

REVIEW ARTICLE

A Review of *Mutra pariksha* in Unpublished Manuscript *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*: A Comparative Insights with Ayurvedic Literature

Manisha Vadhel^{1*}, Hitesh A. Vyas²

¹Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Basic Principles, Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, Gujarat, India.

²Professor, Department of Basic Principles, Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, Gujarat, India.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: *Mutra pariksha* (urine investigation) is an essential diagnostic tool in Ayurveda, facilitating accurate diagnosis and holistic treatment. It is not mentioned directly in Brihatrayi (three major classical texts of Ayurveda), but its elements are dispersed under the *Purvarupa* (prodromal symptoms), *Rupa* (signs and symptoms), etc. Yogaratnakara included *Mutra pariksha* in eight types of *Rogi pariksha* (patient examination). The “*Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*,” an unpublished manuscript attributed to *Atreya*, is composed in the *Devanagari* script and Sanskrit language. This manuscript has a distinct description of *Mutra pariksha*.

Aim: To review and compare the *Mutra pariksha* described in the unpublished manuscript, namely *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*, for any novelty.

Materials and Methods: For this study, eight manuscripts based on inclusion criteria were studied among 27 manuscripts obtained from various libraries.

Observations and Results: The manuscript's second chapter comprehensively explores urine collection and analysis, emphasizing factors such as *Prakriti* (temperament), *Sama-nirama* state, disease conditions, prognosis, treatment, and *Tailabindu pariksha*. This text elaborates on *Mutra pariksha*, emphasizing *Varna* (color), *Sparsha* (touch), *Dhara* (stream), and *Vishesha Rupa* (specific characteristics) for various disease conditions, with a methodology distinct from the Yogaratnakara.

Conclusion: A comparative analysis reveals significant similarities between the *Mutra pariksha* described in the text and the Vangasena samhita.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda aims to preserve health and well-being while effectively treating diseases. A comprehensive understanding of the nature of the ailment is essential for appropriate treatment. Maharshi Charaka highlights the importance of thoroughly understanding the disease before treatment,^[1] as evidenced by the quote, “*Parikshyakarino hi Kushala Bhavanti*” (Those who examine thoroughly become skilled).^[2] In Ayurveda, various types of *Roga* (disease examination) and *Rogi*

pariksha (patient examination) are outlined, with both playing a vital role in diagnosing and planning the treatment of diseases.

Mutra pariksha (urine investigation) is a crucial non-invasive diagnostic method that offers valuable insights into a patient's health. By analyzing urine, physicians can accurately diagnose conditions and devise appropriate treatment plans. Although the *Mutra pariksha* are not comprehensively described in the Brihatrayi, its components can be found scattered in the explanation of *Purvarupa* (prodromal symptoms), *Rupa* (signs and symptoms), *Upadrava* (complications), and *Arishta* (indications of death). However, *Tailabindu Pariksha* is not mentioned in the Brihatrayi. The systematic description of *Mutra pariksha* emerged during the medieval and later periods, reflecting the evolving diagnostic methodologies in Ayurvedic literature. This

Corresponding Author:

Manisha Vadhel,
Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Basic Principles,
Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda,
Jamnagar, Gujarat, India.
E-mail: manisha.vadhel25@gmail.com

paper provides a comprehensive explanation of *Mutra pariksha* (urine investigation) as outlined in the manuscript, along with a comparative study of relevant Ayurvedic literature.

1.1. Aim

To review and compare the *Mutra pariksha* described in the unpublished manuscript, namely *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*, for any novelty.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Materials

The “*Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*” is an unpublished manuscript authored by *Atreya*, written in Sanskrit language and the *Devanagari* script. For this study, 27 manuscripts were collected from various libraries, out of which eight were selected based on inclusion criteria.^[3] Other Ayurveda texts such as Brihatrayi texts, Laghutrayi texts, Chakradatta, Vangasena samhita, and Gadanigraha were also referred to compare the description of the manuscript.

