

# KALĀ ŚĀRĪR

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2016/2017 BATCH,  
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# ❑ DEFINITION

कलाः खल्वपि सप्त भवन्ति  
धात्वाशयान्तरमर्यादाः ॥ (Su. Śā 4/5)

- ✓ Separator between Dhātu and it's Āśaya .
- ✓ Kalās are principally 07.

स्नायुभिश्च प्रतिच्छन्नान् सन्ततांश्च जरायुणा ।  
श्लेष्मणा वेष्टितांश्चापि कलाभागांस्तु तान् विदुः ॥ (Su.  
Śā 4/7)

Snāyu and Ślesma are the components of Kalā and they spread in it's layers .  
The essence part of the Dhātu remains in small part as layers ; these structures are called as Kalās.

# ❑ FORMATION OF KALĀ

- ✓ Kleda which is present in between Dhātu and Āśaya metabolized under the influence of **deha uṣma** , thus forms the Kalā.
- ✓ As the annual rings formed in the log of a tree appear in the section , on cutting the section of the mamsa etc. Dhātus the kalā appears.

# □ CLASSIFICATION:

1. Maṁsadharā kalā
2. Raktadharā kalā
3. Medodharā kalā
4. Śleṣmadharā kalā
5. Purīṣadharā kalā
6. Pittadharā kalā
7. Śukradharā kalā

# 1. Maṁsadharā kalā

तासां प्रथमा मांसधरा, यस्यां मांसे सिरास्नायुधमनीस्रोतसां  
प्रताना भवन्ति ॥

(Su. Śā 4/8)

➤ The first kalā is a Maṁsadharā kalā.  
In this kalā networks of Sirā, Snāyu,  
Dhamanī and Srotas are present.

यथा बिसमृणालानि विवर्धन्ते समन्ततः ।  
भूमौ पङ्क्तोदकस्थानि तथा मांसे सिरादयः ॥

(Su. Śā 4/9)

➤ In stalk of the lotus flower , sinks in the mud and spreads the surrounding area ; in the same pattern the sirā , dhamanī , srotas and snāyu by taking the support of kalā spread and nourish ( Functional support) the maṁsa.

## 2. Raktadharā kalā

द्वितीया रक्तधरा मांसस्याभ्यन्तरतः, तस्यां शोणितं विशेषत  
श्च सिरासु यकृत्प्लीहोश्च भवति ॥

(Su. Śā 4/10)

➤ This is mainly situated inside the māṁsa and in the sirā (vessels), Yakrit (liver) and Pleeha (spleen).



वृक्षाद्यथाभिप्रहतात् क्षीरिणः क्षीरिमावहेत् ।  
मांसादेवं क्षतात् क्षिप्रं शोणितं सम्प्रसिच्यते ॥

(Su. Śā 4/11)

➤ As the milk like secretion flows on cutting a Latex tree, the rakta bleeds out through the maṁsa on its injury.



### 3. Medodharā kalā

तृतीया मेदोधरा; मेदो हि सर्वभूतानामुदरस्थमण्वस्थिषु च, म  
हत्सु च मज्जा भवति ।

(Su. Śā 4/12)

➤ The third is the Medodharā kalā .

Meda (fat) is located in all living beings, in the belly and inside small bones while long bones contain marrow.

स्थूलास्थिषु विशेषेण मज्जा त्वभ्यन्तराश्रितः ।

अथेतरेषु सर्वेषु सरक्तं मेद उच्यते ।

शुद्धमांसस्य यः स्नेहः सा वसा परिकीर्तिता ॥

(Su. Śā 4/13)

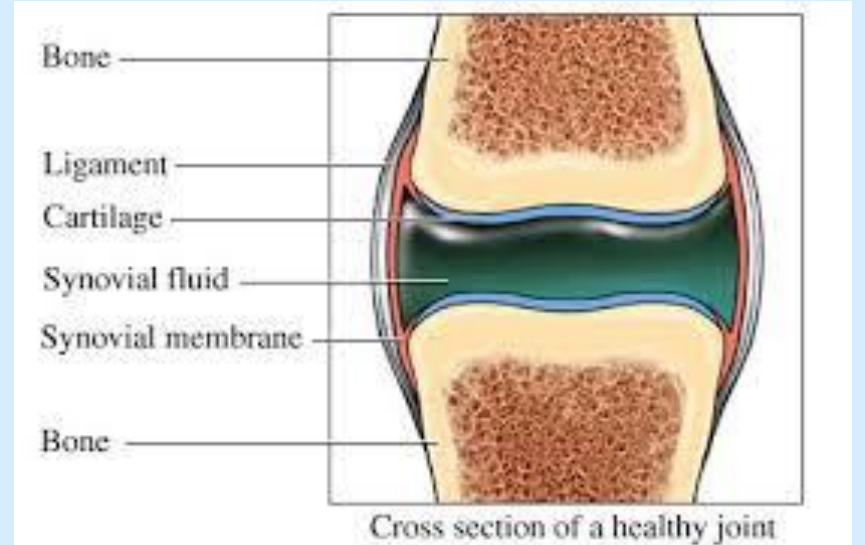
➤ In the large bones the same is specially termed as Majjā (marrow) in all other bones it is termed as sarakta meda .

