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An Overview of Asthi Sarata With Special Reference To Cardiopulmonary Efficiency

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ABSTRACT:

Ayurveda proposes three Doshas (Vata, Pitta and Kapha), seven Dhatus (Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa, Meda, Asthi, Majja and Shukra) and three Malas (Purisha, Mutra and Sweda) as building elements of the body. The excellency or preponderance of Dhatus, qualitatively and quantitatively, has been described as Sarata of Dhatu. The concept of Sarata is greatly described by authors of ancient Ayurveda. The Sarata of all seven Dhatus, their physical, social and mental traits have been discussed by Acharyas of Ayurveda.

Aims and Objectives: The present study chiefly aims for the review of concept of *Asthi Sarata* with special reference to cardiopulmonary efficiency.

Material and Methods: review of concept from *Samhitas*, text books, previous works on *AsthiSarata* with reference to cardiopulmonary efficiency in the various forms like original research articles, oral presentations, theses and other published works etc.

Observations and Results: The concept of *Asthi Sarata* also encompasses the concept of *Bala*. The words like "*Mahotsaha*", "*Kriyavantah*" etc. are to be assessed with relation to physical fitness of the individual. Most of the articles have mentioned the various physical traits of *Asthi Sarata* with their association with cardio-respiratory endurance.

Conclusion: Ayurveda deals with concept of Sarata of Dhatu, amongst which Asthi Sarata is one of the Sarata. The persons showing Asthi Sarata have been described to have various physical, mental and social traits. The physical traits described in Asthi Sarata may be assessed with cardiopulmonary efficiency which represents the physical fitness of the Asthi Sara person.

Key words: Dhatu, Sarata, Asthi Sarata, Cardiopulmonary Efficiency

INTRODUCTION:

Sarata is one of the ayurvedic concepts elaborated in almost all the main treatises of Ayurveda. The Ayurveda is the holistic approach of being healthy, restoring health rather than treating the illnesses and curing the diseases¹. Ayurveda is having a basic principle of Dosha-Dhatu-Mala as the root of the body². The Doshas (humors: Vata, Pitta and Kapha), Dhatus (body building elements: Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa, Meda, Asthi, Majja and Shukra) and Mala (excretas: Purisha, Mutra and Sweda) called it as Sharira. The Doshas acts in the body as subtle energies, bodily tissues are represented by Dhatus. Mala are the excretory metabolic wastes and to be excreted out of the body at proper times. The bodily tissues get nourished by diet (Ahara) continuously and transforms and gets matured forms of them in their locations called Srotasa. The development of Dhatu (quantitative and qualitative) is a continuous ongoing process by which the excellency of a particular Dhatu is achieved and prime functions of it are executed. The body tends to make the Dhatus preponderant and always tries to nourish all the Dhatus. But in this process, some Dhatus are nourished well and some of them are not developed upto the marks. Accordingly Sarataof any Dhatus is classified in three classes: Pravara (Uttama/highest quality), Madhyama (medium Quality) and Avara (Heena/ low quality)³.

The study of *Dhatus* with relation to their high or low grades of preponderance is called as *Sarata Parikshan* (*Sarata* assessment). Ancient authors of *Ayurveda* proposed the various features (traits) of all the seven *Sarata* of *Dhatus*. Ancient authors of *Ayurveda* proposed the various features (traits) of all the seven *Sarata* of Dhatus⁴.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To understand and review concept of Asthi Dhatu Sarata.
- 2. To understand and review concept of Asthi Dhatu Sarata with special reference to Cardiopulmonary Efficiency.
- 3. To understand and review concept of Cardiopulmonary Efficiency.
- 4. To understand the concept of *Dhatu Sarata*.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS:

1. Materials:

Granthas like Charak Samhita, Susruta Samhita, Ashtanga Sangraha, Ashtanga Hridaya, Sharangadhara Samhita, Kashyapa Samhita, Previous works done on concepts under the study like text books, original research articles, oral presentations, theses and other published works.

Academic databases like PubMed, Scopus, Google Scholar, search engines like Google etc.