2.2. Methods

This study explores *Mutra pariksha* as outlined in the *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*, along with its references in classical Ayurvedic literature such as the Brihatrayi, Vangasena samhita, Sharangadhara samhita, Bhavaprakasha, and Yogaratnakara. The study involves a systematic collection, comparison, and analysis of these references to the present text, and the novelty of the *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha* in the context of Ayurvedic diagnostic principles.

2.3. Observations

In this text, the author describes *Mutra pariksha* in the second chapter, following the detailed description of *Nadi pariksha* (pulse diagnosis). This chapter consists of 26 verses, covering the collection of urine and the methodology of *Mutra pariksha* based on factors such as *Prakriti* (temperament), *Sama-nirama* state, *Roganusara lakshana* (disease-wise characteristics), *Sadhyasadhya* (prognosis), *Chikitsa* (treatment), and *Vikaramukti* (remission of disease). The authors explain *Tailabindu mutra pariksha* (oil-drop urine investigation), a method based on *Doshas* that significantly differs from the description found in the Yogaratnakara.^[4] This text explains *Mutra pariksha*, emphasizing the diagnostic parameters such as *Varna* (color), *Sparsha* (touch), *Samyata* (similarity), *Vishesha Rupa* (specific characteristics), and *Dhara* (stream) to various disease conditions, and also describes the *Tailabindu pariksha* based on *Doshas*. A comprehensive explanation of these parameters is presented in Tables 1-6 below.

2.4. Observation of *Mutra pariksha* in Brihatrayi

In Brihatrayi, *Mutra pariksha* (urine investigation) is described in various contexts, including *Purvarupa* (prodromal symptoms), *Rupa* (clinical manifestations), and *Upadrava* (complications), associated with distinct disease conditions such as *Jvara* (fever), *Raktapitta* (bleeding disorders), *Gulma* (abdominal lumps), *Pandu* (anemia). A more detailed examination of urine characteristics is found in the section on *Mutra vikara* (urinary disorders), encompassing conditions such as *Prameha* (polyuria), *Mutrakrichra* (dysuria), *Mutraghata* (urinary retention), and *Ashmari* (urolithiasis). Maharshi Charaka elaborates on the diagnosis of *Prameha* using specific parameters, including *Varna* (color), *Rasa* (taste), *Sparsha* (touch), and *Gandha* (odor) of urine.^[5] Of these, three are perceived through *Pratyaksha*

(direct perception),^[6] except *Rasa* (taste), which is determined by *Anumana* (inference).^[6]

In the Brihatrayi, scholars found 13 references to the *Varna* (color) of *Mutra* (urine). For example, *Aruna mutra* (reddish urine) is observed in various *Vataja* disorders, including *Vataja jvara* (fever due to *Vata*), *Vatika Gulma* (abdominal lump due to *Vata*), *Vatodara* (abdominal disease due to *Vata*), *Vataja Arsha* (piles due to *Vata*), *Vatika Pandu* (anemia due to *Vata*). Nine references to the *Sparsha* (touch) of urine have been identified. For instance, *Vishada Mutra* (clear urine) is found in *Lavanameha* (urine resembling a salt solution), *Pittaja Mutraasada* (dense urine due to *Pitta*), and *Prameha-Nivriti Lakshana* (remission symptoms of polyuria). Six references to the *Gandha* (odor) of urine have been identified. For example, *Vistra Gandha* (odor resembling raw flesh) is found in *Prameha Purvarupa* (prodromal symptoms of polyuria), *Raktameha* (hematuria), *Manjishthameha* (hemoglobinuria), and *Pittaja Arsha* (piles due to *Pitta*).

