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Critical review of Koshta

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Abstract

The term Koshta means a big cavity lined by walls inside the body and contains various organs known as Koshtangas. Doshas when got aggravated causes diseases in three Rogamargas namely Bahya-Abhyantara-Madhyama Rogamarga in which Abhyantara rogamarga itself is the Anta-Koshta. Koshta is physiologically Krura, Mrdu and Madhya types based on the influence of Tridoshas. Sometimes, there is a disparity while describing the Koshta in Rachana sharir and Krura-Mrdu- Madhya Koshtas in Kriya Sharir. This study explores the structural and functional aspects of Koshta, emphasizing the role of accessory digestive organs in gastrointestinal activity. The pancreas and liver play a crucial role in digestion and must be considered in any comprehensive discussion of Gastro Intestinal Tract (GIT) function. Neural regulation of GIT, heart and lungs also shows association. Mrudu Koshtatwa etc. is not to be understood as just GIT; it applies to the Koshtangas as well. It is the combined action of all the Koshtangas and it depends the internal and external environments, stress level and other individual components and is not a constant entity. Understanding the nature of Koshta is important in Chikitsa as it is the basis of drug determination in each Avastha. Both the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics are taken into account here. A person of Krura Koshta needs a drastic purgative or intense drug to perform its action in body while the same may cause complications in Mrudu Koshti. So a comprehensive study of the anatomical and physiological study of *Koshta* is necessary.

Key words: Koshta, Krura Mrdu Madhya Koshta, Koshtanga, GIT

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