2. Methods: studying the concepts and reviewing the concepts under study.

Brief review:

Asthi Dhatu Sarata:

The Sarata i.e. excellence and supremacy of Asthi Dhatu in an individual is said to be Asthi Dhatu Sarata.

Acharya Charaka has described this Sarata in Vimanasthana⁵Adhyaya 8 (Verse no. 107)

Acharya Susruta elaborated Asthi Sarata in Sutrasthana⁶Adhyaya 35 verse no. 18.

Acharya Vagbhata explained Asthi Sarata in Ashtanga Hridaya Sharira Sthana Angavibhaga Sharir Adhyaya.

Acharya Kashyapa described Asthi Sara in Sutrasthana 28 Adhyaya Lakshanadhyaya.

A comparative review from all the authors can be explained as follows:

1. As per Acharya Charaka⁷:

Asthi Sara persons are characterized by robust heavy and stout heels, ankles, knees forearms, clavicle, chin, head, joints of fingers, other bones, nails and teeth.

They are enthusiast with a great endurance, strong and have stable-firm body.

They live for longer period.

2. As Per Acharya Susruta⁸:

Asthi Sara persons have large head (skull), shoulder, strong teeth, jaws and nails.

CARDIOPULMONARY EFFICIENCY AND ASTHI DHATU SARATA:

The Asthi Dhatu Sarata which is the supremacy of Asthi Dhatu is chiefly the appearance of characters of robusticity and heaviness of the bones and joints. Again these individual possesses the activeness and they also have a great endurance. The strength and firmness and the longevity of these persons denotes the physical fitness of them which Ayurveda calls Bala. But as per Acharya Charaka said, do not decide any person as strong or weak only just by looking at the built of that person. So other qualities of Dhatusarata have to be assessed, in the same individual. Now consider the words used by Acharya Charaka like Mahotsahah, "Kriyavantah", "Kleshasahah", all denotes capabilities and endurance of any person.

We have some modern tools of physical fitness assessment which can help to assess these terminologies. Physical fitness tests, CPET (Cardiopulmonary exercising tests) are some of them. Simple Harvard tests can also be utilized to assess the physical fitness. Studies have also been done for assessment of relation between *Dhatusarata* and *Dehabala* with special reference to Harvard step test⁹. When we consider *Dhatusarata* in sports, the "*Samhanana*" has also to be studied. Cardiopulmonary efficiency can be assessed by observing the endurance of persons with the help of a battery of tests like Breath Holding Time, 40 mm Endurance test, Maximum Aerobic Power, Physical Fitness Index^{10, 11} etc.

Previously PCET has been used as diagnostic tool to diagnose cardiac diseases. Nowadays CPET is proved as a valuable assessment tool for unexplained dyspnea and follow up of respiratory diseases like COPD. It is also useful to investigate exercise intolerance and levels of disabilities.

Using them with some modifications as per our requirements we can effectively assess the cardio respiratory endurance and physical fitness of the individuals with relation to studies of various *Sarata* especially *Asthi Sarata*. The assessment of cardiopulmonary efficiencies and physical fitness indices (PFI) will also help to assess "*Mahotsahah*", "*Kriyavantah*" "*Kleshasahah*" regarding *Asthi Sarata*.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

The qualitative and quantitative preponderance of any *Dhatu* in any human body is termed as *Sarata* of that particular *Dhatu*. The *Sarata* of any *Dhatu* as per ancient *Acharyas* of *Ayurveda*, presents some physical, mental and social traits. The *Asthi Sarata* is the supremacy and excellency of *Asthi Dhatu* in an individual. The *Asthi Dhatu* person is characterized by bony excellencies which represents bone strengths, bony dimensions, robusticity and their powers.

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These persons also have good endurances and can live for longer periods. They are activeand enthusiasts which represent their physical fitness.

Modern tools of assessment are available nowadays and can be applied to assess these ayurvedic parameters of *Asthi Sarata*. *Asthi Sarata* can be quantified by using battery of tests like CPET, exercising tests, VO2 Max and calculating PFIs.

Moreover no diagnostic measurable criterion is still available to quantify and assess the *Sarata* especially *Asthi Sarata*, we can try these tests of assessments and may derive a diagnostic criteria for *Asthi Sarata Parikshana*.

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