Sixteen references to the *Vishesha Rupa* (specific characteristics) of urine have been identified in Brihatrayi texts. For example, *Sandra mutra* (dense urine) found in *Mutravaha Srotodushti* (urinary tract derangement), *Sandrameha* (chyluria), *Kasa-Jvara Arishta* (cough-fever-related fatal sign), *Ashmari Purvarupa* (prodromal symptoms of urolithiasis), and *Mutraasada* (dense urine). Twenty-one references to the *Samyata* (similarity) of urine have been found. For example, *Gomedasadrisha mutra* (urine resembles *Gomedaka* topaz) is found in *Ashmari Samanya Lakshana* (general signs and symptoms of urolithiasis). These all are parameters examined by *Pratyaksha* (direct perception). Eight references to the *Rasa* (taste) of urine have been found. For instance, *Madhura mutra* (sweet urination) is observed in *Prameha Purvarupa* (prodromal symptoms of polyuria), *Shitameha* (diabetes with cold urine), and *Madhumeha* (diabetes mellitus). The examination of *Rasa* (taste) was conducted through *Anumana* (inference). For example, *Pipilika Mutrabhisarana* (urine attracted by ants) is mentioned in *Prameha Purvarupa*,^[7] where the inference is that ants are attracted due to the sweet taste of urine.

A common observation in Brihatrayi is that urine exhibits distinct colors and qualities based on different *Dosha* imbalances. In *Vatika vikara*, urine exhibits *Aruna* (reddish brown), *Shyava* (reddish-black), and *Krishna* (black) colors, with qualities of *Ruksha* (dry) and *Parusha* (rough), whereas in *Pitta vikara*, urine is characterized by *Pita* (yellow) and *Harita* (green), and exhibits *Ushna* (warmth on touch). In addition, in *Kapha vikara*, urine is noted to be *Shevta* (white), with a *Snigdha* (unctuous) and *Pichchhila* (slimy) texture. These findings emphasize the methodological precision of the Brihatrayi in associating specific urinary attributes with the pathological manifestations of individual *Doshas*.

The comprehensive enumeration of disease-related symptoms associated with urine investigation, as described in Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, Ashtanga Samgraha, and Ashtanga Hridaya, has been systematically identified and presented in Table 7.

3. RESULTS

A comparative analysis reveals that limited references to urinary investigations are available in the classical Ayurvedic literature. *Ruksha mutra* (dry urine) is specifically associated with *Vata vikara*, whereas *Pitta mutra* is observed in *Pitta vikara*. However, no further similarities have been identified within the Brihatrayi. In the Sharangadhara samhita, *Mutra pariksha* is described based on the color and appearance corresponding to different *Dosha* imbalances. A similarity

is observed in *Pitta mutra* in *Pitta vikara*.^[8] In Bhavaprakasha, *Mutra pariksha* is described under the *Darshana pariksha* (direct observation examination) based on color and appearance^[9]; however, no significant similarities have been identified. Yogaratanakara, in addition to the aforementioned similarities,^[10] *Shveta mutra* is associated with *Vata-Shleshma vikara*.^[11] This information is presented in Table 8.

In this text, the author describes *Tailabindu pariksha* (oil-drop urine investigation) based on *Dosha* as like that in Vangasena Samhita.^[12] Acharya Vangasena also elaborates on *Tailabindu pariksha* based on *Akriti* (shape), *Prasara* (spreading), and directional *Prasara*^[13] for prognostic assessment. In Yogaratnakara, *Tailabindu pariksha* is described based on *Akriti*, *Prasara*, and directional *Prasara*^[14] for prognosis. The text provides a detailed explanation of urine dispersion in various directions,^[15] highlighting its unique contribution to diagnostic methodology. However, this text presents *Tailabindu pariksha* as distinct from that in Yogaratnakara. A comparison of the details of *Tailabindu pariksha* from *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*, Vangasena Samhita, and Yogaratnakara is provided in Table 8.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Historical Aspect of *Mutra Pariksha*

