Edition 1986.
 20. Indian Herbal Pharmacopoeia, Indian Drugs Manufactureres Association, Mumbai
 21. Indian Pharmacopoeia, Edition 1996
 22. Kaviraj Umeshchandra Gupta, Vaidyak Shabdasindhu, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi.
 23. K R Kirtikar & B D Basu, Indian Medicinal Plants, Vol III, International Book Distributors, Dehradun, 2nd Edition, 1987.
 24. Medicinal Plants of India; Indian Council of Medical Research; Edition 1987.
 25. Indian medicinal plant by C. P. Khare, Published by Spinger, 1st edition 2007.
 26. P C Sharma, M B Yelne, Database of Medicinal Plants used in Ayurveda, Vol I to Vol VI, Central Council OF Research in Ayurveda And Siddha, Dept of ISM&R Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt of India, 1st Edition 2000.
 27. P V Sharma, Dr Satyadev Dube, Charaktatvapradiipika, Shri shivdas Sen Krita Charak Samhita vyakhya, Shri Swami Laxminarayan Trust, Jaipur, 1st Eidition 1990.
 28. P V Sharma, Dravyaguna Vijnana, Vol. II, Chaukhambha Bharti Academy, Varanasi, 17th Edition 1995.
 29. P V Sharma, Dravyaguna Vijnana, Vol. V, Chaukhambha Bharti Academy, Varanasi, 17, Reprint 2002.
 30. PV Sharma, Naamrupajnanam, Satyapriya prakashan, Varanasi, 1st Edition, 2000
 31. Shri Bhagwan Das, Lalitesh Kashyap; Materia Medica of Ayurved; Concepts Publication Company, New Delhi; 1st Edition, 2000.
 32. Shri G V Phadke, Doshadhatumala vigyan, 10th edition, 1995.
 33. Shri Taranatha Tarkavachaspati, Vachaspatyam, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series, 5th Edition, 1990.
 34. Sir Monier Williams, A Sanskrit English Dictionary, Motilal Banarsidas Publishers Pvt Ltd, Delhi, 1st Edition Reprint 1995.
 35. Syar - raja Radhakantadev Bahaduren, Shabdakalpadrum, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series, Varanasi, 3rd Edition, 1987.
 36. Thakur Balwant Singh, Glossary of Vegetable Drugs in Brihatrayi; Chaukhamba Amarbharti Prakashakan, Varanasi, 2nd Edition.
 37. The Wealth of India: Raw Materials, Vol I, to VI; Publications and Information Directorate; New Delhi.
 38. Vishwanath Dwivedi, Kriyatmak Aushadi Parichay Vidnyana, Chaukhambha Bharti Academy, Varanasi, 2nd Edition
 39. Vishwanath Dwivedi, Aushadi Vigyan Shastra; Shri Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan Pvt Ltd; Nagpur; 3rd Edition 1986.
 40. Vishwanath Dwivedi, Ayurved ki Aushadiyan Va Unka Vargikaran; Institute for Ayurved Study and Research, 1st Edition 1966.
 41. Dravyaguna vijnayan, Chukhambha Oriental Varanasi 2nd edition 2005
 42. Dravyaguna vijnayan, krishanadas Academy Varansi. 1st edition 1998
 43. Ayurvediy Sharirkriya Vijnana, chaukhambha visvabharati, Varanasi 1st Edition 2010
 44. Sharirkriya Vijnana, chaukhamba Sanskrit pratisthan, 1st edition 2007.
 45. Purishvichaya, Gujarat Ayurved university, Jamnagar, 1st edition 1984.

Cite this article as:

Vinay Chavan, Amol Patil, Dnyaneshwar Chavan, Vipul Gurav, Shende K.L. Literary Study of Mutrasangrahaneya Mahakashaya with Respect to Mutrasangrahaneya Karma. AYUSHDHARA, 2015;2(6):433-439.

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared