

**A critical study of an Ayurvedic Manuscript  
“Bhiṣakcakracittotsava”**

**A thesis submitted to  
Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune  
For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.)  
In Sanskrit**

Name of the Candidate

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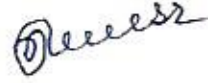
October 2017

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "A critical study of an Ayurvedic Manuscript "Bhiṣak cakra cittotsava" which is being submitted herewith for the award of the Degree of Vidyavachaspati (Ph.D.) in Sanskrit of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune is the result of original research work completed by Mrs. Madhura A. Kulkarni under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief the work incorporated in this thesis has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree or similar title of this or any other University or examining body upon him/ her.

Place: Pune

Date: 9<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2017



Signature of the Research Guide

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "A critical study of an Ayurvedic Manuscript "Bhishak cakra cittotsava" completed and written by me has not previously been formed as the basis for the award of any Degree or other similar title upon me of this or any other Vidyapeeth or examining body. I understand that if my Ph.D. Thesis (or part of it) is found duplicate at any point of time my research degree will be withdrawn.

Place: Pune

Date: 9<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2017

*Makulkarni.*

Signature of the Research Student

## Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. Dr. Shripad Bhat Sir, for his valuable guidance and help at each footstep of the work.

I would like to offer my special thanks to Prof. Dr. M. S. Krishnamurthy Sir for allowing me to use his book 'Hamsaraja Nidana' as a copy of the MS based on two copies in Kannada and Devanagari scripts.

I would like to offer my thanks to Dr. Shreenand Bapat and Dr. Amruta Natu from BORI. They not only gave me a photocopy of the MS in BORI, but they also helped me to find out Chandas in MS verses.

I would like to thank Oriental Institute of Baroda and Raghunath Temple Library, Jammu for providing copies of the MS

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I would like to thank, all the staff of Sanskrit Department and Ph.D. Department of T.M.V; Pune.

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## Introduction

Ayurveda is the oldest indigenous medicine. It is the eternal life science with its own sound basic principles. Initially the knowledge was transmitted by oral learning method. Latter the literature was created in Sanskrit language.

Now a days, the major sources of knowledge of Ayurveda are classical texts i.e. Samhitās like Caraka Samhitā, Suśruta Samhitā, Aśtāṅga saṅgraha, Aśtāṅga Hṛdaya etc. Apart from these major Samhitās, more Ayurvedic literature was created too. Some of that is published but large quantity of the literature is still in the form of unpublished manuscripts.

Various aspects of Ayurveda are documented in different types of MSS like Birch, Palm leaf, Handmade paper, Cloth etc. Some MSS are commentaries on classical texts, some are collections from various books, some are original contribution of experiences by vaidyas. In such MSS vaidyas documented detail observations of diseases, medicines learned from their Masters. Additionally some new techniques of diagnosing diseases, new diseases, new medicines, new medicinal preparations etc. were described.

There are <sup>1</sup>several valuable medical MSS in Sanskrit which forms a strong basis of Ayurveda. Several attempts have been made to retrieve the data from these MSS. Yet there are a large number of MSS which are unknown to common researchers & academicians. These are in the possession of individuals, libraries, academic institutions, museums, temples, monasteries. They are likely to contain valuable medical information which can be helpful for researchers & practitioners.

“**Bhiṣakcakracittotsava (भिषकचक्रचित्तोत्सव)**” is one such uncommon Ayurvedic MS. Therefore this MS regarding निदान (Nidāna) of various diseases is chosen for present study. The author Harisaṅgātha has explained Nidāna of many diseases. Some new types of some diseases are also mentioned there like Mala Jvara, Kapilakṣa Jvara, Oṣadha Jvara, Mahārajayakṣmā, Brahmani roga in Netraroga etc.

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<sup>1</sup> National manuscript mission website : [www.namami.org](http://www.namami.org).

## Aim

To prepare critical edition and study an Ayurvedic MS

“Bhiṣakcakraçittotsava (भिषकचक्रचित्तोत्सव)”

## Objectives

- 1) To prepare critical edition of MS “Bhiṣakcakraçittotsava”
- 2) To study the MS “Bhiṣakcakraçittotsava”.
- 3) To compare topics in MS with Bṛhat-trayī & laghu-trayī and other related texts.

Source – MS found in

1. Baroda : An alphabetical list of MSS in the Oriental Institute, Baroda, vol. I, compiled by Raghavan Nambiyar. Gaekwad oriental series XCVII, Baroda 1942.. (II. 7449. 12776)
2. BORI : Descriptive Catalogue of Vaidyaka MSS – Vol. XVI part 1, yr. 1939, no. 139, 1049/1886-92 - Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune.
3. Ranbir III : A typed list of MSS in the Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu. (p.820)
4. Stein : A Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS in Raghunath Temple library of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir. Prepared by M.A. Stein, Bombay 1894. (185)



## Material

1) Manuscript - “Bhiṣakcakkracittotsava (भिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सव)”

### **Five copies of the MSS were collected from:**

1. Baroda : An alphabetical list of MSS in the Oriental Institute, Baroda, vol. I, compiled by Rāghavan Nambiyar. Gaekwad oriental series XCVII, Baroda 1942. (II. 7449. 12776) (two copies)

2. BORI : Descriptive Catalogue of Vaidyaka MSS – Vol. XVI part 1, yr. 1939, no. 139, 1049/1886-92 - Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune.

3. Ranbir III : A typed list of MSS in the Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu. (p.820)

4. Stein : A Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS in Raghunath Temple library of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir. Prepared by M.A. Stein, Bombay 1894. (185)

- Out of these, two copies from Baroda library are in digital form.
  - One copy from Pune and two copies from Jammu are photocopies of the MSS.
- 2) A book [Hamsaraja Nidāna](#), translated by Prof. M.S.Kṛṣṇamurthy. This is based on the two copies of the MSS among which one is in Kannaḍ script and other in Devanagari script.

### **3) Bṛhat-trayī:**

1. **Caraka Saṁhitā:** Śāstrī Kāśināth, Gaṅgāsahāya Pāndeya (ed.), Carak Saṁhitā of Agniveśa revised by Caraka and Dṛḍhabala with Ayurveda Dīpika Commentary of Cakrapāṇidatta and with Vidyotini Hindi Commentary, part 1 and 2, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Saṁsthān, Vārāṇasī, 5th ed, 1997.

2. **Suśruta Saṁhitā:** Śāstrī Āmbikādatta, Suśruta Saṁhitā with Ayurvedatattva Saṁdīpikā, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Saṁsthān, Part 1,2 Vārāṇasī, 2003.

3. **Aṣṭāṅga Saṅgraha:** Sharmā Shivaprasād (ed.) Śrīmad vṛddhavāgbhaṭviracitaḥ Aṣṭāṅga saṅgraha Induviracitaḥ śaśīlekhā vyākhyā samanvitaḥ, Chaukhamba Sanskrit series office, Vārāṇasī, 2006.

4. **Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya:** Garde G. K(tr.), Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdayam, Anmol Publication, 2004

#### 4) **Laghu-trayī:**

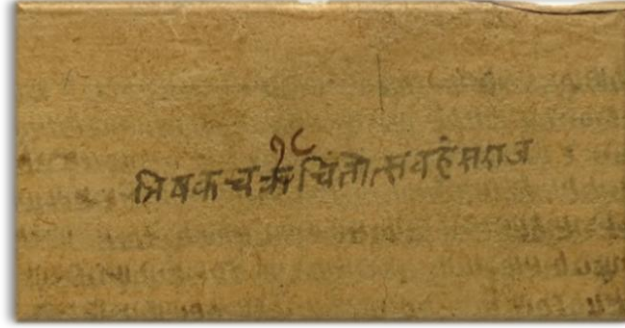
1. **Mādhav Nidāna:** Shāstrī Narendranāth (tr), Ācārya Mādhavakarapranītam  
Mādhavanidānam, Motīlāla Banārasīdās, Vārāṇasī, 3rd ed, 1994.
2. **Śāraṅgadhara saṁhitā:** Pārāśara shrīrādhākṛṣṇa (tr.), Śāraṅgadharaācārya viracita  
Śāraṅgadhara saṁhitā, shrī Baidyanātha Ayurveda bhavan ltd., Nāgapūr, 4th ed, 1994.
3. **Bhāvaprakāśa:** Nānal Puruśottam(tr.), Sārtha Bhāvaprakāśa, Prabhāt Printing Works,  
Pune. 2001.
- 5) **Yogaratnākara:** Śastrī Brahmaśankara (ed.), Yogaratnākara, Chaukhambhā Sanskrit  
Samsthāna, Vārāṇasī, 7th ed, 2002.

## METHODOLOGY

### Phase – I :

Collection of the MS:

- 1) The MS “**Bhiṣakcakracittotsava**” was collected from five places.
- 2) One copy was photocopied from BORI, Pune.
- 3) The Oriental Institute, Baroda sent two digital copies by courier.
- 4) Raghunath Temple library of Jammu and Kashmir sent photocopies of two copies by courier.



### Phase-II:

Study of MS:

- 1) All the copies were checked thoroughly. The hand writing in all copies was readable.
- 2) Abbreviations were created to indicate the copy.

A copy from BORI, Pune is mentioned as **Bo**.

A copy from Oriental Institute, Baroda with number 7449 is mentioned as **B1**.

A copy from Oriental Institute, Baroda with number 12776 is mentioned as **B2**.

A copy from Raghunath Temple, J &K with 32 pages is mentioned as **J1**.

A copy from Raghunath Temple, J &K with 17 pages is mentioned as **J2**.

- 3) It is found that the copies B1 and J2 are incomplete.

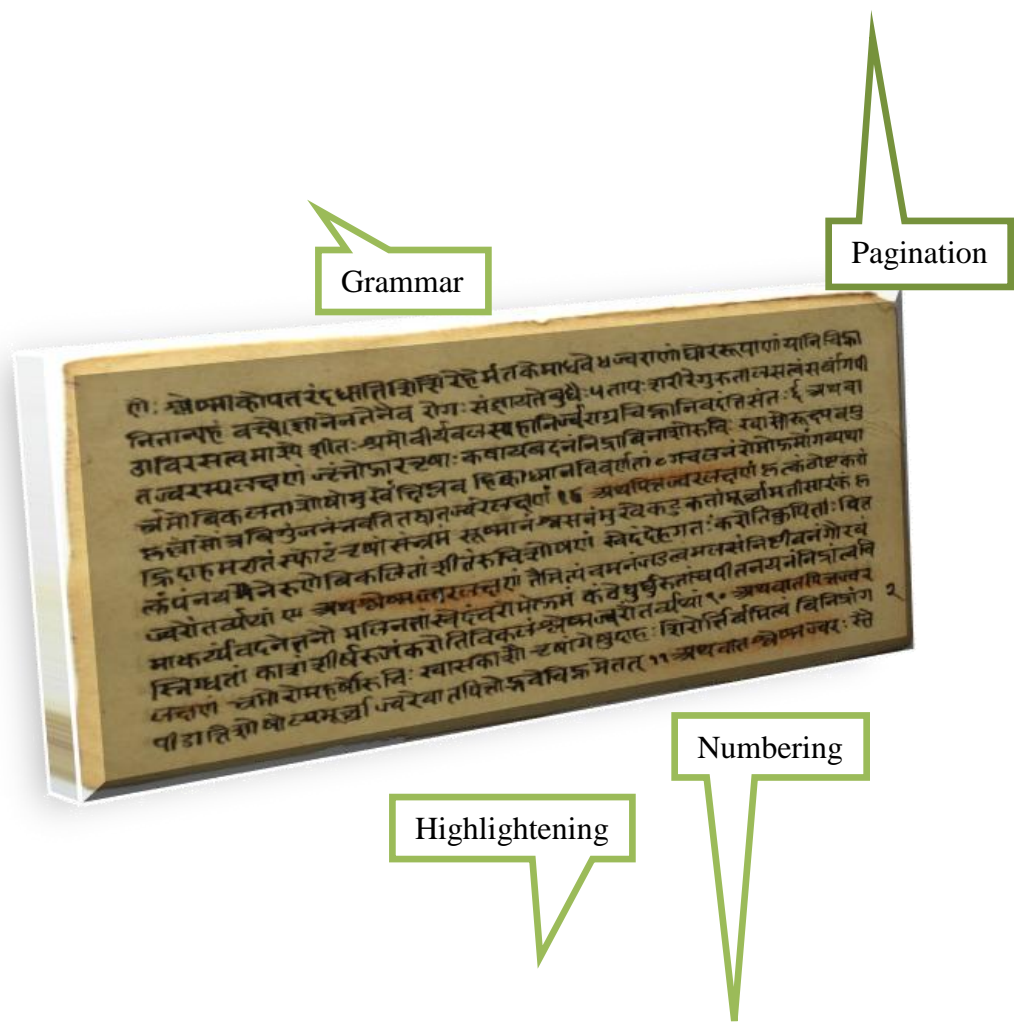
Pg numbers 17 to 30 are missing in MS B1.

Where as MS J2 is of 17 folios only, upto the chapter Madātyaya (मदात्यय).

- 4) There are total 67 chapters in the complete MS describing “Nidāna” of various diseases. From them 37 chapters are selected for present study.
- 5) For reading of each copy of MS “Bhīṣakcakracittotsava” and collation from six copies the methodology for manuscript processing was followed.  
Help was taken to understand and set a method for collation process from books on Manuscriptology.<sup>1</sup>
- 6) In editing process, first a verse from the book is written, then the verse is compared word to word with all the 5 copies viz. Bo, B1, B2, J1 and J2. If any differences, grammatical changes, additions, omissions are observed, they are noted. Then the translation is given. If any letter, word or line is replaced or if there is any Pāṭhabhedas (Alternative) then they are noted with two stars and specific colour codes.
- 7) While editing different colours are used. Like, the word that has been accepted while editing is given one colour. The word which has been replaced by this word in the verse is given the same colour. And both words are noted after the translation of that verse, in the same colour.
- 8) For the first word to be replaced, green colour is used. For the second edited word in the same verse pink colour is used and for third edited word in the same verse purple colour is used. If there is fourth word to be replace, then dark blue colour is used.
- 9) When a new page starts in any copy, it is noted in the collation part with the name of the copy. The pg no. is given in red colour and blue colour is given to the letters or word from which the pg is starting.

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<sup>1</sup> Murthy Śivagaṇeśa R.S, Introduction to Manuscriptology, Śāradā publishing house, Delhi, 2014.



### Phase – III:

Comparison of all topics given in these thirty five chapters from the MS with Bṛhat-trayī and Laghu-trayī and other related texts.

A scale was prepared depending on grades.

-1 : Change in principle

0 : Totally same verse

1 :  $\geq 75$  % same signs

2 :  $\geq 50$  % same signs

3 :  $\leq 25$  % same signs

4 : Only 1 sign common

5 : Totally different.

The observations are noted.

## **SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS**

### **Scope:**

1. MS is about *Nidāna* i.e. diagnosing diseases. There are new types of some diseases, new concepts about some diseases described in this MS. The information gathered can be tested practically by Ayurvedic medical practitioners.
2. Study can be done with remaining copies of the MS listed in the New Catalogues Catalogorum.

### **Limitations:**

1. Six copies of the MS gathered from different places are used for critical edition as per availability. They are:  
A copy from BORI, Pune ;  
A copy from Oriental Institute, Baroda with number 7449;  
A copy from Oriental Institute, Baroda with number 12776;  
A copy from Raghunath Temple, J &K with 32 pages and  
A copy from Raghunath Temple, J &K with 17 pages.
2. Thirty seven chapters are selected from the MS for present study. Chapters chosen are:

1. Maṅgalācarāṇa मंगलाचरण	2. Nāḍī-parīkṣā नाडीपरीक्षा
3. Roga Hetu रोग हेतु	4. Jvara ज्वर
5. Atisāra अतिसार	6. Grahaṇī ग्रहणि
7. Arśa अर्श	8. Bhagandara भगन्दर
9. Ajīrṇa अजीर्ण, (Alasaka – Vilambikā)	10. Kṛmi कृमि

11. Pāṇḍu पाण्डु	12. Kāmalā कामला
13. Raktapitta रक्तपित्त	14. Rājayakṣmā राजयक्ष्मा
15. Kāsa कास	16. Hikkā हिक्का
17. Śvāsa श्वास	18. Svarabheda स्वरभेद
19. Aruchi अरुचि	20. Chardi छर्दि
21. Tṛṣṇā तृष्णा	22. Mūrchhā मूर्च्छा
23. Dāha दाह	24. Madātyaya मदात्यय
25. Unmāda उन्माद	26. Bhūtonmāda भूतोन्माद
27. Apasmāra अपस्मार	28. Vātarakta वातरक्त
29. Urustambha उरुस्तम्भ	30. Āmavāta आमवात
31. Hṛdroga हृद्रोग	32. Prameha Piṭikā प्रमेहपिटिका
33. Strīroga स्त्रीरोग	34. Yoniroga योनिरोग
35. Yonivyāpat योनिव्यापत्	36. Prasūtikāroga प्रसूतिकारोग
37. Mūtra-parīkshā मूत्रपरीक्षा	

3. In the diseases, from Jvara to Dāha, Jāṭharāgni Vikṛti is the base of etio-pathology. Studying these diseases is clinically more important. Diseases related to Gynaecology were studied because of my personal practice oriented interest. The other diseases chosen for study are of practical importance. Nāḍī and Mūtra Parīkṣā are very important diagnostic tools. Hence chosen for the study.