There is no direct reference to *Mutra pariksha* in the ancient Samhitas, such as the Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, and Ashtanga Hridaya. Maharshi Charaka outlines *Trividha pariksha* (three-fold examination), which includes *Aptopadesha* (testimony), *Pratyaksha* (direct observation), and *Anumana* (inference)^[16] as methods for comprehensively understanding diseases. The fourth chapter of Vimanasthana outlines a few *Pratyakshagamyabhavas* (observable signs).^[17] At that place, after providing a few instances of factors that are perceivable through *Chakshu Indriya* (sensory faculty of eye), the Maharishi explicitly advises that all aspects that have not been discussed but are subjects of the *Chakshu Indriya* should be investigated. This makes it possible to comprehend the scriptural directive to examine urine directly apart from the sense of taste. In the Brihatrayi texts, references to *Mutra pariksha* are distinctly found in symptoms of diseases such as *Prameha* (polyuria), *Mutrakrichha* (dysuria), and *Mutraghata* (urinary retention). However, *Taila bindu Mutra pariksha* has not been mentioned in the Brihatrayi.

The Vangasena samhita (12th century) is the first text to authenticate *Mutra pariksha*, detailing 32 verses on its various aspects, including *Sadhyasadhya* (prognosis), *Roganusara Lakshana* (diseases-wise characteristics), and *Tailabindu mutra pariksha* in *Arishtadhikara*.^[18] The Sharangadhara samhita (13th century) explained *Mutra varna* (urine color), whereas Bhavaprakasha (16th century) also described *Mutra pariksha*. The Yogaratnakara (17th century) provided a detailed explanation of “*Tailabindu pariksha*” *Doshas*, *Akriti*, *Prasara*, and directional *Prasara* for prognosis. In addition, the Basvarajeeyam (19th century) continued to emphasize these ancient diagnostic methods. As per the above information, *Tailabindu pariksha* was developed in the medieval period as a diagnostic and prognostic tool.

4.2. Comparative Analysis of *Mutra pariksha* from AVS and Vangasena Samhita

In the Vangasena samhita, *Mutra pariksha* is described in the last chapter, *Arishtadhikara*. Acharya Vangasena initially describes *Arishta Lakshana* (a sign of death) associated with diseases and messengers, followed by *Atura guna* (patient attributes) and the therapeutic approach for *Sadhya vyadhi* (curable disease).^[19]

Subsequently, examinations of the *Netra* (eyes), *Mukha* (face), *Jihva*, and *Mutra* (urine) are elaborated. Although *Roga pariksha* (systematic disease examination) is not directly described, Acharya emphasizes that treatment should only be for curable diseases, as per Ayurvedic principles. The placement of diagnostic methods at the end highlights their significance in determining prognosis and guiding treatment.

The description of *Mutra pariksha* in *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha* is similar to that found in the Vangasena samhita, although there is a notable distinction. This text briefly describes the method of urine collection. In contrast, the Vangasena samhita provides a comprehensive and systematic approach. It specifies that urine should be collected in white glass or bronze vessels, covered the sample with cloth, and examined after sunrise in natural light^[20] to ensure accuracy.

In this text, the evaluation of *Taila bindu mutra pariksha* is based on *Doshas*, whereas the Vangasena samhita expands the assessment to include the shape and spreading pattern of oil droplets for prognosis. For example, if the oil droplets spread on urine, it indicates *Sadhyata* (curability of disease).^[21] Conversely, if the oil does not spread, it suggests *Asadhyata* (incurability of disease).^[21] The shapes formed by the droplets also carry meaning: shapes such as *Hala* (plough), *Kurma* (turtle), *Khara* (donkey), or *Ushtra* (camel) indicate incurability,^[22] whereas shapes such as *Hamsa* (swan) or *Chattra* (umbrella) are associated with potential recovery and longevity mentioned in tables 9 and 10.^[23]

4.3. Importance of *Mutra pariksha*

Urinalysis is a basic diagnostic tool used across medical fields. In conventional science, urinalysis requires lab settings, chemical reagents, and specialized equipment and is typically performed by trained technicians or pathologists for accurate results. In contrast, ancient Ayurvedic urinalysis, as described in classical texts, offers a simpler and more accessible. Ayurvedic practitioners conduct urinalysis through *Pratyaksha* (direct observation) without the need for complex infrastructure, making it feasible at the outpatient department level with minimal equipment. This traditional approach emphasizes ease and efficiency in diagnosing and prognosticating health conditions.

