



Lesson 8: Kriyakāla and “precancerous” states in Ayurveda

1. Why This Lesson Matters

In modern oncology, a lot of focus has shifted to:

- **Risk states** (e.g. chronic tobacco use, HPV infection)
- **Precancerous lesions** (e.g. leukoplakia, carcinoma in situ, CIN, adenomatous polyps)

These are stages where **cancer has not yet fully appeared**, but the risk is high. If we intervene here, we can often **prevent or delay cancer**.

Ayurveda has a very powerful conceptual tool for this: **Ṣaṭ Kriyakāla** – the six stages of disease development. If you can correctly identify **which Kriyakāla stage** a patient is in, you can:

- Catch disease **before** full-blown Arbuda/cancer appears
- Plan **appropriate-level** interventions (from simple lifestyle to mild shodhana)
- Educate patients about why they must act *now*, not after symptoms become severe

This lesson links **Kriyakāla** with **precancerous and early malignant states**, so your integrative practice becomes truly preventive and early-intervention oriented.

2. Recap: The Six Kriyakālas (Stages of Disease)

The classical **Ṣaṭ Kriyakāla**:

1. **Sanchaya** – Accumulation of doṣas
2. **Prakopa** – Aggravation
3. **Prasara** – Spread
4. **Sthāna Saṁśraya** – Localisation at a weak site (kha-vaiguṇya)
5. **Vyakti** – Clear manifestation
6. **Bheda** – Complications, differentiation into chronic/advanced stages

For Arbuda/cancer, these are not “6 days” or “6 weeks” – they may unfold over **years or decades**, especially with long-standing nidānas like tobacco, alcohol, chronic infections, faulty diet, environmental toxins, etc.

3. Sanchaya - Early Accumulation (Risk Building Phase)

3.1 What Happens at Sanchaya?

- Doṣas begin to accumulate in their natural seats:
 - Vāta in colon, bones
 - Pitta in small intestine, blood
 - Kapha in stomach, chest, lymph, fat
- Symptoms are **mild, vague, often ignored**, e.g.:
 - Occasional heaviness (kapha)
 - Mild acidity (pitta)
 - Gas and irregular bowels (vāta)

These are still **fully reversible** with simple changes.



3.2 Examples Relevant to Cancer Risk

- Person regularly consuming:
 - Deep fried snacks
 - Processed meats
 - Very little fresh fruits/vegetables
 - Late dinners, night shifts
- Long-standing **constipation, gas, heaviness**, but no structural lesion yet
- Early lifestyle: **sedentary, obesity, chronic stress**

Modern correlate: “high risk profile” (e.g. obesity, smoking, alcohol, poor diet) but **no visible precancerous lesion yet**.

3.3 Ayurvedic Actions at Sanchaya

- Primary tool: **Nidāna Parivarjana** (avoiding causes)
- Normalize:
 - Diet (āhāra)
 - Routine (vihāra)
 - Sleep
- Gentle:
 - Deepana-Pachana
 - Langhana when appropriate
- No heavy procedures needed; focus on **education, behaviour change**.

If we act strongly here, we may **never see Arbuda** in that person’s life.

4. Prakopa - Aggravation (Persistent Functional Disturbance)

4.1 What Happens at Prakopa?

- Accumulated doṣas now get **more active and unstable**.
- Symptoms become more pronounced and frequent:
 - Kapha: persistent heaviness, lethargy, thick secretions
 - Pitta: recurrent acidity, burning, loose motions, skin flushes
 - Vāta: erratic appetite, variable stools, pain, disturbed sleep

Still mostly **functional**, but more stubborn.

4.2 Precancer-Relevant Examples

- Chronic gastritis with repeated burning and indigestion
- Chronic constipation with straining and bloating
- Long-term **smoker** with persistent cough and throat irritation
- Long-standing **HPV infection** in cervix or oral mucosa (internal view: chronic pitta-kapha-rakta dushti)

Modern correlate: **chronic inflammatory states** and persistent irritations that set the stage for later structural changes.

4.3 Ayurvedic Actions at Prakopa

- Stronger emphasis on:
 - Doṣa-specific pathya-apathya
 - Regularizing meal times, sleep, bowel habits
- Mild **śamana** with:
 - Deepana-pachana herbs
 - Gentle virechana-type supports in pitta disorders



- Vāta-anulomana and snigdha-mridu virechana in vāta-kapha bowels
- Short, carefully selected **laghu śodhana** in robust individuals (e.g. mild vamana/virechana if indicated, not in fragile or co-morbid patients)

Goal: reverse the trajectory **before** permanent tissue changes (dysplasia, metaplasia) appear.

5. Prasara - Spread (Systemic Disturbance)

5.1 What Happens at Prasara?

- Doṣas overflow from their main seats into:
 - Other dhātus
 - Other srotas
- Mixed, shifting symptoms appear:
 - Vague migrating pains
 - Poor appetite with multiple digestive complaints
 - Early constitutional symptoms (malāise, fatigue)

5.2 Precancer-Relevant Examples

- Long-standing GERD with:
 - Regurgitation
 - Chest discomfort
 - Throat irritation
- Chronic colitis with:
 - Alternating diarrhoea and constipation
 - Mucus in stool
- Chronic cervicitis with:
 - Persistent discharge
 - Contact bleeding

Modern correlate: **widespread tissue irritation**, “field cancerization” concept (entire mucosal areas under chronic insult).

