



International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 15, Issue, 02, pp.23891-23897, February, 2023
DOI: https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.44841.02.2023

RESEARCH ARTICLE

PRANAVAHA SROTO VIKARA - AYURVEDIC DISCERNMENT W.S.R. TO RESPIRATORY DISORDERS *Dr. Prasad, PVNR and Dr. Lavanya Lakshmi, K. J.

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 14th November, 2022 Received in revised form 17th December, 2022 Accepted 25th January, 2023 Published online 28th February, 2023

Key words:

Srotas, Pranavaha Srotas, Sroto- Dushti, Pranavaha Sroto Dushti Vikara.

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ABSTRACT

Concept of *Srotas* constitute an important part of human anatomy. *Srotamsi* are not just the passages for flow of various substances but they are specific in their functions. They serve as medium through which both nutrients and biological waste products are transported. The cause of morbidity and their manifestation pertaining to diseases has been explained with reference to each of the Srotas. Both *Acharya* Charaka and Sushruta have given top priority to *Pranavaha Srotas*. Acharya Charaka has opined that Pranavaha Srotas are the channels through which *Pranavayu moves*. Though Brihatrayeekaras have mentioned wide range of herbs for treatment of *Pranavaha Sroto Vikara*, drugs like *Shati, Pushkaramoola*, Haritaki, Trikatu, Brihati, Kantakari, Tamalaki, Tulasi, Pippali, Amalaki, Hingu and Ela are very frequently mentioned for the treatment of different Pranavaha Sroto vikara. Rasaushadhis by virtue of their broad spectrum therapeutic activity exert instant results and thus plays a vital role in prevention of complications and early recovery from the illness and also improved quality of life.

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Citation: Dr. Prasad, PVNR and Dr. Lavanya Lakshmi, K. J. 2023. "Pranavaha sroto vikara - ayurvedic discernment W.S.R. to respiratory disorders". International Journal of Current Research, 15, (02), 23891-23897.

INTRODUCTION

Our bodies constantly transport nutrients, sensory information, and waste products and hence, require channels or paths for their movement. Ayurveda names these as channels as Srotamsi (river or stream) which exists in various forms and helps in production and conduction of body constituents from one site to another in the body. Every srotas constitutes a root, passage, and opening and this structure helps in smooth and efficient flow of content. They form network all over the body and usually obtain the characteristics of body constituents travelling through them i.e. Swadhatusama Varna. The srotas function best with the optimal balance of Vata, Pitta, and Kapha doshas. These keep the srotamsi energetic and healthy. The word Srotas is derived from the Sanskrit root-'Srugatau' (Sru+tasi = Srotas) which means exude, ooze, filter, permeate etc. It means the channels of circulation carrying dhatus (tissue elements or their constituents that are undergoing transformation) to their destination. Charaka has defined Srotas as 'Sravanaat Srotaamsi' means the structure through which Sravanam (Secretion / Exchange takes place) ¹. Chakrapani has explained that Sravanaaat means Sraavanam of Rasadi Poshya Dhatus². Acharya Sushruta & Vagbhata compared Srotas to extremely fine pores present in lotus stem through which Rasadi Poshya Dhatus circulate all over the body and provide nutrition^{3, 4}. Irrespective of the nature and the material it carry, every Srotas is assigned with primary functions of SRAAVANA (Secretion) PARINAMA (Reproduction and Recycling) UTSARJANA (Excretion of Waste Products). However, inappropriate lifestyle and food causes alteration in the functional state of Srotas leading development of various diseases & disorders. This alteration can be either Sanga (disturbances of flow due to blockages), Sira grandhi (aneurism), Ati – Pravritti (excessiveness of flow) or Vimarga gamana (travel of content flow into the wrong passages) . The synonyms of Srotas refer to various functional aspects of Srotas. On analyzing various synonyms of Srotas, it is seen that the word Srotas is used as a generic term indicating all the Macro & Micro channels and path-ways operating in the living organism⁶.

CLASSIFICATION: The *Srotases* are mainly classified into two types as *Bahirmukha* and *Antarmukha*. Difference of opinion is observed between *Acharya* Charaka⁷ & Sushruta⁸ in counting the *Antarmukha Srotases*. Charaka has mentioned another important channel, i.e. *Manovaha Srotas* that carries the impulses of thoughts and emotions ⁹. On screening the Ayurvedic literature, it can also be observed that no separate *Srotas* has been mentioned for 3 *shariraka* doshas (*Vata, Pitta & Kapha*). The probable reason could be that they pervade the entire body and move through different kinds of *srotamsi*.