5. CONCLUSION

In the *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*, *Mutra pariksha* (urine investigation) is detailed in the second chapter, revealing significant similarities to the Vangasena samhita. Both the AVS and the classical Ayurvedic literature emphasize the crucial role of *Mutra pariksha* as a fundamental diagnostic tool in Ayurveda, highlighting its importance in assessing health conditions and guiding therapeutic interventions.

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7. AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All the authors contributed equally to the design and execution of the article.

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9. ETHICAL APPROVALS

This study does not require ethical clearance as it is a review study.

10. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Nil.

11. DATA AVAILABILITY

This is an original manuscript and all data are available for only review purposes from principal investigators.

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Table 1: *Varna* (color) assessment of *Mutra* (urine) from *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*

Sr. no.	<i>Mutra varna</i> (color of urine)	<i>Vyadhi</i> (disease condition)
1.	<i>Aruna mutra</i> (reddish brown urine)	<i>Ajirna</i> (indigestion)
2.	<i>Krishna mutra</i> (blackish urine)	<i>Sannipata Jvara</i> (fever due to three <i>Doshas</i>), <i>Kshaya</i> (depletion of bodily tissue), <i>Rakta-Shleshma vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Rakta-Kapha</i>), <i>Sannipata vikara</i> (disease due to three <i>Doshas</i>)
3.	<i>Pitta mutra</i> (yellowish urine)	<i>Pitta vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Pitta</i>), <i>Shleshma-Pitta vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Kapha-Pitta Doshas</i>), <i>Maladhikya Lakshana</i> (symptoms due to excess <i>Mala</i>), <i>Asadhya roga</i> (incurable disease)
4.	<i>Shveta mutra</i> (whitish urine)	<i>Ajirna</i> (indigestion), <i>Vata-Shleshma vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Vata-Kapha Doshas</i>), <i>Niramavata</i> (<i>Vata Dosh</i> a not associated with <i>Ama</i>), <i>Asadhya kashaya</i> (incurable depletion of bodily tissue)
5.	<i>Pandu mutra</i> (pale urine)	<i>Shleshma-Pitta vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Kapha-Pitta Doshas</i>)
6.	<i>Rakta mutra</i> (reddish urine)	<i>Jvaradhikya Lakshana</i> (high-grade fever), <i>Raktavata vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Rakta-Vata</i>)
7.	<i>Dhumravarna mutra</i> (smoky urine)	<i>Jvaradhikya</i> (high-grade fever)
8.	<i>Urdhvapita-Adhorakta mutra</i> (at top urine is yellow and at bottom red urine)	<i>Pitta pradhana Sannipata vikara</i> (<i>Pitta</i> dominant <i>Sannipata</i> disease)
9.	<i>Urdhvapita-Adhokrishna mutra</i> (at top urine is yellow and at bottom black urine)	<i>Prasuti Dosh</i> a (postpartum complication)
10.	<i>Urdhvanila-Adhorakta mutra</i> (at top urine is blue and at bottom black urine)	<i>Rakta prakopa</i> (aggravation of <i>Rakta</i>)
11.	<i>Adhobahula rakta mutra</i> (excess reddish color at the bottom of urine).	<i>Atisara</i> (diarrhea)

Table 2: *Sparsha* (touch) assessment of *Mutra* (urine) from *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*