## SURVEY OF LITERATURE

The MS was searched thoroughly in MS libraries. From New Catalogues Catalogorum, it is found that, this MS is present at several places. The list is given in the end.

Lists of published books of various publications and libraries were searched thoroughly. But initially it was not found there.

But recently, it is found that, Vaidya Dattaram Choubeji, from Mathura published Hindi translation of the MS along with commentary “*Hamsarājārthabodhini*” about more than 40 years back. But few verses were not included in it. This book is unavailable since last many years.

Recently in March 2015, Chaukhambha vishvabharati, Varanasi has published *Hamsarājanidāna* or *Bhiṣakcakkacittotsavam*, translated by Prof. M. S. Krushnamurthy. For this work, he has consulted 2 copies of MS. One in Kannaḍa script and other in Devanagari which he found in Gaya, Bihar. He also consulted work of Vaidya Dattaram Choubeji.

In the book, *Ayurveda kā Vaigyānika Itihāsa*, Ācārya Priyavrat Sharma has mentioned this text. According to his opinion, this book was also known as “*Hamsarājanidāna*” and the period of the book is around 17<sup>th</sup> century. Ācārya Hamsarāja was a great poet and a wise physician also known as Hamsanātha.

There is a MS named “**Sarva-jvara-samuccaya-darpaṇa**”. The author of this MS is also Hamsanātha. The author had explained various types of “Jvara” in detail in this MS. Maṅgalācaraṇa in this MS is exactly similar to that of *Bhiṣakcakkacittotsava*. Nidāna part of Jvara is also as per our MS “*Bhiṣakcakkacittotsava*”. But along with that he also gives their treatment and also explains Jvara in other various conditions in the MS “*Sarva-jvara-samuccaya- darpaṇa*” so this text must be of the same author.

Few verses from the initial Maṅgalācaraṇa of the text “*Laṅghana pathya nirṇaya*”, are similar to that of *Bhiṣakcakkacittotsava*<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> P.V.Sharma, *Ayurved kā Vaigyānik Itihās*, Choukhambhā orientalia, Vārāṇasī, 7<sup>th</sup> ed, 2003, page 345.

There is an article in which ebola virus infectious fevere is compared with ‘Raktaṣṭhivī Jvara described in 13 Sannipātaja Jvara in the MS. But the referance used was taken from Bh.P. and not from the MS. As in Bh.P. second set of 13 Sannipātaja Jvaras is given saying that it is taken from some other text, without mentioning the text or author. The description given in Bh.P. is similar to the MS.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Surve Ashita c, Vaidya Minal S, Ebola virus disease in view of Ayurveda, IAMJ: volume 2; issue 5; September- October – 2014.

## LITERARY REVIEW

### Library status of the MS “Bhīṣakcakraçittotsava”

**Author:** - Hamsanātha

**Description of MS copies:** -

#### Copy 1 (Bo)

1. MS collected from: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune.
2. MS Ref.: Descriptive Catalogue of Vaidyaka MSS – Vol. XVI part 1, yr. 1939, 139, 1049/1886-92.
3. Size: 13 inches by 7, 3/10 inches.
4. Extent: 48 leaves, 11 lines to a page, 25-30 letters to a line.
5. Age: Appears to be old.
6. Description: Country paper, Devanagari script, hand writing good and very bold. Colophons, topic headings are tinged with red pigment. Paper is old and musty. First leaf worn out. In all its colophons, work is called “Bhīṣakcakraçittotsava”. It is misnomer to name the work as चिकित्सोत्सव, which name has not been found in the body of MS. This MS is complete but text is corrupt. It deals with “Nidāna” of diseases. There are two different numberings of folios from 29-48. One is I-20 & the other is 29-48, which is later. Initially the handwriting is scattered. It becomes denser with 40 to 45 letters on each line from page number 29. On last few pages there are about 47 to 50 letters on a line. But the number of lines remains same throughout.

### Copy 2 (B1)

1. MS collected from: Oriental Institute, Baroda
2. MS ref.: An alphabetical list of MSS vol. I, compiled by Raghavan Nambiyar. Gaekwad oriental series XCVII, Baroda 1942, 7449.
3. Form: Digital copy.
4. Extent: 47 folios, 13 lines to a page, 30 to 35 letters to each line.
5. Age: 1893 Samvat
6. Description: Devanagari script, hand writing good and bold. Colophons, topic headings are tinged with red pigment. In all its colophons, work is called “Bhiṣakcacrattotsava”. The text is corrupt. It deals with “Nidāna” of diseases. After page no 16 there is page no 30. The pages in between are missing. No headings of chapters.

### Copy 3 (B2)

1. MS collected from: Oriental Institute, Baroda
2. MS ref.: An alphabetical list of MSS vol. I, compiled by Raghavan Nambiyar. Gaekwad oriental series XCVII, Baroda 1942, 12776.
3. Form: Digital copy
4. Extent: 59 folios, 8 lines to a page, 38-41 letters to a line.
5. Age: 1885 Samvat
6. Description: Devanagari script, hand writing good and bold. Colophons, topic headings are tinged with red pigment. In all its colophons, work is called “Bhiṣakcacrattotsava”. This MS is complete but text is corrupt. Lots of scribing mistakes. Pg. 51 corrupt and unreadable. Pgs 47 to 49 borders are torn. Pg 48 bk torn at right upper corner. Pg 49 torn at right lower corner. But the text is intact. It deals with “Nidāna” of diseases.

### Copy 4 (J1)

1. MS collected from: Raghunath Temple library of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir.
2. MS ref.: A typed list of MSs in the Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu.
3. Form: Photocopy
4. Extent: 32 folios, 20 lines to a page, 34-38 letters to a line.
5. Age: 1923 Samvat (षौ.व.१३)
6. Description: Devanagari script, hand writing is very good and bold. In all its colophons, work is called “Bhiṣakcakracittotsava”. This MS is complete. The first page is torn. It deals with “Nidāna” of diseases. Numbering method- on right upper corner भि. क. ८. On left lower corner रामः ८. Many times at Ś (श) is written in the place of S (स) and S (स) is written in the place of Ś (श). V (व) is written at the place of B (ब). J (ज) is written in the place of Y (य). Different hand writing on page 24 bk. Number of lines on this page are 13. Number of letters on each line are 27 to 19.

### Copy 5 (J2)

1. MS collected from: Raghunath Temple library of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir.
2. MS ref.: A Catalogue of Sanskrit MSs in Raghunath Temple library of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir. Prepared by M.A. Stein, Bombay 1894. (185)
3. Form: Photocopy
4. Extent: 17 folios, 11 lines to a page, 42 to 47 letters to a line.
5. Age: -
6. Description: Devanagari script, hand writing is very good and bold. In all its colophons, work is called “Bhiṣakcakracittotsava”. This MS is incomplete. There are only 17 folios up to chapter मदात्म्य. It deals with “Nidāna” of diseases. Numbering method: On right upper corner भि. च. ८. On left lower corner only number ८. On page 10, left upper corner upto first 4 lines the page is damaged but the verse is complete.

## About the Title “Bhiṣak cakra cittotsava”

‘Bhiṣak’ means a physician. ‘Cakra’ means a group or province. The word ‘Cittotsava’ is comprised of two words, ‘Citta’ and ‘Utsava’. Citta means mind and Utsava means enthusiasm or pleasurable time.

So the meaning of the name can be “The enthusiastic or innovative information came from the minds of a group or circle of wise great physicians about Nidāna (diagnosis of diseases) is given in this book. Which will be a pleasure for minds of a group of upcoming (new) physicians”. As they will get all information collectively in a single book. The author has mentioned initially that he had consulted all the work done by ancient great Ācāryas like Ātreya, Dhanvantari, Suśruta, Hārīta, Mādhava etc.

आत्रेयधन्वन्तरिसुश्रुतानानासत्यहारितकमाधवानां ।

सुषेणदामोदरवाग्भटानां दस्रस्वयंभूचरकादिकानां । ७

एषां समालोक्य मतं मुहुर्मुहुः ग्रन्थो मनोजः क्रियते मयाधुना ।

## About the author Haṁsarāja

According to Ācārya P. V. Sharma, ‘Ācārya Haṁsarāja was also known by name Haṁsanātha. He was a great physician and also a poet of his period.’ His text is written in graceful verses. There is no prose or passages in the text. Two texts about Ayurveda are found written by him. One of them is Bhiṣakcakra-cittotsava and the other is Sarva-jvara-samuccaya-darpaṇa.

The author has not given any information about his family, Guru (master), his place, his colleagues etc. in any of his texts.

## Determination of time period of the MS

According to Ācārya Priyavrat Sharma, his period is between 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, most probably 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Ācārya Haṁsarāja has mentioned Ācārya Suṣeṇa whose period is said as first half of 14<sup>th</sup> century.

There is a mention of text Bhiṣakcakraçittotsava and few verses from the Maṅgalācaraṇa in the text Laṅghana-pathya-nirṇaya. This copy of MS from Jaipur is from Saṁvat 1792 i.e. 1736 A.D.

So the MS must be after 14<sup>th</sup> century and before 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Ācārya Dāmodara is also mentioned in the text. His period is said to be after or parallel to Bhāvaprakāśa as he had mentioned Firaṅga disease and use of Rasakarpūra in its treatment. Bhāvaprakāśa had mentioned this for the first time. There is also mention of this in Yogaratnākara.

But Ācārya Haṁsarāja do not gives Nidāna of Firaṅga disease.

There is mention of Manthara Jvara in Yogaratnākara which is also not found in Bhiṣakcakraçittotsava.

Ācārya Haṁsarāja has given thirteen Sannipātaja jvaras different from Bṛhat-tayī. Bhāvaprakāśa and Yogaratnākara describes thirteen Sannipātas as per Bṛhat -tayī. Then gives other set of thirteen Sannipātas as per MS with a quotation that ‘this is from the opinion of some other physicians.’

Another MS Jvaratimirbhāskara also mentions this set of Sannipātas whose period is also given as 16<sup>th</sup> century by Ācārya P. V. Sharma.

Ācārya Haṁsarāja had saluted Ācārya Vāgbhaṭa, Suṣeṇa, Dāmodara and Mādhava from middle age. But he has not mentioned Bhāva Miśra and Śāraṅadhara.

So it can be said that the period of Bhiṣakcakraçittotsava is around 16<sup>th</sup> century or first half of 17<sup>th</sup> century.

## ॥ भिषक चक्र चितोत्सव ॥

- BORI : Bo
- BARODA 7449: B 1
- BARODA 12776: B 2
- JAMMU 1 : J 1
- JAMMU 2 : J 2

### ॥ अनुक्रमणिका ॥

1. Maṅgalācaraṇa मंगलाचरण	2. Nāḍī-parīkṣā नाडीपरीक्षा
3. Roga Hetu रोग हेतु	4. Jvara ज्वर
5. Atisāra अतिसार	6. Grahaṇī ग्रहणि
7. Arśa अर्श	8. Bhagandara भगन्दर
9. Ajīrṇa अजीर्ण, (Alasaka – Vilambikā)	10. Kṛmi कृमि
11. Pāṇḍu पाण्डु	12. Kāmalā कामला
13. Raktapitta रक्तपित्त	14. Rājayakṣmā राजयक्ष्मा
15. Kāsa कास	16. Hikkā हिक्का
17. Śvāsa श्वास	18. Svarabheda स्वरभेद
19. Aruci अरुचि	20. Chardi छर्दि
21. Tṛṣṇā तृष्णा	22. Murchhā मूर्च्छा
23. Dāha दाह	24. Madātyaya मदात्यय
25. Unmāda उन्माद	26. Bhūtonmāda भूतोन्माद
27. Apasmāra अपस्मार	28. Vātarakta वातरक्त
29. Urustambha उरुस्तम्भ	30. Āmavāta आमवात
31. Hṛdroga हृद्रोग	32. Prameha Piṭīkā प्रमेहपिटिका
33. Strīroga स्त्रीरोग	34. Yoniroga योनिरोग
35. Yonivyāpat योनिव्यापत्	36. Prasūtikāroga प्रसूतिकारोग
37. Mūtra-parīkṣā मूत्रपरीक्षा	



**B1:** श्री पार्श्वनाथाय नमः |

**Tr:** I salute Lord Pārśvanātha.

ध्यायेद्बालां प्रभाते बिकसित बदनां फुल्ल राजीवनेत्रां मुक्तावडूर्यगर्भैः रुचिरकनकजै भूषणैः भूषितांगीम् | विद्युत्कोटिच्छटाभां परिमलबहुलां दिव्य सिंहासनस्थांगीर्देवी तस्य दासी भवति सुरबनं नन्दनं केलिगेहम् || १ ||

**Tr:** I worships Goddess Śrī Bālā (Saraswati) early in the morning. The Goddess who has happy face, cheerful wide eyes decorated with pearls and cat's eye. She is adorned with golden ornaments. She is having a glow and aroma around her and sitting on a divine thorn. Worshipping her gives knowledge and wisdom.

धत्ते ते चरणाम्बुजं स्वहृदये मातर्नरो योऽनिशं तस्याऽस्ये परिनर्तते प्रतिदिनं वाक् गद्यपद्यात्मिका | लक्ष्मी तस्य गृहे स्थिता करतले मुक्तिः स्थिता सिद्धयो द्वारे तस्य विभूषिताश्च निधयो तिष्ठन्ति नित्यं मुदा || २ ||

**Tr:** The person who worships her regularly, will get mastery in oration and literatures in prose and verses. Will be enriched with wealth, freedom and adorned with all sorts of achievements. A person will be always happy.

जगन्मातर्नमस्तेऽस्तु वरदे मंगले शिवे ग्रन्थकर्तुं प्रवर्तस्य सहायं कुरु मेऽनिशम् || ३ ||

**Tr:** I Salute auspicious Goddess Jagadambā, who fulfils all blessings. Oh Mother, please help me to complete the work of writing.

अहमपि जगदम्बे दृश्यतां दिव्यदृष्ट्या न भवति तव हानिः क्वापि दृष्टे कदाचित्]

स्वजन हितपरायाः शङ्करस्य प्रियाया अमृतरसहदिन्याहं सनाथो भवामि || ४ ||

**Tr:** Oh Mother, Please see me with your divine sight and your sight will never harm anyone. Oh dearest wife of Lord Śiva, with your nectorous heart, you bestow the pleasure to your devotees as well as others. Because of you I am having a Master.

भिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवं जाडयनाशं करिष्याम्यहं बालबोधाय शास्त्रं नमस्कृत्य धन्वन्तरिं वैद्यराजं जगद्रोगविध्वंसनं स्वेन नाम्ना || ५ ||

**Tr:** By saluting the Great Physician Lord Dhanvantarī, who can cure any disease in the world, here I am writing this text, Bhiṣakcakraçittotsava. This will help to overcome the darkness and will also help to new learners.

ब्रह्मेशो गरुडध्वजो भृगुसुतो भारद्वाजो गौतमो हारीतश्चरकोऽत्रिकः सुरगुरुर्धन्वन्तरिर्माधवः ।

नाशत्यो नकुलः पराशरमुनिः दामोदरो वाग्भटो येऽन्ये वैद्यविशारदामुनिबराः तेभ्यो अपरेभ्यो नमः

॥ ६ ॥

**Tr:** I am saluting Lord Brahmā, Śiva, Garuḍadhwaḥja (Viṣṇu), Bhārgava (Parśurāma), Goutama, Hārita, Caraka, Atri, Bṛhaspati, Dhanvantarī, Mādhava, Nāsatya, Nakula, Ṛṣis like Parāśara, Dāmodara, Vāgbhaṭa and all the other Great Vaidyas and Ṛṣis.

आत्रेय धन्वन्तरिसुश्रुतानां नासत्यहारितकमाधवानाम् ।

सुषेणदामोदरवाग्भटानां दस्रस्वयंभूचरकादिकानाम् ॥ ७ ॥

**Tr:** Ātreya, Dhanvantarī, Suśruta, Nāsatya, Hārita, Mādhava, Suṣeṇa, Dāmodara, Vāgbhaṭa, Dasra, Brahmā, Caraka like expert Ācāryas have written texts of Ayurveda.

एषां समालोक्य मतं मुहुर्मुहुः ग्रन्थो मनोज्ञः क्रियते मयाधुना ।

पद्यैरदोषे रचितोऽल्पमेधसां ज्ञानाय नूनं भिषजात्ममानिनाम् ॥ ८ ॥

**Tr:** By thorough and repeated learning of Ayurvedic texts by (above) Ācāryas, I have written this updated text with flawless verses. This will help physicians with poor intellect but who really want to learn Ayurveda.

दर्शनस्पर्शनप्रश्नैः रोगिणो रोगनिश्चयम् ।

आदौ ज्ञात्वा ततः कुर्यात् चिकित्सां भिषजांबर ॥ ९ ॥

**Tr:** First a physician should correctly diagnose a disease with the help of clinical examination by Darśana (observation), Sparśana (palpitation) and Praśna (questening). Then only start the treatment.

देशं बलं वयः कालं गुर्विणी गदमौषधम् ।

वृद्धवैद्यमतं ज्ञात्वा चिकित्सामारभेततः ॥ १० ॥

**Tr:** By analysing Deśa (geographical area), Bala (strength), Vaya (age) and Kāla (season), the physician should proceed to treatment by consulting opinions from ancient Ācāryas

## अथ नाडीपरीक्षा

कराङ्गुष्ठमूलोद्भवा प्राणभूता नृणां रोगिणां साक्षिणी सोख्यभाजाम् |

जलोकोरगानां गतिं नाडिका या विधत्ते निरुक्ता च वातात्मिका सा || ११

J1: --- भाजां | --- || ११

J2: --- भाजां | --- || ११

**Tr:** The Nāḍī is felt at the root of the thumb. It represents vital energy (Prāṇa) of an individual, indicates status of illness and health in a patient. In Vāta predominance the movement of the Nāḍī resembles to movements of leeches and serpents.

