system

- It secretes acid and enzymes, the stomach muscles contract in a process called peristalsis to mix the food with the acid and enzymes.
- The acid also works to kill harmful microbes that may have made their way into the body along with food and drink.
- 5 The acid could damage the stomach, so it secretes sticky, neutralizing mucus that coats its walls and protects it from damage.
- 6 The stomach also makes a substance that is necessary for the body to absorb vitamin B12.
- 7 It can take four to six hours or longer to digest a meal, when higher the fat content of the food, the longer it takes for the food to digest.

Discussion:

After having review on the both the literatures regarding the Ahara Pachana (digestion) .the concept of Aamashva reveals that (Aashaya) empty space formed by the Susheera type of Snavu has capability of holding the food before its digestion (Aam). The exactly similar opinion has been given in the modern anatomy.

The Dosha, present in the Aamashaya have their role in digestion as like that of stomach secretions. Pyloric sphincter act as controlled executor of food towards Grahani (dueodenum) for further digestion.

Thus it can be said that Ahara Pachana in the stomach is determined by the its characteristic anatomy.

Conclusion:

There is similarity in the functions of stomach in both the views that Aamashava is the house of undigested food for some duration in which there is proper mixing and liquifiacation of the food stuff takes place. Kledaka Kapha nothing but the mucoid secretions of stomach glands cause its liquification.

Pitta dosha nothing but the digestive enzymes are added to the food stuff for helping the further digestion in GIT (Anna Vaha Strotas) The types of Vata Dosha helping in this process. Prana Vavu (Annpraweshave ingestion) and Samana Vivu (Pachana and Saara Kitta Vibhajana) i.e. mixing of food, absorption of essential digested part and propulsion of food for further digestion)are the types of Vata Dosha helping in this process.

Thus Aamashava according to Avurveda co-relates with the stomach According to modern anatomy musculature of the Stomach is (Susheera) so mannered that it can hold maximum food before digestion

References:

- Chakrapanidatta, commentator, Charaka Samhita, Sutra Sthana, Tristaishaniya Adhyaya 11/35, Reprint ed. Choukhambha Surbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, 2001; 74.
- Sushruta, Sushruta Samhita, Sutra Sthana, Aturopkramaniya Adhyaya, 35/16, edited by Vaidya Jadaji Trikamji Acharya, Reprint ed. Choukhambha Krishanadas Academy, Varanasi, 2004: 152.
- Chakrapanidatta, commentator, Charaka Samhita, Vimana Sthana, Srotovimaniy Adhyaya 5/8, Reprint ed. Choukhambha Surbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, 2001, 251
- D. Chaurasia's Human Anatomy vol II abdomen oesophagus and stomach, CBC Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd 6 Edition
- Inderbeer Sing's Textbook of Human Histology, Jaypee medical Publishers Pvt Ltd 1997, 15/227
- 6 Inderbeer Sing's Textbook of Human Histology, Jaypee medical Publishers Pvt Ltd 1997, 15/227
- 7 B. D. Chaurasia's Human Anatomy vol II abdomen oesophagus and stomach, CBC Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd 6" Edition
- K Sembulingam's Essentials of Medical Physiology , Jaypee medical Publishers Pvt Ltd, II Edition 2000, 43/201
- K Sembulingam's Essentials of Medical Physiology , Jaypee medical Publishers Pvt Ltd, II Edition 2000, 43/199
- 10 B. D. Chaurasia's Human Anatomy vol II abdomen oesophagus and stomach, CBC Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd 6 Edition