Sr. no.	<i>Mutra sparsha</i> (touch of urine)	<i>Vyadhi</i> (disease condition)
1.	<i>Snigdha Tailasamaprabha</i> (urine unctuous resembles oil)	<i>Udarasthahara vriddhi</i> (increase of undigested food in the abdomen)
2.	<i>Ruksha mutra</i> (dry urine)	<i>Vata vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Vata Dosh</i> a)

Table 3: *Samyata* (similarity) assessment of *Mutra* (urine) from *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*

Sr. no.	<i>Mutra Samyata</i> (similarity with urine)	<i>Vyadhi</i> (disease condition)
1.	<i>Kupatulya mutra</i> (urine resembles well water)	<i>Samadhatu</i> (equilibrium state of bodily tissue)
2.	<i>Jalasama/Paniya sama mutra</i> (urine resembles water)	<i>Vata Prakriti</i> (<i>Vata</i> temperament), <i>Vikaramukti</i> (remission of disease)
3.	<i>Palvalapani tulya mutra</i> (urine resembles muddy water)	<i>Kapha Prakriti</i> (<i>Kapha</i> temperament) <i>Kapha vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Kapha Dosh</i> a)
4.	<i>Tailatulya mutra</i> (urine resembles oil)	<i>Pitta prakriti</i> (<i>Pitta</i> temperament)
5.	<i>Siddhartha tailasama</i> (urine resembles mustard oil)	<i>Pitta-Maruta vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Pitta-Vata Dosh</i> as)
6.	<i>Takratulya mutra</i> (urine resembles buttermilk)	<i>Amavata</i> (rheumatoid arthritis)
7.	<i>Ajamutrasama mutra</i> (urine resembles goat urine)	<i>Ajirna</i> (indigestion)
8.	<i>Ghritakanopamam mutra</i> (urine resembles ghee mixed with crystals)	<i>Jalodara</i> (ascites)
9.	<i>Ikshurasasamkasha mutra</i> (urine resembles sugarcane juice)	<i>Rasadhikya</i> (increased primary product of digested food)
10.	<i>Sauvirasama mutra</i> (urine resembles rice gruel)	<i>Vikaramukti</i> (remission of disease), <i>Shleshma-Vata vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Kapha-Vata Dosh</i> as)
11.	<i>Matulungapaniya sama mutra</i> (urine resembles lime water)	<i>Vikaramukti</i> (remission of disease)
12.	<i>Kausumabhatulya mutra</i> (urine resembles the color of safflower)	<i>Raktapitta</i> (bleeding disorders)
13.	<i>Kumkuma mutra</i> (urine resembles the color of a saffron flower)	<i>Vata vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Vata Dosh</i> a)
14.	<i>Tailatulya Budbuda</i> (bubble resembles to oil)	<i>Asadhya roga</i> (incurable disease)

Table 4: *Vishesha Rupa* (specific characteristics) assessment of *Mutra* (urine) from *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*

Sr. no.	<i>Mutra Vishesha rupa</i> (specific characteristics of urine)	<i>Vyadhi</i> (disease condition)
1.	<i>Achcha/Svachcha mutra</i> (clear urination)	<i>Niramavata</i> (<i>Vata Dosh</i> a not associated with <i>Ama</i>), <i>Pitta vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Pitta</i>), <i>Vatashleshma Vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Vata-Kapha Dosh</i> as), <i>Sannipata jvara</i> (fever due to three <i>Dosh</i> as), <i>Jvaradhikya</i> (high-grade fever)
2.	<i>Bahula mutra</i> (excessive urination)	<i>Vata Prakriti</i> (<i>Vata</i> temperament), <i>Maladhikya Lakshana</i> (symptoms due to excess <i>Mala</i>)
3.	<i>Budabuda mutra</i> (bubbly urination)	<i>Prasuta Dosh</i> a (postpartum complication)

Table 5: *Dhara* (stream) assessment of *Mutra* (urine) from *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*