\*\* भाजां in MS is grammatically more correct than भाजं. Hence accepted.

विधत्ते गतिं काकमण्डूकयोर्यामुनिन्द्रैर्निरुक्ता च पितात्मिका सा |

सिरा हंसपारावतानां गतिं या दधाति स्थिरा श्लेष्मकोपान्विता सा || १२

J1: -- माण्डुक - -मुनीन्द्रै - - | - - गतिर्या - - || १२

J2: --- मंडुककयोयांमुनिद्रे - - पितात्मका - | - - - स्थिरः - - || १२

**Tr:** In Pitta predominance the movement of the Nāḍī resembles to movements of crow or frog. Whereas in Kapha predominance, the Nāḍī is stable and resembles to movements of swan or pegeion.

द्विदोषकोप नाडी लक्षण –

नाडी चञ्चलतां क्वचिच्छथिलतां शैत्यं क्वचिच्चोष्णतां धत्ते मन्दगतिं द्विदोषकुपिता स्थानच्युतिं क्षीणताम् | वक्राकारागतिं क्वचिद्वितनुते प्राप्नोति कम्पं क्वचिद्वैकल्यम् विदधाति याति कुपिता मासान्तरे सानिशम् || १३

B 1: -- क्वचिच्छथिलतां -- क्वचिदुष्मतां --- स्थानाच्युतां- - - |

J1: -- क्वचिदुष्मतां - - स्थानाच्युतिं - | चक्राकार - - - पाति कुपिता - - || १३

J2: - चञ्चलां क्वचिच्छथिलतां – क्वचिदुष्णतां - मंगदतिं - - स्थानाच्युतिं - - | - - - || १३

**Tr:** The Nāḍī in vitiation of any two doṣas can be unstable, sluggish, cold or sometimes warm, slow, feeble and disposed. If there is curved pulsation in the Nāḍī with quivering or there is impaired pattern in pulsation, then it indicates the death of a patient in a month.

सन्निपात नाडी लक्षण –

त्रिदोषान्विता नाडिका चञ्चलोष्णा स्फुरद् द्वित्रिरूपा त्वरायुर्विभिन्ना |

गतिं तैत्तिरीयां विधत्तेऽतिकंपं क्षणं क्षीणताम् याति मूर्च्छां क्वचित्सा || १४

B1: - - - ||

Bo: First 7 ślokas are not found in this copy.

J1: - - - द्वित्रिरूपा तुराजुकूवभिन्ना | - तैतरीयां - - मूर्च्छा - - || १४

J2: - - - द्वित्रिरूपा तुराजकू(क्)भिभिन्ना | - - - क्वचित्सां || १४

**Tr:** The Nāḍī afflicted by all three doṣas is unstable, warm, with two or three types of pulsations, very fast and vivid. When the pulsation in the Nāḍī resembles to movements of Tittira (weaver) bird and is feeble and quivering, then it indicates syncope in near future.

सिरा यस्य वातार्दिता पित्तदग्धा कफेनातिकोपेन नाडी कृता सा |

गदी सोऽल्पकालेन मृत्योर्विदीर्णं मुखे यास्यते दन्तदंष्ट्राभिकीर्णं || १५

J1: - जस्यवातार्दधिता पित्तदग्ध - - - कृतां - | - - - - || १५

J2: - - - || १५

**Tr:** When the Nāḍī of a patient indicates affliction by vitiated Vāta, burning of Pitta and severe vitiation of Kapha, then it indicates a critical illness leading to death.

आसन्नमृत्यु नाडी लक्षण –

सिरा यस्य सूक्ष्माऽतिशीतान्विता वा स रोगी न जीवेत् प्रयत्नैः कदाचित् |

चलद् द्वित्रिरूपा त्रिदोषान्विता वा स रोगी यमस्यालये शीघ्रगन्ता || १६

J1: - - सूक्ष्माणि - - जीवेत्कदाचित्प्रयत्नैः | - - - - || १६

J2: - - - - दाचित्प्रयत्नैः | - - - - || १६

**Tr:** If the Nāḍī is very feeble or severely cold, then the patient dies soon despite of good efforts by the physician. The unstable Nāḍī with mixed signs of two or three doṣas also indicates early death.

ज्वर एवं रक्ताधिक्य नाडी लक्षण –

नाडी शीघ्रगतिं धते ज्वरकोपेन सोष्णताम् | रक्ताधिक्येन सा कोष्णा गुर्वी वेगवती भवेत् || १७

J1: - - - | रक्ताधिकेन - - || १७

J2: - - - | रक्ताधिकेन - - गुर्वी - - || १७

**Tr:** In a patient of fever, the Nāḍī is fast and warm. In vitiation of Rakta, it becomes much warmer and heavy.

सुखी – क्षुधित – तृषित नाडी लक्षण –

सुखिनो मनुजस्य सिरा परीतः स्थिरतां समुपैति दधाति बलम् ।

क्षुधितस्य भवेत् चपला सततं तृषितस्य सिरा व्रजति स्थिरताम् ॥ १८

J1: -- मनुजस्य - परितः -- | -- तृषिनस्य -- ॥ १८

Bo: सुखिनो ननु यस्य शिरापरतः --- |

J2: सुधिनो --- | --- ॥ १८

**Tr:** The Nāḍī of a happy healthy person is stable which gives strength. In hunger, it becomes fast. After having food again it becomes stable.

कामक्रोधादियुक्त नाडी लक्षण –

मोहेन कामेन भयेन चिन्तया क्रोधेन लोभेन बहुश्रमेण वा ।

मन्दाग्निनोद्वेगतरेण पीडया स्यान्नाडिका मन्दतरा नृणां भृशम् ॥ ९

J1: ---- ॥ १९ Pg 2 starts from word लोभेन --

J2: --- च | ---- ॥ १९ Pg 2 starts from लोभेन --

**Tr:** The Nāḍī becomes very sluggish and feable when a person is afflicted by infatuation, eagerness, fear, anxiety, anger, greediness, exertion, reduced digestive capacity or distress.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे नाडीलक्षणम् ।

J1: -- वैद्यशास्त्रे हंसराजकृते नाडीलक्षणानि | pg 2, line 1, 2. After this line no.10 written and scratched.

J2: --- नाडीलक्षणानि | pg 2, line 1, 2.

### रोगकारण

दोषैर्विना न रोगाः स्युर्न दोषाः हेतुभिर्विना । हेतवः कर्मसम्भूतास्तान्हेतून् कथयाम्यहम् ॥ १

J1: कर्मसम्भूतास्थावहेन्कथयाम्यहम् ।

**Tr:** There cannot be any disease without involvement of Doṣas. Without reasons doṣas cannot get vitiated. The doings of a person creates reasons. Now describing these reasons of vitiation of doṣas.

वातप्रकोपक कारणानि -

प्राणापानगतेर्विघातकरणैः क्षुण्मूत्रतृदोधनैः व्यायामव्रतशोकशीतसलिलस्नानैः स्त्रियास्सेवनैः ।

रुक्षाम्लामिषमिष्टपिष्टकटुकैरत्यम्बुपानाशनैः वर्षाशीतशरत्सु चैत्रसमये वातस्य कोपो भवेत् ॥ २

B1: सीतलल स्नानैः स्त्रियां सेवनैः|

Bo: प्राणा--- This line is written in upper blank space of pg 2. Again written in left blank space of pg 3. Pg 2 is torned on left upper side. pg 3 torned on left lower side.

J1: व्यायामव्रतसोकसीतसलिल स्नानैः स्त्रियां सेवनैः |

J2: शीतशलिल स्नायै स्त्रियां सेवनैः | - - - कटुकैरत्यंडपानाशनैः - - -|

**Tr:** Causes of vitiation of Vāta are all the factors that causes change in the direction of Prāṇa and Apāna Vāyu. Holding back urges like hunger, thirst, micturition. Excess exercise, fasting, grief, cold water bath, copulation. Excess consumption of dry, sour, sweet food, meat, grain flour food, acrid food, excessive water intake. There is increase in vitiation of Vāta in Varṣā (rainy) and Śarada (autumn) season, cold climate and Caitra month.

पित्तप्रकोपक कारणानि –

तीक्ष्णोष्णाम्लविदाहिशाककटुकैः क्षारान्न **तिक्ताशनैः** व्यायामाध्वपरिश्रमैर्दिनपतेरातापसंसेवनैः |

क्रोधोष्णोलवणैः कषायमदिरापानैर्निशाजागरैः वर्षा ग्रीष्म शरत्सु मध्यदिवसे पित्तस्य कोपो भवेत् || ३

B1: स्निग्धोष्णाम्ल विदाह शोक कटुकैः क्षारान्न **तिक्ताशनैः** - - -

B2: स्निग्धोष्णाम्ल- - क्षारान्न **तिक्ताशनैः** - - - | क्रोधोष्णो \_ वनैः (त्प्ल- not written)

Bo: स्निग्धोष्णाम्ल- - - क्षारान्न **तिक्ताशनैः** - - - | क्रोधोष्णो लवणैः - - - |

J1: - - क्षारान्न **तिक्तसनैः** - - - | क्रोधोष्मो त्युवनैः - - |

J2: - - विदाहिशालकटुकैः क्षारान्न **तिक्ताशनैः** - - - | क्रोधोष्मोत्प्लवतैः - - |

**Tr:** Reasons for vitiation in Pitta are excess consumption of spicy, unctuous (Pāṭhabheda), hot, sour, food that causes burning, green vegetables, acrid, , alkaline and bitter food (Pāṭhabheda), excess exercise, exertion by travelling, exposure to hot sun, anger, exposure heat, jumping, salty food (Pāṭhabheda), astringent food and alcohol intake and night awakening. In Varṣā (rainy), Śarada (autumn) and Grīṣma (summer) season, at midday time there is natural Pitta vitiation.

\*\* **तिक्ताशनैः** i.e. bitter food from MS is more correct than **पित्ताशनैः** hence accepted.

\*\* **लवणैः** i.e.salty food from Copy Bo is more correct than **उत्प्लवनैः** i.e. jumping.

\*\* **स्निग्धोष्णाम्ल** from MS copies B1, B2, and Bo can also be a cause of Pitta vitiation along with

**तीक्ष्णोष्णाम्ल**. So both factors are accepted.

कफप्रकोपक कारणानि –

क्षारक्षीरविकारशाकमधुरैः पानाशनातिक्रमैः मूलस्निग्धगरिष्ठकन्दपिशितैः शीताम्लमाषाशनैः |  
नाशानेत्रमुखेषु धूमरजसोः पानैर्महाघोषणैः श्लेष्मा कोपतरं दधाति शिशिरे हेमन्तके माधवे || ४

B2: धूमरजसोः पानैर्महा - - - ||

Bo: -- मधुरैः पानातिपानक्रमैः - - | --- धूमरजसोः पानैर्महाघोषणैः - - |

J1: नाशानेत्र- - - | - - - माधवैः |

J2: नाशानेत्र- - - |

**Tr:** Factors vitiating Kapha are excess intake of alkaline food, milk and milk products, green vegetables, sweets, roots of trees, unctuous, heavy food, tuberous vegetables, meat, cold, sour food, horsegram dāla. It is also caused by consumption of dust and fumes by nose, eyes and mouth excessive nourishment. There is increase in Kapha vitiation in Śīśira, Hemanta (winter) and Mādhava (spring) season.

**\*\* पानैर्महा** from copies B2 and Bo is more correct considering the meaning than **पानैर्महा**. Hence accepted.

### अथ ज्वररोग निदानम्

ज्वराणां घोररूपाणां यानि चिन्हानि तान्यहम् | वक्ष्ये ज्ञानेन तेनैव रोगः संजायते बुधैः || ५

J1: - - - रोगः संजायते बुधैः ||

J2: - - - याति चिन्हानि - -

**Tr:** Now all the symptoms of Jvara are described here by me. With the knowledge of this one should understand the disease clearly.

पूर्वरूप -

तापः शरीरे गुरुताऽलसत्वं सर्वाङ्गपीडा विरसत्वमास्ये |

शीतः श्रमो वीर्यबलस्य हानिः ज्वराग्रचिन्हानि वदन्ति सन्तः || ६

Bo: तापं शरीरे गुरुताऽलसत्वं - - | - - ज्वराङ्गचिन्हानि - - ||

J1: तापं शरीरे - - - ||

**Tr:** Prodromal symptoms of Jvara are elevated body temperature, heaviness, laziness in the body, body ache, tastelessness, feeling cold, exertion, loss of strength and vitality.

## वातज्वर –

जृम्भोद्गारतृषाः कषायवदनं निद्राविनाशोऽरुचिः श्वासो रुक्षवपुर्भ्रमो विकलता शोषोमुखेऽक्षिस्रवः ॥

हिककाध्मानविवर्णताङ्गचलनं रोमोद्गमोऽङ्गव्यथा हल्लासोऽन्त्रविगुञ्जनं भवति तद्वातज्वरे लक्षणम् ॥ ७

B1: -- तृषा कषायवदनं - - - - - शोषोमुखेऽक्षिप्लव |

B2: - - - शोषोमुखेऽक्षिस्रवः |

Bo: - - - शोषोमुखोक्षिप्रवः |

**Pg. no. 3** is torn on left lower corner.

J1: - - - शोषोमुखेऽक्षिस्रवः | - - - हल्लासोत्र - - - ॥

In the word विकलता, ल is missed. It is written on left side of the line with sign ^.

J2: - - - शोषोमुखेऽक्षिप्लवः | - - हल्लासोत्र - - - ॥

**Tr:** In Vātaja Jvara there are symptoms like yawning, belching, thirst, astringent taste in mouth, disturbed sleep, anorexia, difficulty in breathing, dryness of the body, giddiness, impairment, dryness of mouth, watering of eyes, hic-cough, abdominal distention, discoloration of skin, involuntary movements of body parts, horripilation, body ache, nausea and gurgling sounds from stomach.

## पित्तज्वर –

हृत्कण्ठोष्ठकराङ्घ्रिदाहमरतिं स्फोटं तृषां सम्भ्रमं चोष्माणं श्वसनं मुखे कटुकतां मूर्च्छामतीसारकम् |

हृत्कम्पं नयनेऽरुणे विकलतां शीते रुचिं शोषणं खेदं देहगतः करोति कुपितः पित्तज्वरोऽन्तर्व्यथाम् ॥ ८

B1: - - ष्टकराङ्घ्रि - - - सुष्मानं - - - | - - - शीतरुचि - - - श्वेदं देहगतः - - - कुपिताः - - ॥

B2: - - - सम्भ्रमामूष्मानं - - - | - - - शीतेरुचिशोषणं - - - श्वेदं देहगतं - - - ॥

Bo: - - सम्भ्रमामूष्मानं - - - मुखे कटुतां शीतेरुचिं शोषणं श्वेदं देहगतः करोति कुपितः पित्तज्वरोऽन्तर्व्यथाम् ॥

Few words in the line “मूर्च्छामतीसारकम् हृत्कम्पं नयनेऽरुणे विकलतां” are missing in the line, but written in the bottom of the page.

J1: - - ष्टकराङ्घ्रि दाविमरतिं - - - | - - - श्वेदं देहगतः - - - |

J2: - - - कराङ्घ्रिदाहम् - - - | - - - श्वेदं देहगतं - - - ॥

**Tr:** In Pittaja Jvara there are symptoms like burning in chest, throat, lips, hands and feet, discomfort, blisters, thirst, giddiness, warmth while breathing, acrid taste in mouth, syncope, diarrhea, palpitation, redness in eyes, debility, likes cold substances, emaciation, sorrow, discomfort in the body.



### कफज्वर –

स्तैमित्यं वमनं जडत्वमलसं निष्ठीवनं गौरवं माधुर्यं वदने तनुमलिनतां स्वेदं च रोमोद्गमम् ।

कण्ठे घुर्घुरतां च पीतनयनं निद्रां त्वचि स्निग्धतां कासं शीर्षरुजं करोति विकलं श्लेष्मज्वरोऽङ्गव्यथाम् ॥९

B 1: तैमित्यं - - - माधुर्यं वदने - - - - | कण्ठे घुर्घुरतां - - - काशं - - - ॥

B 2: तैमित्यं - - - माधुर्यं वदने - तनौ मलिनतां - - | - - - काशं शीशरुजं - - - ॥

Bo: तैमित्यं - - - माधुर्यं वदने - तनौ मलिनतां - - | कण्ठे घुर्घुरतां - - - ज्वरो ग व्यथाम् ॥

ग is written above the line between रौं and व्य.

J 1: तैमित्यं - - - - रोमोद्भवम् ।

J 2: वैमित्यं - - - माधुर्यं - - | “कण्ठे घुर्घुरतां - -”this line is missing.

**Tr:** In Kaphaja Jvara there are symptoms like numbness, vomiting, stiffness, laziness, expectorations, heaviness in the body, sweet taste in the mouth, pale skin, perspiration, horripilation, wheezing sound from throat, yellow discoloration of eyes, sleep, moist skin, cough, headache, impairment and body ache.

### वात पित्त ज्वर –

भ्रमो रोमहर्षोऽरुचिः श्वासकासौ तृषाङ्गेषु दाहः शिरोर्तिर्वमित्वम् ।

विनिद्राङ्गपीडाऽतिशोषोऽल्पमूर्च्छा ज्वरे वातपित्तोद्भवे चिह्नमेतत् ॥ १०

B 2: - - - श्वासकासौ तृषाङ्गेषु - - - ॥

**Tr:** In Vāta - Pittaja Jvara there are symptoms like vertigo, horripilation, anorexia, difficulty in breathing, cough, thirst, burning, headache, vomiting, disturbed sleep, body ache, emaciation and fainting.

### वातकफ ज्वर –

स्तैमित्यं गुरुताऽरुचिर्विकलता तन्द्रा पिपासाऽलसं कासोद्गस्फुटता वमिः श्वसनता शोथो मुखे लिप्तता ।

स्वेदः पर्वभिदारतिश्च जडता रोमोद्गमः शीतता वातश्लेष्मसमुद्भवस्य कथितं चिह्नं ज्वरस्याऽर्षिभिः ॥ ११

B1: - - - पर्वभिदोरतिश्च - - - ॥

B2: - - - पर्वभिदोरतिश्च - - - ॥

Bo: - - - पर्वभिदोरतिश्च - - - ॥

J1: - - - पर्वभिदोरतिश्च - - - ॥ Instead of लिप्तता it is written as लिप्टता.

J2: - - - पर्वभिदोरतिश्च - - - ॥

**Tr:** In Vāta - Kaphaja Jvara there are symptoms like numbness, heaviness in the body, anorexia, impairment, drowsiness, thirst, laziness, cough, cracking of skin (due to dryness), vomiting, dyspnoea, oedema, coated mouth, perspiration, pain in phalangeal joints, discomfort, stiffness, horripilation and feeling cold.

**पित्त कफ ज्वर –**

तिक्तास्योऽरुचिता कफस्य वदने लेपो मुहुः शीतता तन्द्रा संधिषु वेदना च हृदये दाहः पिपासा भ्रमः ।

कासः श्वासतरस्तनौ मलिनता स्वेदो वमिर्मोहता चिह्नं पित्तकफज्वरे मुनिवरैः सङ्कीर्तितं पूर्वजैः ॥ १२

B 1: --- वमिर्मोहिता --- ॥

B 2: --- वदने लोमो -- | --- वमिर्मोहता --- ॥

Bo: --- हृदये दाहं --- |

J 1: ----- मुनिवरैः तं कीर्तितं पूर्वजैः ॥

J 2: --- वदने लोमो -- | कासः श्वासतरतः --- ॥

**Tr:** The ancient Sages describes the symptoms of Pitta - Kaphaja Jvara as bitter taste in mouth, coating of Kapha mouth, anorexia, chills, drowsiness, joint pain, burning in chest, thirst, vertigo, cough, dyspnoea, palor skin, perspiration, vomiting and fainting.

**सन्निपात ज्वर –**

**B1, J1:** त्रिदोषोत्थोज्वरोरौद्रो नाम्ना स्यात्सन्निपातकः । भेदैस्त्रयोदशैर्घोरं रूपं धत्ते पृथक् पृथक् ॥ १४

**Tr:** Jvara caused due to vitiation in all three doṣas is a grave disease called as Sannipātaka Jvara. There are thirteen types of Sannipātaka Jvara with severe symptoms.

**सन्धिक** – त्रिदोषोत्थिते सन्धिके सन्निपाते भवेत् सन्धिपीडाऽस्यशोषोऽथशूलम् ।

भ्रमो वीर्यनिद्रविनाशोऽतितन्द्रा पिपासौष्ठपाकोऽरुचिर्दाहकासौ ॥ १३

Bo: --- सन्धिपीडा थ / स्यशोषो (थो) ति शूलम् | Above थ, स्य is written, above line.

J2: भ्रमो --- ॥

**Tr:** In Tridoṣaja Sannipātaja Sandhika Jvara, there is joint pain, dryness of mouth, pain, giddiness, loss of sleep and vitality, severe drowsiness, thirst, ulceration of the lips, anorexia, burning and cough.

**अन्तक** – करोत्यङ्गभङ्गं भ्रमं वेपथुं यः शिरः कम्पनं कण्डुरं रोदनं च ।

प्रलापं सतापं च हिक्कामसाध्यं बुधत्वं विजानीहि तं चान्तकाख्यं ॥ १४

B1: --- रोदनत्वं -- | --- संतापं च --- ||

B2: --- रोदनत्वं -- | --- संतापं च --- ||

Bo: --- रोदनत्वं -- | --- बुध्यत्वं --- ||

J1: --- रोदनत्वं -- |

J2: --- श्रमं --- रोदनत्वं -- |

**Tr:** Antaka Jvara causes, cutting pain in the body, vertigo, tremors, trembling of head, itching, watering of eyes, delirium, burning and hic-cough. The expert physicians should know this as an incurable condition.

**चित्तविभ्रम –**

यो मोहाद्गदति क्वचिद्विकलतां प्राप्नोति शोकं क्वचिद् फूत्कारं कुरुते दधाति मदतां गीतं क्वचिद्गायते |

सन्तापं सहते मुदं वितनुते वाचं भ्रमाद्भाषते तं चित्तभ्रमसन्निपातमनिशम् जानीहि दुस्साधनम् || १५

B 1: --- प्राप्नोति रौति क्वचिद् --- क्वचिद्गीयते | --- दुःसाधनम् |

B 2: --- प्राप्नोति रौति क्वचिद् --- क्वचिद्गीयते | --- दुःसाधनम् |

Bo: --- प्राप्नोति रौति क्वचिद् --- क्वचिद्गीयते | --- दुःसाधनम् |

J 1: --- प्राप्नोति रौति क्वचिद् --- क्वचिद्गीयते | --- दुःसाधनम् |

**J2:** यो मोहाद्गदति --- प्राप्नोति रौति क्वचिद् --- क्वचिद्गीयते | --- दुःसाधनम् |

**Tr:** Cittabhrama Sannipāta causes crying due to delusions, sometimes disorientation, grief, utters loudly, intoxication, sometimes sings, distress pain, excitement, speaks in delusion. It is critical and difficult to treat.

**\*\*** Symptom रुदति i.e. ‘crying’ is already there in the word मोहाद्गदति, so as to avoid repetition प्राप्नोति शोकं should be continued instead of प्राप्नोति रौति.

**\*\*** In MS copy **J2**, there is मोहाद्गदति i.e.talking due to delusions, instead of मोहाद्गदति. So there will not be repetition of symptom ‘crying’. So प्राप्नोति रौति is also acceptable in **J2**. Therefore śloka from **J2** is taken as Pāṭhabheda.

**रुग्दाह –**

यः शूलं वितनोति दारुणभयं हस्ताङ्घ्रिशैत्यं तथा | जिह्वाकण्टकितां भ्रमं विकलतां मोहं च कण्ठव्यथाम्||

श्वासं कासतरं निरन्तरतृषां हृत्कण्ठयोः शोषणम् | सन्तापं श्रमरोदनं प्रलपनं जानीहि रुग्दाहकम् || १६

B 1: --- हस्ताङ्घ्रिशैत्यं --- |

J 1: --- हस्ताहिशैत्यं --- |

J 2: --- हस्तांहिशैत्यं --- |

**Tr:** Rugdāha Sannipāta causes increasing pain, fear, cold palms and soles, thorn like eruptions on tongue, giddiness, impairment, fainting, pain in throat, difficulty in breathing, severe cough, severe thirst, dryness of hṛdaya (cardiac region) and throat, fever, exertion, crying and delirium.

### शीताङ्ग –

शीतत्वं विदधाति योऽखिलतनौ रोमोद्गमं वेपथुं श्वासं कासतमं क्वचिच्छथिलतां मूर्च्छामतीसारकम् |

चेष्टां क्षीणतरां क्लमं वमथुतां हिक्कां शिरश्चालनं तं शीताङ्गमवेहि वैद्य हरिजं मृत्योः सखायं ध्रुवम्॥१७

B 1: शीतत्वं या विदधाति --- क्वचिच्छथिलतां | --- शीताङ्गमवेहि --- ||

B2: --- यो – लतनौ (खि is missing.) | --- शीताङ्गमवेहि --- ||

Bo: --- क्वचित्सथिलतां | --- शीताङ्गमवेहि --- हरजी - - ||

J 1: --- वेपथुः --- क्वचित्सथिलतां | --- क्षीणतरां क्रमं - -ते शीताङ्ग- - वैहा हरिजं - - ||

J 2: --- क्वचित्सथिलतां | --- शीताङ्गमवेहि --- रहिजं --- ||

**Tr:** Śitāṅga Sannipāta causes chills in the body, horripilation, tremors, dyspnoea, severe cough, sometimes laxity, syncope, diarrhoea, reduced body movements, fatigue, vomiting, hic-cough and trembling of head. A physician should know that, this Sannipāta is fatal.

### तन्द्रिक –

कण्ठे कण्डु तृषाऽरुचिः क्लमथुता पीडातिकर्णद्वयोः |

जिह्वा श्यामतरा च कण्टकयुता तन्द्राऽतिसारोऽरतिः |

संतापः कफवेदना बहुतरा श्वासोऽधिकः कासता |

मृत्युः स्यात्खलु तन्द्रिको निगदितश्चिह्नैरमीभिः परैः ॥१८

B1: --- क्लमथुता पीडातिकर्णद्वयोः जिह्वा श्यामतराथ कण्टकयुता --- |

- - - मृत्वाश्यः खल तं तन्द्रिको --- ||

B2: --- क्लमं च मथुतां पीडातिकर्णद्वयोर्जिह्वा श्यामतराथ --- |

Bo: --- क्लमथुता पीडातिकर्णद्वयोर्जिह्वा श्यामतराथ --- |

J1: --- पिडातिकर्णद्वयोः --- जिह्वा श्यामतराथ --- || --- मृत्वाश्यः --- ||

J2: --- पीडातिकर्णद्वयोः जिह्वा श्यामतराथ --- | --- मृत्वाशयः --- ||

**Tr:** Tandrika Sannipāta causes itching in throat, thirst, anorexia, fatigue, both earache, thorn like eruptions on tongue with bluish black discoloration, drowsiness, diarrhoea, fever, distress, complaints of excessive sputum, dyspnoea and cough. This condition is said to be fatal by experts.

\*\* In MS copies B1, B2, J1, J2, there is पीडातिकर्णद्वयोः instead of पीडा च कर्णद्वयोः which means severe pain in both ears. According to condition of disease and also meaning wise पीडातिकर्णद्वयोः is acceptable.

**कण्ठकुब्ज** – कण्ठग्रहं यः कुरुते हनुग्रहं मूर्च्छां प्रलापं ज्वरकंपवेदनाः |

मोहं च दाहं हृदये शिरोरुजं तं कण्ठकुब्जं प्रवदन्ति साधवः || १९

B 2: --- ज्वरकंपचैदनाः |

Bo: कण्ठोग्रहो यः कुरुते - - | --- तं कुब्जकण्ठं - - ||

J 1: --- माधवः |

J 2: --- ज्वरकंपवेदनां |

**Tr:** Kaṅṭhakubja Sannipāta causes stiffness of jaw, syncope, delirium, fever, tremors, pain, delusion, burning in chest and headache.

**कर्णक** – ग्रन्थिः कर्णान्तदेशे भवति बहुतरा कण्ठदेशेऽतिपीडा

ग्लानिः श्वासः प्रसेको वचनशिथिलता श्लेष्मणा रुद्धकण्ठः |

मूर्च्छा कम्पः प्रलापो वपुषि कृशतमा वेदनोष्मा च कासः

स्वं स्वं रूपं च रोगा विदधाति सततं कर्णके सन्निपाते || २०

B1: --- वचसि सिथिलता श्लेष्मणा रुद्धकण्ठः | --- सन्निपाते || २२

B 2: --- वचसि शिथिलता श्लेष्मणा रुद्धकण्ठः |

Bo: --- वचसि सिथिलता श्लेष्मणा रुद्धकण्ठः |

In the word “वपुषि”, व पु is scratched. Instead “भ्रम” is written above these letters. After word वपुषि, “धि” was written but scratched. After that it is written as कृशतमां.

J1: In the word ग्लानिः, ग्ला is omitted. The word is formed as निःश्वासः |

निःश्वासः - - वचसि सथिलता श्लेष्मणा रुद्धकण्ठः | - - वपुषि क्तलशतमा

J 2: --- वचि सिथिलता श्लेष्मणा रुद्धकण्ठः |

**Tr:** Karnaka Sannipāta causes many cystic growths inside the ear, severe pain in throat, languor, dyspnoea, excess salivation, reduced speech, obstruction of throat by sputum accumulation, syncope, tremors, delirium, severe emaciation, body ache, fever, cough. Often it is associated with other disorders. Their signs also can be seen.

\*\* रुद्धकण्ठः from MS copies is grammatically more correct than रुद्वकण्ठः | hence accepted.

**B1:** Additional śloka :

सन्निपात ज्वरस्यांतकर्णमूलेषु दारुणः शोथः संजायते तेन कश्चिदेव प्रमुच्यते |१

ज्वरादितो वा ज्वरमध्यतो वा ज्वरांततो वा श्रुतिमूलशोथः क्रमेण साध्यः खलु कृच्छ्रसाध्यः सुखेन साध्यः कथितो मुनींद्रैः ||२

**Pg 3 bk** starts from ततो वा श्रुतिमूलशोथः from 2<sup>nd</sup> śloka.

Scratching after word सुखेन साध्यः |

**Tr:** In Sannipāta Jvara if there is severe inflammation at the base of the ear, then the disease is grave. If this inflammation appears in early stage of Jvara, then it is curable. If it appears in the middle of the disease, then it is very difficult to cure. If it appears at the end of the disease then it is easily curable.

**भुग्ननेत्र** – स्मृतिभ्रंशनं भुग्नदृक् सन्निपातः करोत्यङ्गपीडाम् भ्रमं भुग्ननेत्रम् |

ज्वरं वेपनं शून्यतां श्वासकासौ प्रलापं प्रसेकं पिपासामसाध्यः || २१

B 1: भुग्ननेत्र - - - भुग्नदृक् - - - भ्रमं भुग्ननेत्रम् | - - - शून्यतां - - - विलापं - - - ||२३

B 2: भुग्ननेत्र - - - भुग्नदृक् - - - भ्रमं भुग्ननेत्रम् | ज्वरं ३शून्यतां - - - विलापं - - - ||

The word “वेपनं” is missing in the line but written at the end of the line in right blank space with number 3.

Bo: भुग्ननेत्र - - - भुग्नदृक् - - - भ्रमं भुग्ननेत्रे ज्वरे वेपथुं - - - विलापं - - - ||

J 1: भुग्ननेत्र - - - भुग्नदृक्तन्निपातः - - - भुग्ननेत्रम् | - - - विलापं - - - ||

J 2: भुग्ननेत्र - - - भुग्नदृक् - - - भ्रमं भुग्ननेत्रम् | - - - विलापं - - - ||

**Tr:** Bhugnanetra Sannipāta causes loss of memory, body ache, giddiness, loss of vision (eye injury), fever, rigors, feeling of emptiness, difficulty in breathing, cough, delirium, nausea and thirst. This condition is incurable.

**रक्तष्ठीवी** - छर्दिं रक्तष्ठीवनं कृष्णजिह्वां कासं श्वासं मण्डलं दाहमुग्रम् |

संज्ञानाशं तापमाध्मानतृष्णां रक्तष्ठीवी प्राणनाशं च कुर्यात् || २२

B2: कृष्ण is written as कष्म.

J1: -- क्रुल्लहवा ---| --- तापमाध्मानरश्रे --- ||

**Tr:** Raktaṣṭhīvī Sannipāta causes vomiting, blood stained expectorations, black discoloration of tongue, cough, dyspnoea, vertigo, severe burning, loss of consciousness, fever, abdominal distention and thirst leading to death.

**प्रलापः** - प्रलापी रवेः पुत्रगेहं प्रयाति ज्वरो तापपीडाऽङ्गकम्पप्रयासः |

तृषाशोकसंज्ञाविनाशप्रवादाः शिरःकम्प मोहाङ्गदाहो विनिद्रा || २३

B 1: --- ज्वरा ताप --- | --- दाहो विनिद्रः ||

B 2: --- ज्वरस्ताप --- | --- दाहो विनिद्रा ||

Bo: -- पुत्रगेहे --- | तृषाशोष --- दाहो विनिद्रः ||

J 1: -- पुत्रगेहे कम्पत्रयासः | --- दाहो विनिद्राः || २५

J 2: --- ज्वरा ताप --- | --- दाहो विनिद्रः || २६

**Tr:** Pralāpa Sannipāta causes fever associated with distress, rigors, exhaustion, thirst, grief, loss of consciousness, delirium, trembling head, fainting, burning in whole body and loss of sleep leading to death.

\*\* According to the rule of Sandhi, दाहो विनिद्रा is more correct than दाहा विनिद्रा. Hence accepted.