MULASTHANA OF SROTAS: Sthula Srotas along with their Mula Sthana have been described for the purpose of study of pathology & clinical medicine. Chakrapani has described Mulam as "Mulamiti Prabhava Sthaanam" meaning that the Mula of Srotas is the anatomical and physiological seat of respective Srotas and also it is the main seat of pathology of that Srotas and the principal seat of manifestation of disease¹⁰.

PRANAVAHA SROTAS: Pranavaha Srotas is one of the most important systems in the body. It is the one which deals with basic constituent of life. Acharya Charaka has opined that Pranavaha Srotas are the channels through which Pranavayu flows 11. Prana has many levels of meaning from breath to the energy of consciousness itself. Prana is not only the basic life force; it is also the master form of all energy working on all the levels of mind, life and body. It plays multidimensional role by virtue of very vital substance it carries through it i.e. Prana Vayu. The functions of Pranavayu are held responsible for the process of respiration. Aacharya Chakrapani in his commentary has described Pranavaha Srotas as the channels which carry Vata named Prana in them. In other words, the organs of the body which carry Prana Vayu, its assimilation and transportation to other parts of the body and elimination of Vayurupa Mala constitute the Pranavaha Srotas 12. Hridaya is mentioned as the seat of Pranavaha Srotas by both Charaka and Sushruta 13, 14. This includes the lung and the whole respiratory organs entangled with Heart. Thus the Heart and Lung disorders manifest with Shwasa as one of the Symptoms. The mention of Rasavahini Dhamanis by Sushruta points towards the role of nutritional imbalance causing Shwasa. The mention of Mahasrotas points toward the role of Digestive imbalance and errors of metabolism causing Pranavaha Sroto Dushti with Shwasa being one of its chief complaints.

SALIENCE

Mula-sthana	Sroto dushti karana ¹⁵	Lakshana ¹⁶	Chikitsa ¹⁷	Sroto viddha lakshana ¹⁸
•Hridaya &	•Kshaya	•Ati Srushtam	The treatment	Aakroshana
Mahasrotas	•Sandharana	●Ati Baddham	of prana-vaha	 Vinamana
(Ch.Vi.5/8)	●Ruksha	•Kupitam	srotas is the	●Mohana
•Hridaya &	•Vyayamath kshudhitasya &	•Alpaalpam	same as Shwasa	●Bhramana
Rasavahini Dhamani	•Anya daruna karya	•Abheekshnam		•Vepana
(Su.Sh. 9/12)		•Sashabda		•Maranam
		•Sashula		

DISEASES AFFLICTIING PRANAVAHA SROTAS

S. No.	Ayurvedic	Modern
1.	Kasa	Inflammatory - (Lung Collapse; Bronchial Asthma; Emphysema etc.)
2.	Shwasa	Infectious - (Covid – 19, SARS, Tuberculosis, Measles, Pertusis etc.)
3.	Hikka	Interstitial - (Sarcoidosis, Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis etc.)
4.	Swarabheda	Environmental - (Asbestosis, Silicosis etc.)
5.	Rajayakshma	Obstructive - (COPD, Bronchiectasis, Cystic Fibrosis etc.)
6.	Urakshata	Respiratory insufficiency - (Atelactasis; Gas exchange etc.)
7.	Parshwa Shula	Pulmonary (Vascular) - (Pulmonary embolism, Telangiectasia etc.)
8.		Pulmonary (Pleural) - (Pleural effusion, and Pneumothorax etc.)
9.		Neoplastic - (Hematomas, Adenomas and Papillomas etc.)
10.		Congenital - (Airway malformations, bronchial atresia etc.)

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

S. No.	Modern	Ayurvedic 19
1.	Preventive	Shodhana (Vamana, Virechana, Nasya)
2.	Eliminative	Shamana (Tarpana)
3.	Suppressive	Rasayana
4.	Palliative	
5.	Reductive	
Ayurveda considers Pranavaha Sroto Vikara as Sheeta – Ruksha Vyadhi. Hence the treatment should be of Ushna – Snigdha type.		

Ayurvedic Classics have quoted number of Single drugs, Simple remedies, Compound formulations of Poly-herbal & Herbo-Mineral combination for the prevention, & Cure of disease afflicting the *Pranavaha Srotas* including critical – care management. They have been explained in different dosage forms to suit different stages of the clinical condition and also different Age groups.