5.3 Ayurvedic Actions at Prasara

- Identify which **srotas** are now getting affected:
 - Annavaha, Purīṣavaha, Rasavaha, Raktavaha, Artavavaha, etc.
- Combine:
 - Nidāna parivarjana
 - Doṣa-directed śamana
 - Mild-moderate śodhana (only in selected, strong patients)
- Begin thinking in terms of:
 - **Kha-vaiguṇya** (tissue vulnerability) – where will doṣas settle?
 - Family history, prakṛti, past illnesses to guess **target organs**.

If still tackled well, we may prevent actual **structural precancerous lesions** from forming.

6. Sthāna Saṁśraya - Localization (True “Precancerous” Stage)

This is the **most important stage** for our topic.

6.1 What Happens at Sthāna Saṁśraya?

- Doṣas, now mobile, find a **kha-vaiguṇya**:
 - A weak spot: structurally, genetically, or by repeated injury
- Here they **combine with dūṣyas** to create:
 - Subtle structural/functional changes
 - Yet not full-blown disease (no clear Arbuda yet)

Classically, signs may be **very mild or even “hidden”** (upaśaya-anupaśaya, subtle nigūḍha lakṣaṇa).

6.2 Modern “Precancerous” Equivalents

Many modern precancerous lesions can conceptually be seen as **Sthāna Saṁśraya** events:

- Oral leukoplakia / erythroplakia in chronic tobacco chewers
- Barrett’s esophagus in chronic GERD
- Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN I/II/III)
- Adenomatous polyps in colon
- Intestinal metaplasia in stomach
- Chronic hepatitis with dysplastic nodules in liver
- Breast epithelial atypia in high-risk women

These are not yet invasive cancers, but **high-risk localized tissue changes** – exactly what Sthāna Saṁśraya describes in Ayurvedic language.

6.3 Ayurvedic Understanding

Here you must think:

- Which **doṣas** are seated?
- Which **dhātus** are primarily affected?
- Which **srotas** show kha-vaiguṇya?
- How long has the nidāna been active?

Example: Oral leukoplakia in tobacco chewer

- Doṣa: Kapha–Pitta predominance (sticky kleda + irritation/heat) on Vāta background (dryness, friction)
- Dhātu: Rasa–Rakta–Māṁsa of oral mucosa
- Srotas: Rasa–Raktavaha, Mukha-organs
- Kha-vaiguṇya: repeated chemical-irritative injury in oral mucosa

6.4 Ayurvedic Actions at Sthāna Saṁśraya (Precancer Focus)

This is the **golden window** for integrative prevention:

1. **Aggressive Nidāna Parivarjana**
 - Stop tobacco, alcohol, unsafe sexual practices, junk food, etc.
 - Correct occupational/environmental exposures as far as possible.
2. **Doṣa-specific Śamana + Local Measures**
 - Local lepa, kavala/gandūṣa, dhoomapāna (only if appropriate and non-irritative), ointments, suppositories, yoni-pichu, etc. depending on site.
 - Systemic medicines to correct doṣa–dhātu–srotas at that organ level.
3. **Targeted Śodhana (Only in Robust Patients)**
 - Carefully planned vamaṇa/virechana/basti, etc. when indicated by doṣa and season.
 - Always considering modern diagnosis, lab values, co-morbidities.
4. **Early Rasayana Approach**
 - Once agni and srotas are corrected, add site-specific and system-level rasayana.
 - Aim: strengthen local immunity, improve tissue resilience, support Ojas.



5. Modern Screening + Monitoring

- Encourage endoscopy, PAP smears, biopsies, imaging as required.
- Work collaboratively: you manage terrain, oncologist monitors lesions.

If you handle Sthāna Saṁśraya well, you may prevent or significantly delay progression to **overt Arbuda/cancer**.

7. Vyakti - Full Manifestation (Early Cancer Stage)

7.1 What Happens at Vyakti?

- Disease is now clearly manifest:
 - Structural lesion visible on endoscopy, imaging, exam
 - Biopsy shows carcinoma in situ or invasive cancer
- Symptoms become specific:
 - Local mass
 - Ulcer
 - Bleeding
 - Obstruction

In cancer:

- Vyakti includes:
 - **Carcinoma in situ**
 - Early invasive cancer, Stage I/II

7.2 Ayurvedic View at This Stage

- This is where **Arbuda** or Arbuda-like conditions become apparent.
- Doṣa-dūṣya sammurchana is strong and established.
- Modern treatment (surgery, chemo, RT) becomes central.