**जिह्वक** –

जिहवा कण्ठकवेष्टितां शिथिलतां श्वासाधिकं मूकतां रात्रौ जागरणं तृषां बधिरतां वीर्यक्षयं क्षीणताम् |

हृत्पाश्वोदर नासिकाधरगले शोथं विसंज्ञम् ज्वरं काये यः कुरुते रुजं बहुतरं जानीहि तं जिह्वकम् ||

B 1: जिहवां ---सिथिलतां --- | --- नासिकाधरतले सोषे विसंज्ञे --- ||

B 2: जिहवां ---सिथिलतां स्वासाधिकं --- | --- नासिकाधरतले शोके --- ||

Bo: --- नासिकाधरतले रोगं --- कुरुते --- ||

J 1: जिहवां ---सिथिलतां --- | --- नासिकाधरतले --- ||

J 2: --- नासिकाधरतले शोषं --- ||

**Tr:** In Jihvaka Sannipāta tongue is covered by thorn like eruptions. There is lassitude, severe dyspnoea, dumbness, sleepless nights, thirst, deafness, loss of potency, emaciation, oedema on heart, flanks, abdomen, nose, lips and throat. Loss of consciousness, fever with severe body ache.

**अभिन्यास** – अभिन्यासको यस्य देहेस्थितः स्याद्भवेत्तस्य मृत्युर्विनिद्राऽतितृष्णा |

ज्वरः पाददाहोऽङ्गकम्पोऽतिजाड्यं भ्रमः श्वासता कासता क्षीणचेष्टा || २५

B 1: - - - स्याद्भवेत्तस्य दहमृत्यु - - | २७ एते त्रयोदश सन्निपाताः स्युः |

B 2: एते त्रयोदश सन्निपाताः स्युः |

Bo: - - - लीन चेष्टा || इति सन्निपातास्त्रयोदश कथिताः |

J1: एते त्रयोदश सन्निपाताः स्युः |

J2: - - - श्वासनाशासता - - ||२७ एते त्रयोदश सन्निपाताः स्युः |

**Tr:** In Abhinyāsa Sannipāta fever is associated with loss of sleep, severe thirst, burning in feet, tremors, severe stiffness, vertigo, difficulty in breathing, cough, reduced body movements leading to death.

**\*\* MS copies** – these are the thirteen types of Sannipātas.

**\*\* J1:** दोषे विष्टद्धे नष्टेग्नौ सर्वसंपूर्णलक्षणः सन्निपात ज्वरोसाध्यः कृच्छ्रसाध्यस्ततोऽन्यथा | २८

सप्तमे दिवसे प्राप्ते दस्मे द्वादशेपि वा पुनर्घोरतरं भूत्वा प्रसमं यान्ति हन्ति वा | २९

पित्तकफानिल ध्या दश दिवस द्वादशाह सप्ताहात् हन्ति विमुञ्चति पुरुषं त्रिदोषजो धातुमलपाकात् ३०

सप्तमी द्विगुणा यावत् नवम्येकादशी तथा येषां त्रयोदशमर्यादा मोक्षाय च वधाय च | ३१

**Tr:** If in Sannipāta there is severe obstruction to Doṣas, digestive capacity is severely hampered and all the signs of that Sannipātaja Jvara are present in full strength, then such Sannipātaja Jvara is incurable.

Otherwise curable with much difficulty.

On seventh, tenth or twelfth day the signs becomes grievous and then the Jvara either gets cured or kills the patient.

Pitta, Kapha, Vāyu janita Jvara is fatal in ten, twelve or seven days or gets cured by digesting Dhātus and Malas.

**अजीर्ण** - अजीर्णज्वरो लक्षणैरष्टभिर्वा भिषक् सत्तमैर्जायते सप्तभिर्वा |

अतिसार उद्गारमूष्मातिनिद्रा शिरोर्तिः प्रलापोहि जृम्भोदरेरुक् || २६

B1: अतीसार उद्गाररूष्मा - - -|| २८

B2: अतीसार उष्मा - - -|| ('उद्गार' word is missing.)

Bo: - ज्वरे लक्षणैःष्टधाख्या - - | - - उद्गार उन्माद निद्रा - - प्रजेया हि - - || ३७

J1: In the word 'उद्गार' उ is missing. It is written in the blank space on left side of pg. before starting of the line. || 32

J2: - ज्वरे लक्षणै - - | अतीसार उद्गाररूष्मा - - -||



**Tr:** A physician should know fever with seven or eight signs from these as Ajīrṇa Jvara signs. Diarrhoea, belching, warmth, excess sleep, headache, delirium, yawning, abdominal pain.

**आमज्वर** – हल्लास लालास्रुति वान्त्यरोचकैः क्षुन्नाश निद्राबहुमूत्रतालसैः |

वक्त्राल्पवैरस्यबलक्षुधाक्षयैरामज्वरो वैद्यवरैर्विलक्ष्यते || २७

B 1: वैरस्यवक्त्राल्प वलक्षुत क्षयै - - वैद्यपरै - - - || २९

B 2: - - - - बहुक्षुतक्षयै - - - ||

Bo: - - लालास्रति वान्तिरेचकै

J 1: वैरस्यवक्त्राल्प वलक्षुत क्षयै - - वैद्यपरो - - - ||

J 2: वैरस्यवक्त्राल्पवहुलक्षुत क्षयै - - वैद्यपरै - - - || २९

**Tr:** Āma Jvara causes nausea, excess salivation, discomfort (Pāṭhabheda), vomiting, anorexia, diarrhea (Pāṭhabheda), anosmia, excess sleep, polyuria, laziness, tastelessness, loss of strength and appetite.

\*\* Alternative Pāṭhabhedas from MS Bo are accepted as these signs also indicative of indigestion leading to Āma. They are अरति and रेचकै at the place of स्रुति and अरोचकैः respectively.

**रक्तज्वर** – प्रलापोऽङ्गदाहो मुखाद्रक्तपातस्तृषास्फोटना मोहताऽङ्गप्रपीडा |

भ्रमो रक्तनेत्रेऽथनिद्रा विमूर्च्छा भवन्तीह रक्तज्वरे लक्षणानि || २८

B 1: - - - स्फोटता - - - |३०

B 2: - - - / / - - - |

Bo: प्रलापोऽङ्गदाहो - - - शिरस्फोटनं मोहनाङ्ग - - | ३९

“तृषास्फोटता” these words are written in the blank space on right side of the pg at the end of line.

J 1: || ३३

J 2: - - - मुषाद्रक्त - - |३०

**Tr:** In Jvara due to vitiation of Rakta Dhātu, there is delirium, burning in the body, haematemesi, thirst, eruption of blisters all over body, blisters on scalp (Pāṭhabheda), delusion, body ache, giddiness, redness of eyes, sleep and syncope.

\*\* In MS Bo there is शिरस्फोटनं (blisters on scalp) instead of तृषास्फोटना. It is also indicative of Raktaja disease. Hence accepted as alternative (Pāṭhabheda).

**दृष्टिज्वर** – मुहुर्मुहुर्जृम्भणमङ्गदाहं विस्फोटनं संधिषु शूलमुग्रम् ।

स्तब्धेऽक्षिणी छर्दिमनाहतां यो दृष्टिज्वरः संकुरुते विवर्णम् ॥ २९

B1: दृष्टज्वरः - - - जृम्भणम् - - - | स्तब्धेऽक्षिणी - - - ॥ ३१

B2: - - - - |

Bo: सरक्तनिष्ठीव नतध्वनेत्रं दृष्टिज्वरः संकुरुते विवरणं ॥ ३९

J1: दिष्टज्वरः स्वप्नेक्षिणी - - - ॥ ३५

J2: - - - जृम्भणम् - - - विस्फोटकं - - - | स्तब्धेऽक्षिणी - - - दृष्टिःज्वरः - - - ॥ ३१

**Tr:** Dr̥ṣṭi Jvara causes repeated yawning, burning sensation in the whole body, eruption of blisters all over the body, severe joint pain, fixed eyes, vomiting, abdominal distention and discoloration of skin.

\*\* According to MS Bo there is blood stained sputum सरक्तनिष्ठीव. Taken as alternative (Pāṭhabheda).

Vomiting and abdominal distention (छर्दिमनाहतां) are not given.

**भूतज्वर** –

भूतप्रेतपिशाचदैत्यदनुजैर्जातो ज्वरो राक्षसैः यस्तापं हृदिवेपथुं वितनुते मूर्च्छां प्रलापं मदम् ।

जृम्भामङ्गविमर्दनं विकलतां हास्यं क्वचिद्रोदनं गीतं रक्तविलोचनं मनुज तं जानीहि भूतज्वरम् ॥ ३०

Bo: - - - विमर्दिनं - - - मुनिजनं - - - ॥ ४०

J1: - - - गीतं - - - ॥ ३६

J2: - - - संस्तापं - - - ॥ ३२

**Tr:** If Jvara is caused by affliction of Bhūta, Preta, Piśāca, Daitya, Danuja or Rākṣasa is called as Bhūtaja Jvara. It causes fever, palpitation, syncope, delirium, intoxication, yawning, body ache, impairment, sometimes crying or laughing or singing without reason, and redness of eyes.

**मलज्वर** - प्रलापोऽङ्गतापो भ्रमो हृद्विदाहस्तृषोद्गारनिष्ठीवने घूर्णदृष्टिः ।

सकृन्मेहनं कण्ठजिह्वोष्ठशोषः शिरोगौरवं विड्ज्वरे लक्षणानि ॥ ३१

B 1: - - - निष्ठीवनं - - - |

Bo: - - - निष्ठीवनं - - - ॥ ४१

J 1: - - - निष्ठीवनं - - - ॥ ३७

J 2: - - - निष्ठीवनं - - - |

**Tr:** Vid (Purīṣaja) Jvara causes delirium, elevated body temperature, vertigo, burning in chest, thirst, belching, expectorations, everted eyes, polyuria, dryness of throat, tongue and lips and headach.

**स्वेदज्वर** – विष्टम्भनं स्फोटनमङ्गदेशे श्वासः पिपासाऽलसता प्रसेकः ।

स्वेदोऽतिनिद्रा मदवीर्यनाशो भवन्ति स्वेदज्वर लक्षणानि ॥ ३२

B1: स्वेदज्वरः - - - - स्वेदज्वर लक्षणानि ॥

B2: षेदज्वरः मदवीर्य नाशो - - ॥

Bo: स्वेदज्वरः - - - - स्वेदज्वर लक्षणानि ॥४२

J 1: - - - भवन्ति ह स्वेदज्वर - - ॥३८

J 2: विष्टंवनं - - - ॥३४

**Tr:** Sweda Jvara causes constipation, blisters on body parts, difficulty in breathing, thirst, laziness, nausea, perspiration, excessive sleep, intoxication and loss of vitality.

\*\* According to MS copies the name of type of Jvara is Sweda Jvara which is acceptable as along with Purīṣa, Sweda is also a Mala in the body.

**शापज्वर** – श्यावास्यतोद्वेगवमी पिपासा विनष्टचेष्टा भ्रमतापमूर्च्छाः ।

दुर्गन्धताङ्गे हृदि वेपथुत्वं भवन्ति शापज्वर लक्षणानि ॥ ३३

B 1: श्याद्वश्यतो - - -

B2: pg 6 is torn on right lower corner. In the word “लक्षणानि” नि is torned.

Bo: शापोत्थितो - - - ॥ ४३

J 1: स्यामास्यतो - - - ॥ ३९

J 2: शापस्यतोद्वैग- - - - ॥ दुर्गन्धताङ्गे ह हृदि - - - ॥३५

**Tr:** Śāpa Jvara (fever due to curses) causes brownish discoloration of face, anxiety, vomiting, thirst, loss of functions, giddiness, fever, syncope, foul body odour and palpitation.

**औषधगन्धज्वर** – भवेदोषधीगन्धजे चिह्नमेतज्ज्वरे चित्तविभ्रंशतारक्तनेत्रे ।

शिरोरुग्मिर्मूर्च्छता गात्रशोषं पिपासा क्लमत्वं च निद्राविनाशः ॥ ३४

B 1: औषधगन्धजनितज्वरः - - - क्लमत्वं भ्रमत्वं च निद्रा ॥

J 1: ---चिह्नमेन ज्वरे -- | --- मूर्च्छना गाद्र --- क्लमत्वं भ्रमत्वं च निद्रा || ४०

J 2: --- मूर्च्छना --- क्लमत्वं च निद्रा भवेयुः || ३६

Bo: Only heading is given in the main text. The śloka of भयज्वर is continued from भयात्कस्यचिदुद्भवे after heading. The śloka of औषधगन्धजनितज्वर is actually given on right blank space of the pg.

शिरोरुक्ता (वमी मु – is written at the end of the line.) --- क्लमत्वं भ्रमत्वं च निद्रा ||

**Tr:** Auśadha gandha janita Jvara (fever due to strong odour of medicine) causes psychological disorientation, redness of eyes, headache, vomiting, syncope, emaciation of body parts, thirst, fatigue and loss of sleep or excess sleep.

\*\* According to MS copies there is निद्रा (sleep) instead of निद्राविनाशः loss of sleep. Taken as alternative (Pāṭhabheda).

**भयज्वर** – भयात्कस्यचिदुद्भवे घोररूपे ज्वरे चिह्नमेतद्भवेदङ्गकम्पः |

मुखे शुष्कताभ्यन्तरेऽत्यन्तपीडा प्रलापोऽथ चित्तभ्रमः शोकमूर्च्छा || ३५

B2: भयात्कस्यचिच्चोद्भवे --- |

Bo: --- कम्पं | ४४

J1: मुखे सुकृता --- | ४१

**Tr:** Extreme fear can cause Jvara (fever) with grave signs. They are rigors, dryness of mouth, severe discomfort inside the body, delirium, disorientation, grief and fainting.

**कोपज्वर** – भवन्तीह कोपज्वरे लक्षणानि स्फुरद्गात्रभङ्गं चलद्रक्तनेत्रम् |

प्रलापोऽथ हल्लास कंपार्तिमूर्च्छा विवर्णः प्रसेको मुखे तालुशोषः || ३६

B 1: ---- स्फुरद्गारभागं -- | --- कंपार्तिमूर्च्छा --- मुखस्तालुशोषः || ३८

B 2: --- मुखस्तालुशोषः ||

Bo: भवन्ती हि --- द्गात्रभागं -- | ---- मुखस्तालुशोषः || ४५

J 1: --- मुखास्तालुशोषः || ४२

J 2: --- द्गात्रभागं -- | -- कंपार्थिमूर्च्छा --- मुखस्तालुशोषः || ३८

**Tr:** In Jvara caused due to anger, there are symptoms like shivering, cutting pain in body parts, red unstable eyes, delirium, nausea, tremors, pain, syncope, discoloration of skin, expectorations, dryness of mouth and palate.

**शस्त्राघातज्वर** – शस्त्रास्त्रदण्डाश्म कशादिघाततो जाते ज्वरे घोरतरे हि लक्षणम् ।

तापः पिपासा कफकण्ठरुद्धता शोथः प्रलापोऽरुचिरार्तिता भवेत् ॥ ३७

Bo: - - - रुचिरार्तिता - - ॥ ४६

**Tr:** If the Jvara is caused due to injury by weapons, rod, stone, rope etc. then it causes, fever, thirst, obstruction of throat by sputum, oedema, delirium, anorexia and pain.

**अभिचारज्वर** – ज्वरेऽभिचारसंज्ञके भवन्ति लक्षणानि षट् ।

प्रलापशूलमोहतास्तृषाङ्गकम्पताऽरुचिः ॥ ३८

B1: अभिघातज्वरः - ज्वरेऽभिघातसंज्ञके - - - | ४०

B2: अभिघातज्वरः - ज्वरेऽभिचारसंज्ञके - - - |

Bo: - - - मोहन - - - | ४७

J1: अभिघातज्वरः - ज्वरेऽभिचारसंज्ञके - - - | ४४

J2: अभिघातज्वरः - ज्वरेऽभिचारसंज्ञके - - - |

**Tr:** There are six symptoms in Abhicāraja Jvara. They are delirium, pain, fainting, thirst, shivering and anorexia.

**\*\*** In the **MS** copies B1, B2, J1, J2 the heading is given as **अभिघातज्वर** but in śloka its name is given as **अभिचारज्वर**. **अभिघात** means injury which is already described in the previous śloka. So this śloka is accepted as **अभिचारज्वर** means Jvara due to ill effects of Mantras etc.

**कामज्वर** – रोमोद्गमः साहसहर्षजृम्भा भीतिर्विषादो मदशोक्रोषाः ।

एतानि चिह्नानि भवन्ति यस्य कामज्वरं तं कथयन्ति वैद्याः ॥ ३९

B 1: - - - सा सहर्ष - - - ॥ ४१

B 2: - - - सा सहर्ष - - - मदशोषरोषः ।

Bo: - - - साधुसहर्ष - - - | ४८

J 1: - - - साधुसहर्ष - - - |

J 2: - - - साधुसहर्ष - - - |

**Tr:** Kāma jvara causes horripilation, pleasure in courageous deeds, yawning, fear, sadness, intoxication, grief, emaciation (Pāṭhabheda) and anger.

\*\* In MS B2, there is शोष (emaciation) instead of शोक (grief). It is taken as alternative (Pāṭhabheda) as it can also be a sign.

स्त्रीप्रसंगज्वर – स्त्रियोऽत्यन्तसङ्गाद्भवेच्चिह्नमेतज्ज्वरो ग्लानि निष्ठीवने श्वासकासौ |

भवेद्वेपथुर्गात्रदेशेऽम्बुपूरस्तृषा निर्बलत्वञ्च पीडा च शोथः || ४०

B 1: --- श्वासकासम् | --- पीडांग शोथः ||

B 2: --- निष्ठीवनं श्वासकासम् | भवेद्वेपथुं --- निर्मल - - शोषः ||

Bo: --- ज्वरो स्नान निष्ठीवनं श्वासकासम् | --- पीडांग शोषं || ४९

J 1: --- पीडांग शोथः || ४६

J 2: --- निष्ठीवनं श्वासकासम् | --- पीडांग शोथः ||

**Tr:** In Strīprasaṅgaja Jvara i.e. Jvara caused due to excessive sexual indulgence, there are symptoms like drowsiness, expectorations, difficulty in breathing, cough, body tremors, perspiration, thirst, loss of strength, discomfort pain and oedema, emaciation (Pāṭhabheda).