Acharya Charaka has mentioned around 50 drugs in 5 categories related to *Pranavaha srotas* i.e. *Kasa hara, Shwasa hara, Hikka nigrahana, Vishaghna, Kandughna & Udarda prashamana Dasaimanis* while Susrutha²⁰ and Vagbhata²¹ has mentioned *Shwasa* and *Kasa hara dravyas* in *Ganas* like *Surasadi* and *Vidarigandhadi*. Some of the selected groups and their pharmacological activities are mentioned hereunder for better understanding:

SHWASAHARA DASAIMANI 22

S. No.	Name	Pharmacological Actions	
1.	Shati	Anti-tussive, Expectorant, Broncho-dilator, Analgesic, Antihistaminic, Anti- inflammatory, Anti-	
	(Hedychium spicatum)	spasmodic	
2.	Pushkaramula	Expectorant, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-spasmodic, Analgesic, Anti-septic	
	(Inula racemosa)		
3.	Amlavetasa (Garcinia pedanculata)	Expectorant, Cardiac tonic, Emollient	
4.	Ela (Eletteria cardamomum)	Expectorant, Anti-tussive, Detoxifier, Carminative, Anti-septic, Anti-spasmodic, Diuretic,	
		Anxiolytic	
5.	Hingu (Ferula foetida)	Anti-spasmodic, Carminative, Expectorant, Analgesic.	
6.	Agaru	Anti- tussive, Immune modulator, Analgesic, Anti- microbial, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-histaminic,	
	(Aquilaria agallocha)	Anti- oxidant, Anxiolytic, Anti - nociceptive	
7.	Surasa (Tulasi)	Bronchodilator, Expectorant, Anti-inflammatory, Blood purifier, Anxiolytic, Decongestant, Anti-	
	(Ocimum sanctum)	viral, Anti-bacterial, Anti – fungal, Immuno-modulator, Anti – tussive, Anti – allergic, Carminative	
8.	Tamalaki	Anti- tussive, Expectorant, Anxiolytic, Carminative	
	(Phyllanthus niruri)		
9.	Jivanti	Rejuvenative, Diuretic, Nutritive, Anti – microbial, Immuno-modulator, Anti-fungal, Stimulant,	
	(Leptadenia reticulata)	Restorative	
10.	Chanda (Angelica archangelica)	Bronchodilator, Carminative, Anti- inflammatory, Analgesic, Anti – tussive, Expectorant	

KASAHARA DASAIMANI 23

S. No.	Name	Pharmacological Actions
1.	Draksha (Vitis vinifera)	Expectorant, Rejuvenative, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-microbial, Anti-allergic, Digestant
2.	Abhaya (Terminalia chebula)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti – oxidant, Rejuvenative, Adaptogenic, Anti-bacterial, Anti-fungal, Anti-viral, Anti-biotic, Decongestant, Digestive, Laxative, Nutritive
3.	Amalaki (Emblica officinalis)	Anti-oxidant, Adaptogenic, Immuno-modulator, Rejuvenative, Cyto-protective, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-pyretic, Anti-bacterial
4.	Pippali (Piper longum)	Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Anti- oxidant, Anti-microbial, Anti-stress, Anti-depressant, Immuno modulator, Anti - fungal, Expectorant, Anti-tussive, Carminative
5.	Duralabha (Fagonia cretica)	Decongestant, Anti-tussive, Anti-inflammatory, Hematinic, Hepato-protective
6.	Karkata-shringi (Pistacia integerrima)	Anti-microbial, Anti – fungal, Anti – viral, Anti-parasite, Mucolytic, Bronchodilator, Expectorant, Decongestant, Immune booster
7.	Kantakari (Solanum xanthocarpum)	Anti – bacterial, Anti – oxidant, Anti-depressant, Anxiolytic, Anti-tussive, Anti-histaminic, Expectorant, Bronchodilator, Anti-inflammatory
8.	Vruschira (shveta) (Boerhaavia diffusa)	Mucolytic, Anti-inflammatory, Detoxifier, Diuretic, Rejuvenative, Anti - oxidant, Immune-
9.	Punarnava (rakta) (Boerhaavia diffusa)	stimulator, Immuno modulator, Adaptogenic, Immune- suppressive, Anti – fungal, Anti-spasmodic
10.	Tamalaki (Phyllanthus niruri)	Anti- tussive, Expectorant, Anxiolytic, Carminative