The untainted essence of the māṁsa is called as Vasā (Fat) .

## 4.Śleṣmadharā kalā

चतुर्थी श्लेष्मधरा सर्वसन्धिषु प्राणभृतां भवति ॥  
(Su. Śā 4/14)

➤ It is located in all the joints and happens to be the vital.



स्नेहाभ्यक्ते यथा ह्यक्षे चक्रं साधु प्रवर्तते ।  
सन्धयः साधु वर्तन्ते संश्लिष्टाः श्लेष्मणा तथा ॥  
(Su. Śā 4/15)

➤ As wheel moves on well by lubricating the axis , joints also function properly if supported with Kapha.



## 5. Purīṣadharā kalā

पञ्चमी पुरीषधरा नाम; याऽन्तःकोष्ठे मलमभिविभजते प  
क्वाशयस्था ।

(Su. Śā 4/16)

➤ It's located in the pakvāśaya in side the antah koṣṭha.

यकृत्समन्तात् कोष्ठं च तथाऽन्त्राणि समाश्रिता ।  
उण्डु(न्दु)कस्थं विभजते मलं मलधरा कला ।

(Su. Sha 4/17)

➤ This kalā , particularly located in the intestine at the level of Yakrit and in koṣṭha , differentiates the mala situated at the side of uṇduka ( caecum) .

## 6. Pittadhara kala

षष्ठी पित्तधरा ; या चतुर्विधमन्नपानमामाशयात् प्रच्युतं  
पक्वाशयोपस्थितं धारयति ।

(Su. Śā 4/18)

➤ It retains the semi digested food which is propelled from the āmāśaya and contained in pakvāśaya .

➤ It distinctively holds the food till properly digested and also digests all the types ( Ashita, Khadita, Peeta, Leedha) of foods.



अशितं खादितं पीतं लीढं कोष्ठगतं नृणाम् ।  
तज्जीर्यति यथाकालं शोषितं पित्ततेजसा ॥

(Su. Śā 4/19)

➤ Exclusively , it is located between the pakvāśaya and āmāśaya and it bears the agni , which is the main factor of digestion and absorption and hence this place considered as Grahani.

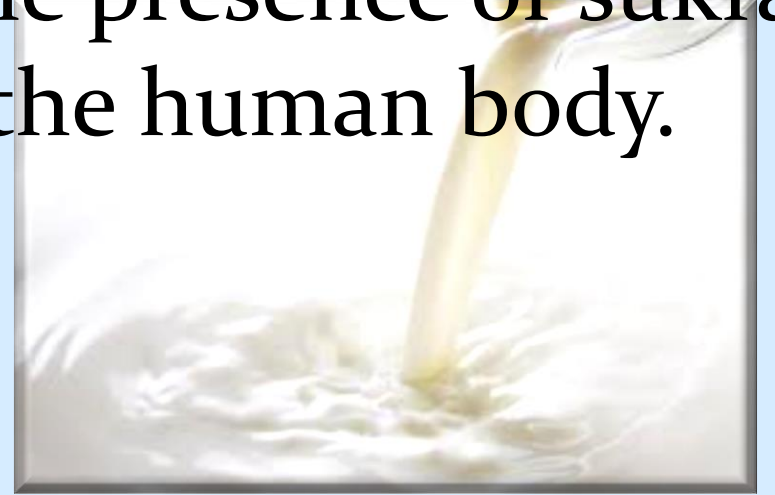
## 7.Śukradharā kalā

सप्तमी शुक्रधरा, या सर्वप्राणिनां सर्वशरीरव्यापिनी ।  
(Su. Śā 4/20)

➤ It is spread in all living being throughout the bodies .

यथा पयसि सर्पिस्तु गूढश्चेक्षौ रसो यथा ।  
शरीरेषु तथा शुक्रं नृणां विद्याद्भिषग्वरः ॥  
द्व्यङ्गुले दक्षिणे पार्श्वे बस्तिद्वारस्य चाप्यधः ।  
मूत्रस्रोतःपथाच्छुक्रं पुरुषस्य प्रवर्तते ।  
(Su. Śā 4/21, 22)

➤ As the presence of ghee in the milk, sugar in the sugarcane juice , the presence of śukra is prevalent through out the human body.



# ❑ CONCLUSION

1. Maṁsadharā kalā - Deep fascia , intermuscular septa.
2. Raktadharā kalā – Endothelial lining of the blood vessels and sinuses in the liver and spleen.
3. Medodharā kalā – Omentum, Deep fascia
4. Śleṣmadharā kalā – Synovial membrane
5. Purīṣadharā kalā – Mucous membrane of the colon and rectum
6. Pittadharā kalā – Mucous membrane of small intestine
7. Śukradharā kalā – Mucous membrane of seminal vesicles , vas deferens, etc.



THANK YOU