\*\* In MS B2 and Bo, there is शोष (emaciation) instead of शोथः (oedema). It is taken as alternative (Pāṭhabheda) as it can also be a sign.

धातुक्षीणजन्य व मन्दाग्निजन्य ज्वर –

धातोः क्षीणतयाऽथवाग्निशमनाज्जातो ज्वरश्चिन्तया शैथिल्यं कुरुतेऽरुचिं वितनुते धत्ते तनौ पाण्डुताम् |

सर्वाङ्गं तुदते ददाति कृशतां हर्षं परं नाशते वीर्यत्वं जयते रुजं न सहते श्वासं भ्रमं बिभ्रते || ४१

B 1: क्षीणधातुमन्दाग्निजन्य ज्वरः - - - - शैथिल्यं - - - | - - - रुतं न - - श्वासं परं बिभ्रते || ४३

B 2: क्षीणधातुमन्दाग्निजनित ज्वरः - - - ज्वरीश्चिन्तया - - - | - - - जयते रतं - - - ||

Bo: - - - - // - - - - : - - - - ग्निसमानाज्जा - - - - ज्वरश्चिह्नया - - - - || ५०

J 1: - - - - // - - - - : - - - - शैथिल्यं - - - - | - - - - जघते रुतं न - - - - || ४७

J 2: - - - - // - - - - : - - - - रुचं न - - - - विभ्रति || ४३

**Tr:** Jvara caused by severely emaciated Dhātus or diminished Agni (digestive power) or stress causes, laxity, anorexia, paleness in the body (like anaemia), pricking pain in the body, weakness, sadness, lowered vitality, pain intolerance, difficulty in breathing and giddiness.

\*\* बिभ्रते is grammatically correct than विभ्रते. Hence accepted.

### संततज्वर –

वसति रुधिरधातौ यो ज्वरो द्वादशाहं क्वचिदपि च दशाहं सन्ततं संततोऽयम् ।

प्रभवति खलु नाम्ना श्वासकासौ विधत्ते ज्वरयति नरदेहं याति नाशं स पश्चात् ॥ ४२

B 1: --- श्वासकासं विधत्ते --- ॥

B 2: --- यो ज्वरौ --- | --- श्वासकासं विधत्ते --- ॥

Bo: --- श्वासकासं विधत्ते ज्वरयति --- ॥५१

J 2: --- श्वासकासं विधत्ते --- ॥ ४४

**Tr:** Jvara residing in Rakta Dhātu for ten to twelve days continuously is called as Santata Jvara. It causes continuous by day and night severe fever, difficulty in breathing and cough ultimately leading to death.

**विषमज्वर** – निरंतरं तिष्ठति सर्वदेहे सूक्ष्मो ज्वरो यो विदधाति शैत्यम् ।

अत्युष्णतां याति कदाचिदेव तं कष्टसाध्यं विषमं वदन्ति ॥ ४३

B1: --- अत्युष्मतो -- कदाचिदेवं --- ॥ ४५

B2: --- कदाचिदेवं --- ॥

Bo: --- कदाचिदेहे --- ॥

J1: --- ज्वरौ यो विधोदति --- ॥

**Tr:** Jvara that continuously resides in the body in subtle form is called as Viṣama Jvara. It causes sometimes chills and sometimes warmth alternatively. It is very difficult to cure.

**महेन्द्रज्वर** – अहोरात्रयोर्वा द्विकाले त्रिकाले चतुष्कालकेवा प्रवृत्तिं निवृत्तिम् ।

करोति ज्वरो यः स्वतन्त्रोऽतिरौद्रो महेन्द्रो हि नाम्ना निरुक्तो मुनीन्द्रैः ॥ ४४

B1: माहेन्द्रज्वर: --- प्रवृत्तिं करोति विषमज्वरो --- ॥ ४६

Bo: --- चतुष्कालिकेवा --- ॥५४

J1: 'त्रिकाले' word is missing in the line and written on the left blank space of the pg.

-- चतुष्कालके --- ॥ ५० 'महेन्द्रो' word is missing.

J2: अहोरात्रियो --- निवृत्तिः ॥ ४६

**Tr:** In a day or night if Jvara (fever) appears for two, three or four times and subsides on its own. This is called as Mahendra Jvara by great Sages. It is a voluntary disease causing high grade fever during episodes.

**वेलाज्वर** – अहोरात्रयोरेकदेशे ज्वरो यः समागत्य देहे स्वरूपं विधाय |

नरं पीडयेन्नित्यशो निर्दयन्तं विजानीहि वेलाज्वरं वैद्यराज || ४५

B1: - - - पीडयोन्नित्यशो - - - वेलाज्वरो वैद्यराजः || ४७

B2: - - - नर्दयन्तं - - - वेलाज्वरो वैद्यराजः ||

Bo: अहोरात्रियोरेक - - - विधीय | - - न्नित्यसौ - - निर्दय त्वं - - वेलाज्वरं वैद्यराजः ||५३

In this MS 'वेलाज्वर' is given before 'महेन्द्रज्वर'.

J1: अहोरात्रियोरेक - - - | नरे पीडयोन्नि - - - ||

J2: - - - नरो - - - वेलाज्वरं वैद्यराज - - - ||

**Tr:** The Jvara appears once in a period of day and night should be considered as Velā Jvara. It greatly afflicts a patient regularly leading to apathy.

**एकान्तज्वर** – दिनैकान्तरे यो विधायोग्ररूपं नराणां शरीरे प्रपीडेन्नितान्तम् |

दिनैकं विमुच्याऽथ धातूश्च शेते तमेकान्तरं त्वं विजानीहि वैद्य || ४६

B2: - - - नराणां स्वदेहे - - - ||

**Tr:** In Ekānta Jvara, very high grade fever appears on alternate day severely afflicting the body of a patient. On the rest day it resides in the Dhātus in dormant stage.

**एकान्तरज्वर** प्रकार – एकान्तरो ज्वरो घोरो द्विविधः परिकीर्तितः |

शीतेनैकः समायाति तापेनायाति याऽपरः || ४७

B1: - - - चाऽपरः || ४९

B2: - - - परिकीर्त्यते | - - - योऽपरः ||

Bo: एकान्तरे - - - | शेतेनैकः - - - योपरः ||५६

J1: - - - योपरः || ५३

J2: - - - परिकीर्तते | - - - योपरः ||

**Tr:** Ekāntara Jvara is a grave disease of two types. One is fever appears with chills and other fever appears with warmth.



त्र्याहिक ज्वर – दिनद्वयं तु विश्राम्य मेदोमज्जास्थिधातुषु ।

यः कृप्यति तृतीयेऽह्नि त्र्याहिकं तं विदुर्बुधाः ॥ ४८

Bo: दिनद्वयां तं - - - ॥ ५७

J1: A different line only in this copy.

**Tr:** Tryāhika Jvara appears after every two days. In this Jvara, the doṣas remains in Meda, Majjā and Asthi dhātu in dormant stage for two days. On the third day, the doṣas again activates to cause fever.

चातुर्थिकादि ज्वर –

एवं चातुर्थिको ज्ञेयः पाक्षिको मासिकस्तथा । वार्षिको मुनिभिः प्रोक्तो वर्षमायाति नाऽन्यथा ॥ ४९

B1: चातुर्थिकादिः - - चातुर्थको - - पाक्षिको माक्षिक- - । तार्षिको - - - ॥ ५१

B2: चातुर्थिकादिः - - चातुर्थको - - - । - - - नान्यदा ॥

Bo: - - - ज्ञेयो पाक्षिको - - ॥ ५८

J1: चातुर्थिकादिः - - चातुर्थको - - - । - - - नान्यदः ॥ ५५

J2: चातुर्थिकादिः - - चातुर्थको ज्ञेयो पाक्षिको - - - । - - - नित्यदा ॥ ५१

**Tr:** If there is episode of (fever) Jvara once in four days then it is called as Cāturthika Jvara. If the Jvara develops once in fifteen days then it is called as Pākṣika. If it develops once in a month then it is called as Māsika Jvara. If it comes once in a year then it is called as Vārṣika Jvara.

\*\* पाक्षिको from MS B1, Bo, and J2 is grammatically more correct than पाक्षिकौ. Hence accepted.

देवकोपज ज्वर –

वापीकूपतडागगौपुरमठप्राकारवेदिप्रपा देवाङ्गोपवनानि देवसदनं छिन्दन्ति यो मण्डपम् ।

साधुब्राह्मणयोगिनां पितृगवां पीडां प्रकुर्वन्ति ये तेषां देवप्रकोपजनितो घोरज्वरो जायते ॥ ५०

B1: - - - वेदी प्रपा - - - देवनटनं - - ये - - । पितृगवां कुर्वन्ति ये ष नं - - - ॥ ५२

B2: In the word ‘कूप’, प is missing. - - - वेदीप्रपा - - - ये मण्डपम् ।

Bo: - - - गोपुरमठः - - वे<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>१</sup> प्रिया - - ये - - । देवप्रकोपकारजनितो - - - ॥ ५९

(In the word वे<sup>३</sup>दे<sup>१</sup>, 2 and 1 are indicating that दे is 1st letter and वे is 2nd letter.)

J1: In the word ‘तडाग’, ग is missing.

-- गौपुरगठ – वेदिप्रयाद -- | --- पीडां कुर्वन्ति --- जनितो: --- || ५६

J2: --- ये मण्डपम् || ५२

**Tr:** If a person destroys well, pond, lake, the gates, fencing of the temple, temple, sacred huts, places of worshippings and sacred functions, gardens around temples etc. or if a person hurts monks, Brahmins, Sages, Elders or cows. Then the person suffers from severe Jvara (fever) because of their curses.

**एकाङ्ग ज्वर – प्राणिनामेकमङ्गं** यो ज्वरो रुजयति ध्रुवम् |

तस्याङ्गस्य च यन्नाम तन्नाम्ना ज्वर उच्यते || ५१

B1: प्राणिनामेकमङ्गं -- सजयति -- || ५३

B2: प्राणिनामेकमङ्गो --- | तथाङ्गस्य --- ||

Bo: --- वा ज्वरो जर्'यति -- | -- तन्नामा ज्वरमुच्यते ||६०

(In the word जर्'यति 2 and 1 are indicating that रु is 1st letter and ज is 2nd letter. )

J1: एकातर ज्वर:- प्राणिनामेकमङ्गं --- यो जयति -- | --- यत् तन्नाम्ना --- ||

**Pg 5 (राम: ७)** starts from प्राणिनामेकं --

**Tr:** In Ekaṅga Jvara any one part of the body is afflicted by Jvara. Then that Jvara is called with the name of that particular part as prefix.

**\*\* प्राणिनामेकमङ्गं** is grammatically more correct than प्राणिनामेकङ्गं. Hence accepted.

**स्पर्श- गन्ध- दर्शन जनित ज्वर –**

ज्वरस्तु यस्य संस्पर्शाद्गन्धाद्वा दर्शनादपि | ज्वरो भवति तन्नाम्ना चेति रोगविदो विदुः || ५२

B1: ज्वरस्य --- | --- तन्नाम्ना इति -- || ५४

B2: ज्वरस्य --- | --- तन्नाम्ना इति रोगाविदो -- ||

Bo: ज्वरस्य --- | --- तन्नाम्ना इति -- ||६१

J1: Śloka not found in this MS.

J2: At 56<sup>th</sup> sequential number after शोकज्वर.

ज्वरस्य --- | --- तन्नाम्ना इति -- || ५६

**Tr:** If Jvara is caused due to touch, smell or observation of some particular substance, then it is named with the name of that substance as prefix.

## अन्तक ज्वर –

श्वासोर्मी वहते गलं कफचयैः संरुध्यते यो मुखात्फेनं संवमते शिरां विधमते कासं विधत्तेऽरतिम् ।

आध्मानं कुरुते च मोहमरुचिं हिक्कामतीसारकं तं विद्याज्ज्वरमन्तकं प्रियसखं मृत्योरसाध्यं भृशम् ॥ ५३

B1: --- संरुद्धते --- | --- प्रियसखा मृत्योरसाध्यो - - ॥ ५४ (number repeated)

B2: --- संरुद्धते --- | --- प्रियसखा मृत्योरसाध्यो - - ॥

Bo: सरोमांच हते बलं - - संरुद्धते जो - - - शिरं विधमते - - | - - - भयकरं मृत्योरसाध्यो - - ॥ ६३

J1: स्वासोमी - - संरुद्धते - - - | - - - ज्वरमन्त प्रयशखमृत्योरसाध्यो - - ॥ ५८

J2: --- संरुद्धते --- | अध्मानं --- त्वं विद्या- - - मृत्योरसाध्यो - - ॥ ५४

**Tr:** Antaka Jvara causes difficulty in breathing, obstruction of throat due to accumulation of sputum, expectorates froth by mouth, tachycardia, cough, discomfort, abdominal distention, fainting, anorexia, hic-cough and diarrhea. It is incurable and fatal.

\*\* In MS copy Bo, there is सरोमांच हते बलं i.e. horripilation and loss of strength instead of श्वासोर्मी वहते गलं.

It is accepted as alternative (Pāṭhabheda).

## शोकज्वर –

अर्थापत्यकलत्रभातृसुहृदां शोकोद्भवो यो ज्वरः । शैथिल्यं कुरुते नरं विमनसं श्वासं मुहुर्वेदनाम् ।

स्तैमित्यं विकलं भ्रमं बधिरतां मूर्च्छां बलौजः क्षयम् । प्रस्वेदं बहुमोहतामरुचितां निद्रां तनौ पाण्डुताम् ॥ ५४

B1: शोकोद्भवोज्वरः- - - - शैथिल्यं - - - | - - - वलोयः क्षयं - - - ॥ ५५

B2: - - // - - : - - - - भृशं बधिरतां - वलोयः क्षयं - - - ॥

Bo: - - // - - : - - सुहृदं - - | - - - विमनसां त्रासं - - ॥ तैमित्यं विमलं भृशं बधिरतां – बलं यः क्षयं

तैमित्यं विमलं भृशं बधिरतां – बलं यः क्षयं- - - मोहताप - - - ॥ ६३

J1: - - // - - : - - - शैथिल्यं - - - | तैमित्यं - - - भ्रमं - - - वलोयः क्षयं - - - ॥ ५९

J2: शोद्भवोज्वरः- (को is missing.) - - - शोकोद्भवो ज्वरः - - - | प्रस्वेदं - - is 2nd line. Then शैथिल्यं – - तैमित्यं - - भृशं

विधिरतां – वलोय क्षयं - - - ॥ ५५

**Tr:** If there is loss of wealth, son, wife, brother or some dear one, then the grief causes Śokaja Jvara. There are symptoms like laxity, disorientation, difficulty in breathing, repeated pain, numbness, impairment, vertigo, deafness, syncope, loss of strength and vitality, perspiration, delusions, anorexia, sleep and palor skin.

Bo: रसासृग् मांसमेदोस्थि मज्जा शुक्राणि धातव जायन्तेऽन्योन्यतः सर्वे पाचिता पित्ततेजसा ।

(dot under व)

**Tr:** Rasa, Rakta, Māmsa, Meda, Asthi, Majjā and Śukra these Dhātus gets developed from each other (from previous dhātu) from the process of digestion from Pitta doṣa.

**त्वग्गत वातज्वर** – कुर्यात् त्वचिस्थः पवनज्वरोऽनिशं रोमोद्गमं रुक्षत्वगक्षिमीलनम् ।

जृम्भाङ्गमर्दं श्रवणाक्षिवेदनां विण्मूत्रबन्धं मुखमिष्टतारति ॥ ५५

B1: --- प्लवनानिवेदनां --- तारतां ॥ ५६

B2: --- त्वगक्षिमीलिनं | --- प्लवनानिवेदनां --- ॥

Bo: त्वगान्तज्वरस्यः --- त्वचिस्थं बमनं -- रामोद्गमं रुक्षत्व गात्रमीलनं ।

-- प्लवनातिवेदना -तारतिः ॥ ६५

J1: जृम्भागमद प्लवनानिवेदनां --- ॥ ६०

J2: --- त्वगक्षिमीलनं| --- प्लवणानिवेदनां --- तारति ॥ ५६ Number 56 is repeat.

**Tr:** In Tvaggata Vāta Jvara (Vāta causes fever in the shelter of skin) there are symptoms like horripilation, dryness, drooping of eyes, yawning, body ache, pain in ears and eyes, constipation, obstruction of urine, sweet taste in the mouth and discomfort.

\*\* In MS copies Bo and J2 there is तारति instead of तारती which is grammatically correct. Hence accepted.