Sr. no.	<i>Mutradhara</i> (urine stream)	<i>Vyadhi</i> (disease condition)
1.	<i>Shvetadhara</i> (white stream), <i>Pittadhara</i> (yellow stream)	<i>Roga</i> (disease)
2.	<i>Raktadhara</i> (red stream)	<i>Dhirgha roga</i> (chronic disease)
3.	<i>Krishanadhara</i> (black stream)	<i>Mrityu</i> (death)

Table 6: *Tailabindu mutra pariksha* from *Atreya virachita sarasamgraha*

Sr. no.	<i>Tailabindu mutra pariksha</i> (oil-drop urine investigation)	<i>Vyadhi</i> (disease condition)
1.	<i>Budabuda</i> (bubbles formed in urine)	<i>Pitta vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Pitta</i>) <i>Sannipata vikara</i> (disease due to three <i>Doshas</i>)
2.	<i>Shyavachaya</i> (blackish shadow), <i>Tarimuparibandhati</i> (oil floats at the top of urine)	<i>Vata vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Vata</i>)
3.	<i>Mutrena sakanilaya</i> (homogenous mixing of oil with urine)	<i>Kapha vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Kapha</i>)
4.	<i>Taila Chaturadisha visarpita</i> (oil spread in all directions)	<i>Pitta-Maruta vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Pitta-Vata Doshas</i>)

Table 7: Disease-related symptoms of *Mutra pariksha* from *Brihatrayi*

Parameters	Charaka samhita	Sushruta samhita	Ashtanga samgraha	Ashtanga hridaya
<i>Varna</i>	61	36	28	54
<i>Sparsha</i>	17	9	8	12
<i>Rasa</i>	9	7	7	6
<i>Gandha</i>	5	2	6	5
<i>Samyata</i>	11	21	12	17
<i>Vishesha Rupa</i>	23	16	15	23

Table 8: Similarity of the *Mutra pariksha* in *AVS*, *Brihatrayi*, *Sharangadhara samhita*, and *Yogaratanakara*

<i>Mutra pariksha</i>	AVS	Brihatrayi	Sharangadhara Samhita	Yogaratanakara
<i>Pita mutra</i> (yellowish urine)	+	+	+	+
<i>Ruksha mutra</i> (dry urine)	+	+	-	+
<i>Shveta mutra</i> (whitish urine)	+	-	-	+

AVS: *Atreya virachita sarasamgrahaTable 9:** *Tailabindu pariksha* mentioned in *AVS*, *Vangasena Samhita* and *Yogaratanakara*

<i>Tailabindu Pariksha</i>	AVS	Vangasena samhita	Yogaratanakara
Based on <i>Dosha</i>	+	+	-
Based on <i>Akriti</i> (shape)	-	+	+
Based on <i>Akriti to Dosha</i>	-	-	+
Based on <i>Prasara</i> (spreading)	-	+	+
Based on <i>Prasara's</i> direction	-	+	+

Table 10: Peculiarities of *Mutra pariksha* mentioned in AVS

Sr. no.	<i>Mutra pariksha</i> (urine investigation)	<i>Vyadhi</i> (disease condition)
1.	<i>Achcha</i> (clear urine), <i>Shveta</i> (whitish urine)	<i>Niramavata</i> (<i>Vata Dosha</i> not associated with <i>Ama</i>)
2.	<i>Kumkuma mutra</i> (urine resembles the color of a saffron flower)	<i>Vata vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Vata Dosha</i>)
3.	<i>Budbudahira bhavati</i> (oil placed on urine bubbles appear), <i>Krishana</i> (blackish urine)	<i>Sannipata vikara</i> (disease due to all three <i>Doshas</i>)
4.	<i>Shveta</i> (whitish urine), <i>Svachcha mutra</i> (clear urine)	<i>Vata-Shleshma vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Vata-Kapha Doshas</i>)
5.	<i>Krishana mutra</i> (blackish urine)	<i>Rakta-Shleshma vikara</i> (disease due to <i>Rakta-Kapha</i>)