Ayurvedic role:

- Support agni, reduce Ama, protect Ojas
- Help patient complete modern curative treatment
- Address symptoms and side-effects
- Plan post-treatment rasayana for survivorship

8. Bheda - Complications and Advanced Cancer

8.1 What Happens at Bheda?

- Disease differentiates into:
 - Multiple complications
 - Different patterns of spread
- In cancer:
 - Locally advanced tumors
 - Metastases
 - Organ failure
 - Cachexia

Ayurveda correlates this with:

- Mixed doṣa involvement
- Multi-dhātu kṣaya
- Severe Ojas depletion

Advanced Arbuda with:

- Ulceration
- Foul discharge
- Intractable pain
- Emaciation
- Dyspnea, jaundice, ascites, etc.

8.2 Ayurvedic Role at Bheda

- Largely **palliative**:
 - Symptom relief
 - Comfort
 - Psychological and spiritual support
- Gentle:
 - Agni support
 - Pain relief (as an adjunct to opioids)
 - Management of constipation, nausea, breathlessness-related anxiety
- Clearly communicate:
 - Aim is not cure but comfort and dignity

9. Putting It Together: A Practical Map

9.1 From Risk to Cancer - Both Languages

Kriyakāla Stage	Classical Description	Modern Parallel	Main Integrative Focus
Sanchaya	Doṣa accumulation	Lifestyle risk, no lesion	Diet-lifestyle correction, deepana, education
Prakopa	Doṣa aggravation	Chronic functional disturbance	Stronger śamana, possible mild śodhana
Prasara	Doṣa spread	Systemic inflammation	Srotas care, agni-ama correction
Sthāna Saṁśraya	Doṣa settling in kha-vaiguṇya	Precancerous lesions, dysplasia	Aggressive nidāna control, local + systemic tx
Vyakti	Disease expression	Overt cancer (early stages)	Support along with surgery/chemo/RT
Bheda	Complications and advanced forms	Advanced/metastatic cancer	Palliative, comfort, QOL, spiritual support

9.2 Clinical Example: Tobacco Chewer with Oral Lesions

1. Initially:
 - Only mild gum irritation (Sanchaya/Prakopa).
2. After years:
 - Chronic white patch (leukoplakia) – Sthāna Saṁśraya (precancer).
3. Then:
 - Non-healing ulcer with induration – Vyakti (oral carcinoma).
4. Finally:
 - Node metastasis, weight loss, repeated bleeding – Bheda.

Each stage demands **different intensity and objectives** of Ayurvedic interventions.



10. How to Use Kriyakāla in Your Oncology OPD

When you see a patient with risk factors or suspicious lesions:

1. Ask:
 - How long have nidānas been active?
 - Are symptoms purely functional or structural?
 - Has any lesion been seen on endoscopy, PAP smear, imaging?
2. Decide:
 - Which Kriyakāla stage is most likely?
 - Is it still Sanchaya/Prakopa/Prasara (functional), or Sthāna Saṁśraya (precancer), or already Vyakti (established Arbuda)?
3. Plan:
 - Sanchaya-Prakopa: lifestyle + mild śamana
 - Prasara-Sthāna Saṁśraya: strong nidāna control, local-systemic treatment, consider mild-moderate śodhana in fit patients + modern screening
 - Vyakti-Bheda: integrate with oncology treatment, emphasize support and palliation as indicated
4. Document:
 - “Kriyakāla stage: suspected Sthāna Saṁśraya in Annavaha srotas (Barrett’s esophagus on endoscopy).”
 - This shapes your entire approach.

11. Key Take-Home Points

1. **Ṣaṭ Kriyakāla** gives Ayurveda a powerful, structured way to understand **disease evolution**, including cancer.
2. **Precancerous states** (like leukoplakia, CIN, adenomas, Barrett’s) are best mapped to **Sthāna Saṁśraya** – doṣas settling in a vulnerable tissue.
3. Sanchaya, Prakopa and Prasara largely correspond to **risk and chronic inflammatory states** – the best zones for lifestyle correction and gentle therapies.
4. Vyakti corresponds to **overt cancer**, where modern oncologic treatment becomes central and Ayurveda supports.
5. Bheda corresponds to **advanced, complicated disease**, where the focus is on palliation and quality of life.
6. For real prevention in oncology, your main battle is at **Sthāna Saṁśraya** – you must actively search for and treat such states.
7. Always combine Kriyakāla assessment with modern tools:
 - Screening programs
 - Biopsies
 - Imaging
 - Risk scores
8. Correct use of Kriyakāla transforms Ayurveda from symptom-based practice into a **truly preventive and early-intervention system** in oncology.

12. Review Questions

1. Define Ṣaṭ Kriyakāla and briefly describe each stage in one sentence.
2. Which Kriyakāla stage best corresponds to modern “precancerous lesions”? Explain with two examples.
3. Give one example of Sanchaya and Prakopa in a person at risk of colorectal cancer. What Ayurvedic interventions are appropriate at these stages?
4. How would you interpret Barrett’s esophagus in terms of Kriyakāla and doṣa-dhātu-srotas involvement?
5. Why is Sthāna Saṁśraya the most critical stage for cancer prevention from an Ayurvedic point of view?
6. How does the management strategy differ between Sthāna Saṁśraya and Vyakti stages in a high-risk cervical



lesion?

7. Describe how you would document Kriyakāla, doṣa, and srotas status for a smoker with chronic cough but no visible lesion on imaging.

End of Lesson 8

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