HIKKA NIGRAHANA DASAIMANI²⁴

S. No.	Name	Pharmacological Actions
1.	Shati (Hedychium spicatum)	Anti-tussive, Broncho-dilator, Anti- histaminic, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-spasmodic, Expectorant, Analgesic
2.	Pushkaramula (Inula racemosa)	Expectorant, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-spasmodic, Analgesic, Anti-septic.
3.	Badara (Zizipus jujube)	Anti- histaminic, Anti-microbial, Anti-spasmodic, Mucolytic
4.	Kantakari (Solanum xanthocarpum)	Anti – bacterial, Anti – oxidant, Anti-depressant, Anxiolytic, Anti-tussive, Anti-histaminic, Bronchodilator, Expectorant, Anti-inflammatory
5.	Bruhati (Solanum indicum)	Anti-inflammatory, Carminative, Analgesic, Expectorant
6.	Vruksharuha (Dendrophthoe falcata)	Anti- oxidant, Anti-microbial, Anti- nociceptive, Diuretic
7.	Abhaya (Terminalia chebula)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti- oxidant, Rejuvenative, Adaptogenic, Anti-bacterial, Anti-fungal, Anti-viral, Anti-biotic, Decongestant, Digestive, Laxative, Nutritive
8.	Pippali (Piper longum)	Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Anti-oxidant, Anti-stress, Anti-microbial, Anti-depressant, Immune modulator, Anti-fungal, Expectorant, Anti-tussive, Carminative
9.	Duralabha (Fagonia cretica)	Decongestant, Anti-tussive, Anti-inflammatory, Hematinic, Hepato-protective
10.	Kulirashrungi (Karkata- shringi) (Pistacia integerrima)	Anti-microbial, Anti-fungal, Anti-viral, Anti-parasitic, Mucolytic, Bronchodilator, Expectorant, Decongestant, Immune booster

KANDUGHNA DASAIMANI ²⁵

S. No.	Name	Pharmacological Actions
1.	Chandana (Santalum album)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti-microbial, Anti- oxidant, Anti-fatigue, Anti – bacterial, Anti – viral
2.	Nalada (Jatamansi) (Nardostachys jatamansi)	Anti - fungal, Anti-microbial, Anti- oxidant, Hepato-protective, Anti-depressant, Hypnosedative
3.	Kritamala (Aragvada) (Cassia fistula)	Emollient, Expectorant, Demulcent, Anti-inflammatory, Anti- pyretic, Diuretic
4.	Naktamala (Karanja) (Pongamia pinnata)	Anti- oxidant, Anti-microbial, Anti- bacterial, Anti – parasitic, Anti- pyretic
5.	Nimba (Azadirachta indica)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti - fungal, Anti - bacterial, Anti -viral, Anti- oxidant, Immuno- modulatory
6.	Kutaja (Holarrhena antidysenterica)	Anti- oxidant, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-microbial, Expectorant, anti-hemorrhagic, Anti – bacterial
7.	Sarshapa (Brassica nigra)	Anti-inflammatory, Rejuvenative, Bacteriostatic, Anti – viral, Anti- oxidant
8.	Madhuka (Yashtimadhu) (Glycyrrhiza glabra)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti-pyretic, Anti-oxidant, Immune-regulatory, Anti-microbial, Anti-viral, Anti-bacterial, Anti-fungal, Anti-histaminic, Broncho-dilator, Expectorant
9.	Daruharidra (Berberis aristata)	Anti- pyretic, Anti – bacterial, Anti-microbial, Anti- oxidant, Hepato-protective, Anti – septic
10.	Musta (Cyperus rotundus)	Anti-inflammatory, Hepato-protective, Anti- pyretic, Anti- bacterial, Anti- oxidant, Cardio-protective, Anti-genotoxic