**त्वग्गत पित्तज्वर** – रक्तत्वचं दाहमतीवतृष्णामास्ये कटुत्वं परिदेहशोषम् ।

ऊष्माणमर्तिं बहुशीतलेच्छां पित्तज्वरश्चर्मगतः करोति ॥ ५६

B 1: --- बहुशीतलैक्षी --- ॥५७

B 2: --- बहुशीतलेछी --- ॥

Bo: --- उष्मानमर्तिं --- ॥ ६६

J 1: कुष्मानमर्तिं बहुशीतलेक्षी पीतज्वरंश्च- --- ॥ ६९

J 2: ऊष्मानिमर्तिं बहुशीतलेक्षी --- ॥

**Tr:** In Tvaggata Pitta Jvara (Pitta causes fever in the shelter of skin) there are symptoms like severe burning and redness of skin, thirst, bitter taste in mouth, emaciation of the body, warmth, pain and desire towards cold substances and surroundings.

**त्वग्गत कफज्वर** – लालामुखे गौरवमालसत्वं निष्ठीवनं शीतवपुः शिरोर्तिम् ।

निद्रां च मूत्राधिकतां प्रलापं श्लेष्मज्वरश्चर्मगतः करोति ॥ ५७

B1: number 57 is repeat.

Bo: --- शीतवमी --- ॥ ६७

J1: निशं च --- ॥६२

**Tr:** In Tvaggata Kapha Jvara (Kapha causes fever in the shelter of skin) there are symptoms like excess salivation, heaviness, laziness, coldness in the body, expectorations, headache, excess sleep, polyuria and delirium.

**रक्तगत ज्वर** – ज्वरः शोणितस्थो भ्रम देहदाहं सरक्तं च निष्ठीवनं ताम्रनेत्रं ।

शिरः पीडनं शोषमूष्माणमार्तिं पिपासामरोचं करोतीति मूर्च्छाम् ॥ ५८

B2: --- भ्रमं --- | --- शोषमूष्माणमार्तिं --- ॥

J1: रसगत is given before रक्तगत at number 63. And रक्तगत is number 64.

**Tr:** Raktagata Jvara (fever occurring in Rakta dhātu) causes vertigo, burning, haemoptysis, redness of eyes, headache, emaciation, warmth, pain, thirst, anorexia and fainting.

**रसगत ज्वर** – पिपासा शिरोर्तिर्वमिः शूलमुग्रं प्रलापोऽङ्गकम्पोऽरुचिर्वैमनस्यम् ।

वपुः स्वेदरोमाञ्चितं कण्ठदाहो रसस्थो ज्वरो लक्षणैर्जायते जैः ॥ ५९

B2: -- शिरोर्तिर्वमिः --- | --- रसस्थो --- ॥

Bo: वपुर्वेद ---- ॥ ६९

J1: 63

J2: ---- लक्षणैर्जायते - ॥ ६०

**Tr:** Rasagata Jvara (fever occurring in Rasa dhātu) causes thirst, headache, vomiting, severe abdominal pain, delirium, rigors, anorexia, psychological distress, perspiration with horripilation and burning in throat.

**मांसगत ज्वर** – भवन्ति ज्वरे मांसगे लक्षणानि तमोष्माङ्गमर्दो भ्रमो मूत्रकृच्छ्रः ।

वपुः स्वेदमभ्यन्तरे तीव्र दाहस्तृषा वेदना छर्दिरार्तिः प्रलापः ॥ ६०

B1: --- | - क्षेपमभ्यन्तरे --- ॥ ६०

**Pg 6** starts from त ज्वरः from the heading मांसगत ज्वरः - -

B2: --- | प खोडून व पु: --- रात्रि - || ६०

J1: -- लक्षानि -- | - छेममभ्यन्तरे --- || ६५

J2: --- | - क्षेपमभ्यन्तरे -- रात्रि प्रलाप || ६०

**Pg 6** starts from **ना** from word वेदना from 2nd line.

Bo: --- मर्दो - कृच्छ्र | वपु --- छर्दिरात्रि -- || ७०

**Tr:** Māmsagata Jvara (fever occurring in Māmsa dhātu) causes seeing darkness, warmth, body ache, vertigo, dysuria, perspiration, severe burning sensation from inside of the body, thirst, pain, vomiting and delirium.

**मेदोगत** ज्वर – भवन्ति ज्वरे मेदगे लक्षणानि शरीरेऽतिदुर्गन्धिता दन्तपीडा |

मुहुर्मूत्रता वह्निनाशः कृशत्वं विषादोल्पसारोऽरुचिः श्वासकासौ || ६१

B1: --- | -- व (scratching) हिन --- || ६१

B2: भवति --- | --- || ६१

J1: --- | मुहुर्मूत्रता वह्निनाशः --- || ६६

J2: --- | --- दोल्पक्षारो -- || ६१

Bo: -- दुर्गन्धता - | मुहुर्मूत्रतो --- || ७१

**Tr:** Medogata Jvara (fever occurring in Meda dhātu) causes bad odour, toothache, polyuria, reduced digesive capacity, weakness, sorrow, reduced strength, anorexia, difficulty in breathing and cough.

**अस्थिगत** ज्वर – ज्वरेऽस्थिप्रदेशे गते लक्षणानि भवन्त्यस्थिविस्फोटनं पर्वभेदः |

शरीरस्य विक्षेपणं देहदाहस्तृषोष्मा विलापो भ्रमः स्वेदतापौ || ६२

B1: --- | - विक्षेपने --- || ६२

B2: --- भवत्वस्थि -- | --- तापो || ६२

**Pg 9** starts from the word **विस्फोटनं** -- from 1<sup>st</sup> line.

J1: not found.

J2: --- | - विक्षेपने --- || ६२

Bo: --- पर्वखेदः | --- भ्रमो -- || ७२

**Tr:** Asthigata Jvara (fever occurring in Asthi dhātu) causes cracking pain in bones, breaking pain at phalangeal joints, throwing movements of body parts, burning in the body, thirst, warmth, crying loudly, vertigo, perspiration with fever.

**मज्जागत** ज्वर – बहिःशीतताऽभ्यन्तरेऽत्यन्तदाहस्तमः कम्पनं मर्मभेदः प्रलापः ।

तृषाश्वासहिककार्तयो मूत्ररोधं भवन्ति ज्वरे मज्जगे लक्षणानि ॥ ६३

B1: --- ॥ ६३

B2: --- | -- तयोर्मूत्ररोधं --- ॥ ६३

J 1: --- कंपने -- | --- ॥ ६७

J 2: बहिशीत --- | -- मूत्ररोधः -- ॥ ६३

Bo: --- ॥ ७३

**Tr:** Majjāgata Jvara (fever occurring in Majjā dhātu) causes chills outside but severe burning from inside the body, darkness in front of eyes, rigors, cracking pain at vital points, delirium, thirst, dyspnoea, hic-cough and obstruction of urine.

**शुक्रगत** ज्वर – ज्वरः शुक्रदेशे स्थिते मृत्युदूतस्तदा जायते सप्तचिह्नैर्भिषग्भिः ।

भ्रमो वीर्यनाशस्त्वचाहीनशोफो बलौजः क्षयः श्वासकासौ क्लमत्वम् ॥ ६४

B1: -- शुक्र (scratching) देशे स्थितो -- | --- ॥ ६४

B2: -- स्थितो --- | --- वलोय -- ॥ ६४

J1: -- स्थितो -- हूतास्तदा -- चिह्नैर्भिषग्भिः | --- शेफे वलोयः --- ॥ ६८

**Pg 5 bk** starts from **अथ** शुगत ज्वरः -- (ऋ is missing in the line and written in left blank space of the pg in same line.)

J2: -- स्थितो – दूतसदा -- | -- नाशत्वचा -- वलोयो -- ॥ ६४

Bo: -- स्थितो -- सत्प -- | --- बलौज क्षयं --- ॥ ७४

**Tr:** Śukragata Jvara (fever occurring in Śukra dhātu) is fatal associated with seven signs. They are vertigo, loss of potency, loss of lusture, oedema, reduction of strength and vital energy, dyspnoea, cough and fatigue.

**धातुपाकज्वर** – निद्राबलौजोऽरुचिर्वीर्यनाशो हृद्वेदना गौरवताऽल्पचेष्टा ।

विष्टंभता यस्य किलारतिः स्यात्स धातुपाकी मुनिभिः प्रदिष्टः ॥ ६५

B1: - वलोयो --- | --- स्यात्स -- ॥ ६५

B2: - वलेयो -- हृद्वैदना -- | --- स्यात्स -- ॥ ६५

J1: - वलोयो - - हृद्वेदाना - - | - जस्य - स्यात्स - - || ६९

J2: - वलोयो - - - | - - - स्यात्स - - || ६५

Bo: - - रुचिवीर्य - - - | - - - स्यात्स - - || ७५

**Pg 8** starts from रस्य लक्षणानि from heading of the śloka अथ धातुपाकज्वरस्य लक्षणानि

**Tr:** The great Sages describes signs of Dhātupākī Jvara as excess sleep, loss of strength, vitality and potency, anorexia, chest pain, heaviness, reduced activities, constipation and discomfort.

\*\* स्यात्स is grammatically more correct. Hence accepted.

काये धातुविपाकिनां परकरस्पर्शोपि वज्रायते | रात्रिः कल्पशतायतेऽल्पतरभो दीपोऽपि दावायते |

शब्दो बाणसमायते मृदुगतिर्वीतस्त्रिशूलायते | यूका सूचिकुलायते तनुतमं वासोऽपि भारायते || ६६

B1: - धातुविद्याकिनां - स्पर्शोपि - | - - तरभु - - | - 'बान' - - | - - - || ६६

B2: - - - - || ६६

J1: - - परकरःस्पर्शोपि - - | शब्दो वानं - - - स्त्रिं - - जूका शूचिं - - || ७०

J2: कोपे - - करपरस्पर्शो - | - - - | - - मृदुः - - | - - - भाग्नयते || ६६

Bo: - - - | - कल्पसमायतेल्पतरसो - - | - - - | द्यूका शूच कुलायते - - वासोप्परिण्यायते || ७६

**Tr:** A patient with Dhātupākī Jvara feels even the soft touch as very hard and rough. Feels a single night as long lasting unending due to loss of sleep. Small lamp also feels like illuminating very brightly. Low whispering seems like uttering to this patient. Slow walk also seems like a fast walk. Bite by a bug also gives feeling of needle pricks. Very light weight, thin cloths gives feeling of heavy cloths to this patient.

**ज्वर उपद्रव** - ज्वरस्य प्रसिद्धा दशोपद्रवास्स्युः तृषा विङ्ग्रहच्छर्दयतीसार हिक्काः |

शरीरस्य भेदोऽरुचिः श्वासकासौ समूर्च्छा हि भागद्वयं ते प्रदद्युः || ६७

B1: - प्रसिद्धाः - - विङ्ग्रहोर्बर्दातीसार - | - रुचि - - - || ६७

**Pg 6 bk** starts from 'प्रदद्युः ६७' - -

B2: - - - विङ्ग्रहोच्छर्दय - | - - - कासः - - || ६७

**Pg 9 bk** starts from ते प्रदद्युः ६७

J1: - - दशोपद्रवाःस्युस्तृषा - - | - - कासरः - - प्रदद्युः || ७१

J2: - - - छर्दितीसार हिक्का | - - - कासाः - - || ६७



Bo: - - -विट् ग्रहाच्छ - - | - - रुचि - - प्रवपदयुः शरीरस्य बाहये यदा श्लेष्मवातौ ७७

**Tr:** There are ten complications of Jvara. They are thirst, constipation, vomiting, diarrhoea, hic-cough, cutting pain in the body, anorexia, dyspnoea, cough and syncope.

अङ्गगत दोष उपद्रव -

शरीरस्य बाहये यदा श्लेष्मवातौ भवेतांतदा शीतलं बाहयदेशम् |

यदाऽभ्यन्तरेऽभ्यन्तरं शीतलत्वं भवेद्यत्र पित्तविदाहोऽपि तत्र || ६८

यस्मिन्नङ्गे वायुर्याति तस्मिन्नङ्गे पीडां कुर्यात् | पित्तं दाहं श्लेष्मा शीतं सर्वान् दोषान् सर्वे कुर्युः || ६९

B1: - बाहये - - - देशे | - - - || ६८ यस्मिन्नं (गे is missing) - | - - - || ६९

B2: - - वातौ\*वेतां (भ is written above the line with sign\*) - | - - भ्यन्तरेभ्यन्तरं - - - || 68

- - - - || ६९

J1: - - - | - - भ्यन्तरेऽन्यंतरे - - - || ७२ - - - - - || ७३

J2: - बाहये - - - | - - भ्यन्तरेभ्यन्तरं - - - तत्र; no number.

- - - - || ६९ pg 6 bk starts from यस्मिन्नङ्गे - - -

Bo: शरीरस्य बाहयो यदा श्लेष्मवातौ upto this connected to previous śloka. Next śloka starts from भवेतांतदा-

- - बाहयदेशे | - - - || ७८ - - - | पित्त दाह - - - कुर्यात् || ७९

**Tr:** If Vāta and Kapha gets aggravated on outer body parts, then the person feels chills outside. If they gets aggravated in inner organs of the body then the person feels chills from inside the body. If there is Pitta instead, then the person feels burning there. Vāta causes pain where it gets aggravated. Pitta causes burning and Kapha causes chills. If all three doṣas are aggravated then all three signs are seen.

\*\* बाहये should be taken. भ्यन्तरेभ्यन्तरं is more correct.

अन्तर्वेग - बहिर्वेग ज्वर -

अन्तर्दाहः प्रलापः श्वसनमति तृषानिग्रहो दोषवृद्धिः स्वेदः सन्ध्यस्थिशूलं भ्रमविकलतनू सन्धिदेशेषु पीडाम् |

अन्तर्वेगस्य चिह्नं निगदितमपरैर्वैद्यराजैर्ज्वरस्य दाहादीनां लघुत्वं यदि भवति बहिर्वेग रोगस्य चिह्नम् || ७०

B1: - - - दोषवर्चो - सन्ध्यास्थि - - तनु - - पीडा | - - - - || ७०

B2: - - - - - || ७०

J 1: - - - दोषवर्चो - सन्ध्यास्थि - - पीडा | - - मपरैर्वैद्यराजैर्ज्वरस्य - - - || ७४

J2: --- दोषवर्चो – सन्ध्यास्थि - - तनुं - पीडा | --- वैद्यराजैःज्वरस्य - - - || ७०

Bo: --- मूत्रवर्चो – सन्ध्यास्थि - - पीडा | --- || ८०

**Tr:** The Great Ācāryas describes symptoms of Antarvegī Jvara as burning in inner organs of the body, delirium, difficulty in breathing, reduced thirst, aggravation of doṣas, perspiration, joint and bone pain, giddiness, impairment in body parts and squeezing pain in joints. Whereas in Bahirvegī Jvara fever, burning etc. signs becomes milder.

### असाध्य ज्वर –

भवेद्यस्य दुर्गन्धता श्वासवाहे तथाऽङ्गप्रदेशेऽतिकम्पो विवर्णः |

बहिः शीतताऽभ्यन्तरेऽत्यन्तदाहः स रोगी रवेः पुत्रगेहं प्रयाति || ७१

B1: - - - - || ७१

B2: - दुर्गन्धिता - - - | - - - प्रयातिः || ७१

J1: - - श्वासवाहो - - | - - - पुत्रगेहे प्रयाता || ७१

J2: - दुर्गन्धिता - - - | - - - रवे पुत्रगेहं - || ७१

Bo: - - - | - - - रःवे - - - || ८१

**Tr:** If Jvara is associated with foul smell during breathing, tremors in body parts, discoloration of skin, chills outside but severe burning in inner parts of the body, then the disease is fatal.

कृशः पिच्छलाऽङ्गो महाश्वासवाहो भ्रमो हृष्टरोमाऽरुणाऽक्षोऽङ्गकम्पः |

तनो रात्रिदाहो दिवा शीततार्त्तिः स रोगी न जीवेत्कदाचित् सुधाभिः || ७२

B1: - - - रुणोङ्गकम्पः | तमो - - शीततार्त्तिः - - || ७२

B2: - - - | तमो - - - || ७२

J1: - - श्वासका (हो written in rt blank space in same line.) - - |

तमा रात्रिवाहो दि (वा written in Lt blank space in same line.) शीततार्त्तिः - - || ७६

J2: - - - | तमो - - - || ७२

Bo: - - - श्वासवाहो (वा is scratched and दा is written. Handwriting different.) - - - |

तमो - - - || ८२

**Tr:** Also, if there are weak, slimy body parts, Mahāśvāsa (severe dyspnoea), vertigo, horripilation, red eyes, tremors in body parts, burning sensation during night time and chills during day time. Then the disease is fatal.

जिह्वा श्यामतराऽथ कण्ठकयुता रात्रौ दिने जागरं श्वासो निर्गतलोचने शिथिलता नासामुखे शुष्कता ।

यस्याऽङ्गे परिमण्डलानि बहुशो मूर्च्छा प्रलापस्तमः कासो रुध्गलो गदी स गदितोऽसाध्यो भिषग्भिः परैः ॥ ७३

B1: --- | --- प्रलापोभ्रमः -- गदा स -- ॥ ७३

B2: ---- ॥ ७३ pg 10 starts from the word परिमण्डलानि - - from 2<sup>nd</sup> line.

J1: --- शुष्कत | --- प्रलापःस्तमः --- ॥ ७७

J2: ---- | ---- गदीतोऽसाध्यो - - ॥ ७३

Bo: --- दिवा जागरं -- शिथिलतां -- | --- रुधाद्गलो --- ॥ ८३

**Tr:** If the tongue of the patient is black coloured and covered with thorn like eruptions, if there is day and night sleeplessness, dyspnoea, everted eyes, laxity, dryness in nose and mouth, many round patches on the skin, syncope, delirium, darkness in front of eyes, cough, obstruction in throat, then the experts calls this disease as fatal.