VISHAGHNA DASAIMANI ²⁶

S. No.	Name	Pharmacological Actions	
1.	Haridra (Curcuma longa)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti- oxidant, Anti-microbial, Cardio-protective, Anti – bacterial, Anti-asthmatic	
2.	Manjishta (Rubia cordifolia)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti-microbial, Hepato-protective, Anti-septic, Anti- oxidant, Anti-allergic, Anxiolytic	
3.	Suvaha (Rasna) (Pluchea lanceolata)	Anti-inflammatory, Bronchodilator, Anti- pyretic, Analgesic, Anti- oxidative, Immune-suppressive	
4.	Ela (Sukshma) Eletteria cardamomum) Expectorant, Anti-tussive, Detoxifier, Carminative, Anti-septic, Anti-spasmodic, Diuretic, Anti-oxidant, Anti-bacterial, Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Anti-asthmatic		
5.	Palindi (Trivrut) (Operculina turpethum)	na Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Anti-oxidant, Anti- spasmodic, Bronchodilator, Anti-microbial, Hepato- protective	
6.	Chandana (Santalum album)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti-microbial, Anti- oxidant, Anti-fatigue, Anti – bacterial, Anti – viral	
7.	Kataka (Strychnos potatorum) Anti-inflammatory, Anti- oxidant, Hepato-protective, Anti- pyretic, Anti – nociceptive, Anti-mic Diuretic		
8.	Shirisha (Albizzia lebbeck)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti-asthmatic, Mast cell stabilizing, Anti-microbial, Anti-histaminic, Anti-helminthic, Anti- bacterial, Anti-microbial	
9.	Sindhuvara (Nirgundi) (Vitex negundo)	do) Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Anti-histaminic, Hepato-protective, Anti-asthmatic, Anxiolytic, Anti-biotic, Anti-oxidant, Anti-allergic	
10.	Sleshmataka (Cordia dichotoma)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti- oxidant, Immune modulator, Analgesic, Anti-fungal, Anti-bacterial, Anti-microbial, Anti- viral, Anti-helminthic, Analgesic	

UDARDA PRASHAMANA DASAIMANI ²⁷

S. No.	Name	Pharmacological Actions
1.	Tinduka (Diospyros peregrine)	Anti-microbial, Anti-viral, Anti-oxidant, Anti-helminthic
2.	Priyala (Buchanania latifolia)	Anti-allergic, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-oxidant, Anti-stress, Adaptogenic
3.	Badara (Zizipus jujuba)	Anti- histaminic, Anti-microbial, Anti-spasmodic, Mucolytic
4.	Khadira (Acacia catechu)	Anti- pyretic, Anti-inflammatory, Hepato-protective, Anti-oxidant, Anti-microbial, Anti-asthmatic
5.	Kadara (Acacia catechu)	Anti- pyretic, Anti-inflammatory, Hepato-protective, Anti-oxidant, Anti-microbial, Anti-asthmatic
6.	Saptaparna (Alstonia scholaris)	Immune-stimulant, Hepato-protective, Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Anti – bacterial, Anti-pyretic
7.	Ashvakarna (Dipterocarpus alatus)	Anti-histaminic, Rejuvenative, Stabilizer
8.	Arjuna (Terminalia arjuna)	Anti- oxidant, Cardio-protective, Stabilizer
9.	Asana (Pterocarpus marsupium)	Anti-inflammatory, Cardio tonic, Anti – bacterial, Analgesic, Anti – fungal, Hepato-protective, Anti- oxidant
10.	Arimeda (Acacia fernesiana)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti-bacterial, Anti-microbial, Cytotoxic

PHARMACOLOGICAL CATEGORIZATION ²⁸

BRONCHO – DILATORS

S.no.	DRUG	LATIN NAME
1.	Ajadweshi	Tylophora indica
2.	Atibala	Belamcanda chinensis
3.	Bharangi	Clerodendron serratum
4.	Bhutumbi	Mikania glomerata
5.	Chandrasura	Lepidium sativum
6.	Damanaka	Artemisia caerulescens
7.	Ghrita Kumari	Ginko biloba
8.	Kakachdi	Pavetta crassipes
9.	Katuki	Picrorrhiza kurroa
10.	Kushmanda	Benincasa hispida
11.	Makandi	Coleus forskohlii
12.	Nirgundi	Vitex negundo
13.	Parpataki	Gardenia latifolia
14.	Patha	Cissampelos sympodialis
15.	Rudraksha	Elaeocarpus spharicus
16.	Rujamari	Rosmarinus officinalis
17.	Saptaparna	Alstonia scholaris
18.	Sarapunkha	Tephrosia purpurea
19.	Sirisha	Albizzia lebbeck
20.	Somalata	Ephedra sinica
21.	Tulasi	Ocimum sanctum
22.	Vasa	Adhatoda vasica
23.	Vidari	Passiflora incarnata

MAST – CELL STABILIZERS

S.No.	DRUG	LATIN NAME
1.	Agaru	Aquillaria agallocha
2.	Ajadweshi	Tylophora asthmatica
3.	Apamarga	Achyranthes aspera
4.	Arka	Calotropis procera
5.	Atmagupta	Cnidium monnieri
6.	Avartaka	Cassia torosa
7.	Bharangi	Clerodendron serratum
8.	Brahmi	Bacopa monniera
9.	Chakramarda	Cassia obtusifolia
10.	Devadaru	Cedrus deodara
11.	Dushparijati	Impatiens textori
12.	Guduchi	Tinospora cordifolia
13.	Haridra	Curcuma longa
14.	Haritaki	Terminalia chebula
15.	Kantakari	Solanum xanthocarpum
16.	Katuki	Picrorrhiza kurroa
17.	Makandi	Coleus forskohlii
18.	Matulunga	Citrus unshiu
19.	Nagadamani	Crinum glaucum
20.	Nimbi	Azadirachta indica
21.	Nirgundi	Vitex negundo
22.	Palandu	Allium cepa
23.	Pudina	Mentha piperita
24.	Punnaga	Magnolia officinalis
25.	Pushkaramula	Inula racemosa
26.	Rudraksha	Elaeocarpus spharicus
27.	Sarapunkha	Tephrosia purpurea
28.	Sirisha	Albizzia lebbeck
29.	Swarnapatri	Cassia alata
30.	Tulasi	Ocimum sanctum

ANTI - ALLERGICS

S.No.	DRUG	LATIN NAME
1.	Agaru	Aquillaria agallocha
2.	Atmagupta	Cnidium monnieri
3.	Bala Hribera	Alisma orientale
4.	Ghrita Kumari	Ginko biloba
5.	Haridra	Curcuma longa
6.	Haritaki	Terminalia chebula
7.	Kakatundi	Hydrangea macrophylla
8.	Kantakari	Solanum xanthocarpum
9.	Kshavaka	Centipeda minima
10.	Matulunga	Citrus unshiu
11.	Nagadamani	Crinum glaucum
12.	Nirgundi	Vitex negundo
13.	Pindatagara	Asiasarum sieboldi
14.	Punnaga	Magnolia officinalis
15.	Pushkaramula	Inula racemosa
16.	Shaliparni	Desmodium adscendins
17.	Shinshapa	Dalbergia odorifera
18.	Sirisha	Albizzia lebbeck
19.	Somalata	Sarcostemma brevistigma
20.	Syamaparni	Camellia sinensis
21.	Vasaka	Adhatoda vasica

ANTI – INFLAMMATORY

S.No.	DRUG	LATIN NAME	
1.	Ajadweshi	Tylophora asthmatica	
2.	Arka	Calotropis procera	
3.	Haridra	Curcuma longa	
4.	Kakchdi	Pavetta crassipes	
5.	Kokilaksha	Nelsonia canescens	
6.	Kosapushpi	Ophiopogon japonicus	
7.	Kumari	Aloe vera	
8.	Lavana Valli	Asystasia gangetica	
9.	Neeli	Indigofera tinctoria	
10.	Palasha	Butea frondosa Koen	
11.	Rudraksha	Elaeocarpus spharicus	
12.	Shalmali	Bobax ceiba	
13.	Shinshipa	Dalbergia odorifera	
14.	Shivalingi	Bryonia laciniosa	
15.	Twak	Cinnamonun Zeylanicum	

ANTI - SPASMODIC

S.No.	DRUG	LATIN NAME	
1.	Ajadweshi	Tylophora asthmatica	
2.	Ajagandha	Thymus vulgaris	
3.	Atibala	Belamcanda chinensis	
4.	Atmagupta	Cnidium monnieri	
5.	Bharangi	Clerodendron serratum	
6.	Bilwa	Aegle marmelos	
7.	Brahmi	Bacopa monnieri	
8.	Kakchdi	Pavetta crassipes	
9.	Kantakapatra	Cissampelos glaberrina	
10.	Kushta	Saussurea leppa	
11.	Lavana valli	Asystasia gangetica	
12.	Makandi	Coleus forskohlii	
13.	Nagadamani	Crinum glaucum	
14.	Pindatagara	Asiasarum sieboldi	
15.	Pippali bheda	Drymis winteri	
16.	Shalmali	Bobax ceiba	

ANTI - ANAPHYLACTICS

S.No.	DRUG	LATIN NAME	
1.	Ananta	Vitex rotundifolia	
2.	Dhustura	Lycopus lucidus	
3.	Haritaki	Terminalia chebula	
4.	Jeevani	Trichopus zeylanicus	
5.	Kalamegha	Acanthopanax senticosus	
6.	Lavanga	Syzygium aromaticum	
7.	Nagadamani	Crinum glaucum	
8.	Naranga	Poncirus trifoliata	
9.	Nila Saireyaka	Xanthium strumarium	
10.	Shalmali	Bobax ceiba	

IMMUNO - MODULATORY:

S.No.	DRUG	LATI LATIN NAME
1.	Amra	Magnifera indica
2.	Ashwagandha	Withania somnifera
3.	Ashwagola	Plantago ovata
4.	Choraka	Angelica sinensis
5.	Eraka	Typhae angustifolia
6.	Katukarohini	Picrorhiza kurroa
7.	Krishna beeja	Ipomoea carnea
8.	Punarnava	Boerhaavia diffusa
9.	Sarapunkha	Tephrosia purpurea
10.	Tilaparni	Cleome viscosa
11.	Tuni	Cedrela toona

LEUKOTRINE RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS:

S.no.	DRUG	LATI LATIN NAME
1.	Ardraka	Gingiber officinale
2.	Bhutubmi	Walthenia indica
3.	Daruharidra	Berberis aristata
4.	Krishna Jiraka	Nigella sativa
5.	Kulanjana	Alpinia galanga
6.	Kumari	Aloe vera
7.	Shyonaka	Oroxylum indicum
Honey, Grapes, Blue - Berries, Raspberries, Mulberries, Oranges, Guava, Water-melons,		
Black – Tea, Green – Tea, Parsley, Broad – Beans, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Purple Cabbage.		

MISCELLANEOUS

S.No.	DRUG	LATI LATIN NAME
1.	Champaka	Magnolia obovate
2.	Dronapushpi	Proustia pyrifolia
3.	Katuki	Picrorrhiza kurroa
4.	Makandi	Coleus forskohlii
5.	Palandu	Allium cepa
6.	Shallaki	Boswellia serrata

Though Ayurvedic works have mentioned wide range of herbs for treatment of *Pranavaha Sroto Vikaras*, drugs like *Shati, Pushkaramoola, Haritaki, Trikatu, Brihati, Kantakari, Tamalaki, Tulasi, Pippali, Amalaki, Hingu* and *Ela* are very frequently mentioned due to their broad spectrum of therapeutic potentialities at different stages & phases of diseases afflicting *Pranavaha Sroto vikara*. Mother Nature not only bestows us with wide range of herbal drugs but also several minerals and metals that are blessed with healing properties. Since the ancient times, physicians have adopted the holistic age-old practice of Ayurveda and made use of precious metals, minerals and herbs to concoct effective formulations and compounds that are offering a comprehensive solution to a myriad range of diseases and anomalies. Ayurvedic works from medieval period onwards have enumerated many Herbo-mineral formulations (1238 compound formulations for *Kasa* of which 342 are *Rasaushadhis* and 962 formulations for *Shwasa* of which 283 are *Rasa yogas* & 102 are *Ghrita yogas*) in the treatment of *Pranavaha Sroto Dushti vikara* with Arsenicals given prime importance. We see number of *Kharaleeya* drugs for Sub-acute and follow-up measures, *Kupi-Pakwa Rasayana* for Sub-chronic to chronic manifestations and *Pottali yogas* for Critical – Care Management & Emergency care. Number of *Avaleha yogas* were also described for debilitating cases, nutrition related cases and also for patience on convalescence for their quick recovery.

PATHYAAPATHYA

S.No.	VYADHI	PATHYA	APATHYA
1.	Kasa ²⁹	Shali, Shashtika, Godhuma, Masha, Mudga, Kulattha, Bimbi, Varthaka,	Snigdha, Madhura Ahara, Payah, Dadhi, Pishtanna,
		Kasamarda Baalamulaka, Jivanti, Vastuka, Bijapura, Gostani, Lashuna,	Payasa
		Laja, Vyosha, Madhu, Ushnodaka, Chaga Payah, Ghrita	Maithuna, Diva Swapna, Dhuma
2.	Shwasa 30	Virechana, Svedana, Vamana, Dhumapana, Divaswapna, Shastika,	Rakta-Mokshana, Purva Vata, Annapana, Dushta
		Raktashali, Yava, Kulattha, Godhuma, Lava, Ahibhuk, Tittira, Sasha,	Ambu, Matysa, Sarshapa, Kanda, Sarshapa,
		Daksha, Shuka, Dhanva Mruga & Pakshi Mamsa, Purana Ghrita, Aja	Ruksha, Shita, Guru, Pishta, Nishpava, Masha,
		Kshira, Ghrita, Sura, Madhu, Ela, Patola, Vartaka, Lashuna, Bimbi	Pinyaka, Anupa Mamsa, Amla, Taila, Guru, Shita
		Phala, Matulunga, Draksha, Puskara, Ushnodaka, Nidigdhika	Padartha
3.	Hikka 31	Nidana parivarjana, Svedana	Nishpava, Masha, Pinyaka, Anupa Audaka Mamsa,
		Vamana, Nasya, Dhumrapana	Avi Dugdha, Dantakashta, Vasti, Matsya, Amla,
		Virechana, Nidra, Snigdha Anna, Mrudu, Lavana, Purana Shali,	Sarshapa, Tumbi-phala, Kanda, Taila Brishta,
		Shastika, Kulattha, Godhuma, Yava, Ena, Tittira, Lava, Jangala Mruga	Guru, Shita, Vishtambi Anna-Pana, Viruddha
		& Pakshi Mamsa, Ushnodaka, Patola, Lasuna, Matulunga, Madhu,	Bhojana, Sushka Ahara, Vata & Kapha Vardhaka
		Kapitta, Baalamulaka.	Padarta, Rajah, Dhuma, Vegavarodha
4.	Raja-yakshma ³²	Chaga mamsa & Kshira; Nutritional and nourishing food like Goat	Vrintaka, Karavella, Taila, Rajika, Bilva Phala,
		Soup, Eggs, Milk, Ghee, Butter etc. All fresh & seasonal fruits like	Diva nidra, Kopam, Smoking, Drinking
		Grapes, Mango, Apple, Orange & dry fruits like Badam, Kharjura,	
		Pista, Draksha, Anjeer, Albakara	
5.	Swara-bheda 33	Draksha, Pathya, Matulunga, Maricha Lashuna, Lavana, Ardraka,	
		Tambula, Sarpi	

DISCUSSION

In Ayurveda, the term Srotas is used for dynamic inner transport system of Body-Mind- Spirit organization providing platform for important biofactors like Tridosha, Triguna, Sapta-Dhatu, Ojas, Agni & Manas. Srotamsi are not just the passages for flow of various substances but they are specific in their functions. They serve as medium through which both nutrients and biological waste products are transported and thus all the Dosha, Dhatu & Mala are dependent on Srotas for their formation, transportation & destruction. The cause of morbidity and their manifestation pertaining to diseases has been explained with reference to each of the Srotas. The set of channels is apparently described as the major seat of diseases can be examined by the physician in a patient for diagnostic purposes. The concept of Srotamsi supports even the latest description in contemporary Science such as receptor theory in terms of their specificity and membrane biology. The Srotas system plays a key role in physiology including patho-physiology and pharmaco-physiology. Under-standing the fundamental and applied aspect of Srotas is essential to understand Ayurvedic biology, disease process and its management.

CONCLUSION

In traditional systems of medicine, many plants have been documented to be useful for the treatment of various respiratory disorders. In the last two decades the use of medicinal plants and plant products has seen increased patronage across the world. This is due to the availability of data on provided valuable clues regarding ttheir efficacy and safety aspects evidenced by controlled clinical studies. Ongoing research worldwide has provided valuable clues regarding the precise mechanism of action of these herbal alternatives. Some herbal alternatives employed are proven to provide symptomatic relief and assist in the inhibition of disease progression also. The herbs used in Pranavaha Sroto Dushti vikara have shown interesting results not only in various target specific biological activities like bronchodilation, mastcell stabilization, anti-anaphylactic, antiinflammatory, anti-spasmodic, anti-allergic, immune-modulatory but also ininhibition of leuko- trienes, lipoxygenase, cyclo-oxygenase, platelet activating, phosphor-diesterase and cytokine mediators. The drugs like Punarnava, Gokshura which are also have been mentioned in the treatment of Shwasa, Kasa etc., though didn't have any direct effect, they reduce the congestion in the lungs due to their diuretic effect which gives the symptomatic relief in congestive conditions. Rasaushadhis by virtue of their inherent properties like Deepana, Lekhana, Balya, Rasayana and also through their broad spectrum therapeutic activity penetrate into deeper and minute channels of the body to exert instant results and thus plays a vital role in the recovery as well as cure of the disease by offering a comprehensive solution in the prevention of complications and early recovery from the illness and also improved quality of life. Judicious use of these drugs either in poly-herbal or Herbo mineral combinations play a significant role as frontline therapy or/and as adjuvant in prevention, control and recovery of the patients in different stages and conditions of Pranavaha Sroto vikara. Attempt should be made to develop polyherbal formulations which contain various herbs acting at particular sites of the patho-physiological cascade of Pranavaha Sroto Dushti for prophylaxis as well as for the treatment.

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