भवेद्यस्य नेत्राश्रुपातोऽङ्गहीनो मुखान्नासिकायाः पतेद्रक्तधारा ।

मुखं कुङ्कुमाभं गले कर्णमूलं स रोगी न जीवेत्कदाचित्प्रयत्नैः ॥ ७४

B1: - नेत्रो --- | --- ॥ ७४

B2: -- मुखान्नासिकायां - |

J1: --- पतेद्रधारा (क्त is written below the line with sign ^) ---- ॥ ७८

J2: -- मुखानासिकाया - | --- ॥ ७४

Bo: --- मुखं नासिकाया -- | --- ॥ ८४

**Tr:** If there is watering of eyes, impairment in body part, blood comes out through mouth and nose, redness in mouth, throat and the base of ears. Then the patient do not live even after aggressive treatment.

कृशात् स्थूलता स्थूलतायाः कृशत्वं स्फुटेन्नेत्रगोलं स्वभावोऽन्यथा स्यात् ।

शरीरार्द्धशूलं त्वचाहीनशोफो गमिष्येत्स रोगी यमस्यालयं वै ॥ ७५

B1: कृशात् स्थूलता - | - शून्य - हीन गमिष्येत्स - - यमस्यालये वै ॥ ७५

**Pg 7** starts from **फो** गमिष्ये from word शेफो from 2nd line.

B2: कृश स्थूलतायाः कृशत्वं स्फुटेन्नेत्रगोलं - - | - - शोफो गमिष्येत्स - - || ७५

J1: कृशात्स्थूलता - - स्फुटेन्नेत्रगोलं - - | - - गमिष्येत्स - - यमस्यालये वैः || ८० no number 79

**Pg 6** starts from कृशात्स्थूलता - - स्फुटेन्नेत्रगोलं - - |

J2: कृशात्स्थूलता - - स्फुटेन्नेत्रगोलं - - | - शून्यं - हीनशोको गमिष्ये स - - यमस्यालयैव || ७५

Bo: कृशात्स्थूलता^या कृशत्वं (स्थूलता written above the line with the sign ^) स्फुटेन्नेत्रगोलं - - |

शरीरर्द्धशून्यं - - शोफो गमिष्यति स - यमस्यालये वै || ८५

**Tr:** If in Jvara a thin patient becomes fat and fat patient becomes thin; if there is breaking pain in eyes; everything happens to patient is opposite to natural habit; if there is pain in half part of the body, loss of lusture and oedema, then the patient the paient do not live long life.

\*\* कृशात् स्थूलता is grammatically more correct than कृशस्थूलता. Hence accepted.

\*\* स्फुटेन्नेत्रगोलं from MS B2, Bo, J1, J2 is grammatically more correct than स्फुटन्नेत्रगोलं. Hence accepted.

\*\* शोफो from MS B2 and Bo is more correct than शेफो as per meaning. Hence accepted.

\*\* गमिष्येत्स from MS B2, Bo, J1, J2 is grammatically more correct than गमिष्येत्सा. Hence accepted.

गदी जिह्वया यो रसं वेत्ति नैवश्रुतिभ्यां न शब्दं न नेत्रेण रूपम् |

त्वचास्पर्शमृगं नसा नैव गन्धं स रोगी न जीवेत्सहस्रैरुपायैः || ७६

B1: - - - - || ७६ अपि मापंमषं कुर्यात्छंदोभंदं नचाचरेत् | These words are written between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> line of the pg.

B2: - - - - || ७६

J1: - - - निशब्दं - - | - - - || ८१

J2: - - नैवं - - | - - - - रुपायै || ७६

Bo: - - - वैति नैवं - - - - || ८६

**Pg 9** starts from **यो** रसं - - from 1<sup>st</sup> line.

**Tr:** If a patient of Jvara cannot taste, cannot hear, cannot see properly by eyes, every touch on skin is feeled hard or rough and cannot smell anything, then that patient do not live even after good treatment.

भवेद्यस्य बाह्याऽन्तरे शीतगात्रं न जीवेद्गदी चण्डरश्मेस्सुताभ्याम् |

प्रलापं शिरश्चालनं यः करोति सुषेणादिवैद्यैरसाध्यो निरुक्तः || ७७

B1: --- रश्मैःसुता - | --- सुखेनादि - - || ७७

B2: - - रश्मैःसुताभ्यां | --- सुखेनादि - - || ७७

अश्विनीसुताभ्यां is written in the left blank space of the pg on the same line with the sign on the word सुताभ्यां in śloka.

J1: --- रश्मैःसुता - | --- सुखेनादि - - || ८२

J2: --- रश्मैःसुता - | --- सुखेनादि - - || ७७

**Pg 7** starts from न जीवेद्गदी - - from 1<sup>st</sup> line.

Bo: --- चंडरश्मिसुताभ्यां | --- सुखेनादि - - || ८७

**Tr:** Even Aśvinī Kumāras cannot save a patient of Jvara whose all outer and inner body parts are cold. The experts like Suṣeṇ has also described that fatal Jvara is associated with delirium and head trembling.

गतायुर्मनुष्यो न पश्येत्स्वजिह्वाध्रुवं नासिकाग्रं वसिष्ठस्य भार्याम् |

स्वकीयां च छायांविशीर्षां सरन्ध्रां भृशं याति नाशं नरो योऽनुपश्येत् || ७८

B1: --- | - - शय्यां - - योनपश्येत् || ७८

B2: --- भार्या | - -विशीर्षं सरन्ध्रं - - योनपश्येत् || ७८

J1: - - पश्येत् वजिह्वा - नासिकाग्रं - - | --- योनपश्येत् || ८३

J2: --- वसिष्ठ (स्य is missing) भार्या | - - सरन्ध्रां - - योनपश्येत् || ७८

Bo: --- | --- योनपश्येत् || ८८

**Tr:** If a patient cannot see own tip of tongue or nose and an Arundhati star at night in the sky. Or if a patient see own shadow without head or with holes in the shadow, then the patient cannot live long.

स्वरो यस्य हीने गुदा यस्य भ्रष्टा शरीरे कृशत्वं बलौजो विहीनः |

निमग्नेऽक्षणी संभ्रमः श्वासकासौ स रोगी यमस्यालयं याति शीघ्रम् || ७९

B1: - - हीनो - - शरीरं - वलोयो विहीनं | निमग्नेक्षणीः - - - || ७९

B2: - - हीनो - - शरीरं - वलैर्यो विहीनः | निमग्नेक्षणी - - यमस्यालये - - || ७९

**Pg 10 bk** starts from णी संभ्रमः from the word निमग्नेक्षणी from 2<sup>nd</sup> line.

J1: - - शरीरं कृशत्वं वलोयो विहीनं | निमग्नेच्छि (क्षि) णी - - यमस्यालये - - || ८४

J2: - - हीनो - - शरीरं - वलोयो विहीनं | निमग्नेक्षणी - - - || ७९

Bo: - - हीनो - - भृष्टं शरीरं - वलोयो विहीनः | निमग्नेक्षणः - - यमस्यालये - - || ८९

**Tr:** If in a patient of Jvara, there is loss of speech, anal prolapse, loss of weight, strength and vitality, having drooping eyes, vertigo, dyspnoea, cough then the condition is fatal.

रुदति हसति गीतं गीयते क्वाऽपि काले श्वसति मुदति चित्ते भाषणे दुर्वचांसि |

प्रलपति परिदेवं वादते नृत्यते यो वहति बहुलतापं यास्यते मृत्युवक्त्रे || ८०

B1: - - - - भाषते दुर्वचांसि | - परिदेहं - - - || ८०

B2: - - - - भाषते दुर्वचांसि | - परिदेहं - - - || ८०

J 1: - - क्वाय काले वसति - - - | - परिदेहं - - - || ८५

J 2: - - गायते - - | - परिदेहं वादने - - - || ८०

Bo: - - - - चेतो भाषते - | - परिदेहं - - - || ९०

**Tr:** A patient of Jvara sometimes cries, sometimes laughs, sings songs without reason. There is difficulty in breathing, pleasure without reason, harsh speech, delirium, plays music and dances with high fever and distress. Then the situation is fatal.

### रोगमुक्ति लक्षणे –

विमुक्त रोगस्य नरस्य लक्षणं विड्बन्धमोक्षौ मनसि प्रसन्नता |

देहे लघुत्वं रसनाऽतिकोमला स्वल्पा तृषेच्छा रसभोजने भवेत् || ८१

B1: अथ रोगमुक्तस्य लक्षणं –

- - - मोक्षं - - | - - - तृषेक्षु - - || १

B2: - - - - || ८१

J 1: - - - - मोक्षं - - | - - - तृषेवा - - || ८६

J 2: - - - - मोक्षं - - | - - - तृषेक्षा - - || ८१

Bo: - - - - मोक्षं – प्रसन्नाता | - लसत्वं - - - || ९१

**Tr:** When the disease gets subsided it shows signs like, proper bowel habits, stable happy mind, lightness in the body, clean tongue, reduced thirst, desire for meals and water.

उरसि शिरसि कण्डु रात्रिनिद्रान्त्रगुञ्जा भवति विशदचेतः स्वल्पतृष्णाऽङ्गरौक्ष्यम् |

मुखकरणविपाकः स्वेदयुक्तं शरीरं कृमिमलपरिपूर्णं रोगमुक्तस्य चिह्नम् || ८२

B1: ----- रुक्षं | --- || २

B2: --- चेता: --- ग (म द'is scratched.) रुक्षां | --- || ८२

J 1: -- रात्रिनि (द्रां written on It blank space of the same line with sign ^ in line) प्रयुंजां भवति वि ('द'is scratched.) सद - रुक्षं | मुखकर्ण -- कृमिमलपूर्ण -- || ८७

J 2: -- रात्रिनिद्रांत्रिगुजा – चेतो -- रुक्षं | --- रोगमुक्त चिह्नम् || ८२

Bo: --- चेतो -- रुक्षं | -- स्वेदयुक्त -- कमिमल -- || ९२

**Pg 9 bk** starts from word शिरसि -- from 1st line.

**Tr:** Itching in chest and head, proper sleep at night, sounds from intestine, clear senses, reduced thirst, dryness on the skin of the body parts, ulceration in mouth, sweating and worms in stools are the signs of subsided Jvara.

शीतं गुदं यस्य शुभा च दृष्टिश्चैतन्यकायः कफहीनकण्ठम् |

स्वल्पाऽङ्गतापो रसमातिशुद्धा शीर्षे लघुत्वं स रुजा प्रणश्येत् || ८३

B1: - गुदे -- हीनं - | -- रसनातिशुद्धा -- ननश्येत् || ३

B2: --- काया - | -- रसनातिशुद्धा -- ननश्येत् || ८८

J1: --- कफहीकण्ठं (न is missing.) | -- रसनातिशुद्धा -- ननश्येत् || ८८

J2: ---- | -- रसनातिशुद्धा -- ननश्येत् || ८३

Bo: --- कण्ठः | -- रसनातिशुद्धा -- ननश्येत् || ९३

**Tr:** Cold at anal region, clear vision, healthy cheerfulness in the body, throat without sputum, reduced body temperature, clean and clear tongue, lightness in the head are also signs of subsided disease.

**तरुण ज्वर तथा जीर्णज्वर –**

तारुण्यं विदधाति षट्सु दिवसेष्व्याद्येषु घोरज्वरः तस्मिन्नौषधमुत्कटं गदहरो दद्यान्न काले क्वचित् |

दोषोपद्रवसंयुतेऽतितरुणे देयं झटित्यौषधं वार्द्धक्यं दिनपञ्च तेषु पुरतो जीर्णज्वरोऽतः परम् || ८४

B1: --- गदहरं -- | - संयुतेपितरुणे – झटित्यौषधं वार्द्धिक्यं दिनपञ्चमेषु परतो -- || ४

**Pg 7 bk** starts from न्न काले from word दद्यान्न from 1st line.

B2: --- | -- झटित्यौषधं वार्धि (scratching) सं दिनपञ्चकेषु पुरुषो --- || ८४

J1: --- घोराज्वरस्तस्मिन्नौ (scratching) षध -- दद्यांत - | -- देय ह्यवत्यौषधं वार्द्धिक्यं दिनपञ्चमेषु पुरुतो जीर्णः -- || ८९

J 2: -- घोरो --- | -- कटित्यौषधं - पुरुतो जीर्णज्वरोत परं || ८४

Bo: - विदधा:ति -- घोरंज्वरः तस्मिन्नौषधिमुक्तकंठ – तद्यान -- |

- संयुतो – तरुणो (घट scratched and “देयेनर” written above the line. Handwriting different.) देयेनरत्यौषधं  
वार्द्धिक्ये --- फलं || ९४

**इति हंसराजेनोक्तं | pg 9 bk, line 7.**

Rest not found. Directly अतीसार अध्याय starts.

**Tr:** First six days of the disease are called as Taruṇa Jvara. No medicine should be given in this period. Only if doṣas are associated with complications, then medicine should be given immediately even in Taruṇa Jvara. After five days it is called as Jīrṇa Jvara.

**ज्वर स्वरूप –**

बीभत्सस्त्रिशिराज्वरोऽथ कपिलो भस्मप्रहारस्त्रिपात् पिङ्गाक्षोऽथ महोदरोऽथ परतो रौद्रौ ज्वलद्विग्रहः |

शम्भोः श्वाससमुद्भवा भयकरा दक्षक्रतुध्वंसका घोरा घर्घरनादिनो मुनिवरैः प्रोक्ता ज्वरास्तेऽष्टधा || ८५

B1: - शरो --- रौद्रो - | - समुद्भवाश्च - क्रतोर्ध्वसका: ---- || ५

B2: ---- ज्वरातेष्टधा || ८५

**Pg 11** starts from **शिराज्वरोथ कपिलो ---**

J 1: ---- ज्वलद्विग्रहाः | -- समुद्भवा – क्रतोर्ध्वसका: --- प्रोक्त -- || ९०

**Pg 6 bk** starts from “वा भयकरा” -- from word समुद्भवा from 2nd line.

J 2: बीभत्सु --- | --- कृतोर्ध्वसका: - घुर्घुर --- || ८५

**Pg 7 bk** starts from the word ज्वलद्विग्रहः --

**Tr:** There are eight types of Jvaras. They are Bībhatsa, Triśīraḥ (having three heads), Kapila, Bhasmaprahāra, Tripāda, Piṅgākṣa, Mahodara, Jvaladvigraha.

Jvara originated from the breathing (sigh) of Lord Śivā. It creates fear. It destroyed Dakṣa’s Yadnya. It is frightful and creates Ghar- Ghar sound.

**बीभत्स ज्वर स्वरूप –**

बीभत्सो रुधिरारुणाम्बरवृतो मुण्डास्थिमालाधरो रक्ताक्षः कृमिसङ्कुलस्त्रिनयनो दुर्गन्धपूर्णोऽनिशम् |

नग्नो रुद्रसमुद्भवोऽतिबलवान् कोपी जगद्घातकः कृष्णाङ्गो मलिनो मदान्धदमनः पूष्णो द्विजध्वंसकः || ८६



B1: ---- दुर्गन्धिपूर्णो - | ---- || ६

B2: -- सुधास्य मालाधरो -- संकुलस्त - दुर्गन्धिपूर्णो - | -- सदांध - -द्वतद्वंसकः || ८६

J1: -- मुण्डास्थमाला -- स्त्रनयनो -- पूणी - | नग्नौ - -कोपि जगत्ध्वांतकः -- द्वि (ज is missing)

ध्वंसकः|| ९१

J2: ---- दुर्गन्धिपूर्णो - | ---- || ८६

**Tr:** Bībhatsa Jvara wears red coloured cloths, string of small bones. Have three red eyes with worms, foul smell. It is naked originated from Lord Śivā with much more strength, anger destructing the world, black dirty body parts, intoxication. He plucked the teeth of Pūṣan.

**त्रिशिर** ज्वर स्वरूप –

अभूद्दक्षविध्वंसको रुद्रकोपात् त्रिशिर्षस्त्रिपान्नन्दनेत्रोऽतिकायः |

चलज्जिह्वया सृक्कणी लेलिहन् बृहतालजङ्घोरुणाक्षोऽतिक्रोधी || ८७

B1: -- शीर्षो -- | - जिह्वया सृक्कणी लेलिहानः बृहताजलङ्घो -- -- || ७

B2: -- शीर्षो -- नेत्रोतिकायः | - जिह्वया सृक्कणो लोलिहं तो बृहतालजङ्घो -- -- || ८७

J1: -- त्रिशिर्षो -- | - जिह्वया सृक्कणी लेलिहंते बृहताजलङ्घो -- -- || ९३ ⇔ ९२

J2: -- स्त्रिपात्तमंदनेत्रो - | - जिह्वया सृक्कणी लेलिहेते बृहतालजङ्घो -- -- || ८७

**Tr:** At the time of destruction of Dakṣa's Yadnya, Trīśīra Jvara originated from the anger of Lord Śivā with three heads, legs, nine eyes and a big body. It continuously licks the lips with unstable tongue. Have big thighs like palm tree, red eyes. He is very angry.

\*\* जिह्वया सृक्कणी लेलिहानः from MS copies is grammatically more correct. Hence accepted.

\*\* ताल from copies B2, J2 is more correct according to meaning than तालु. Hence accepted.

**कपिल**ज्वर स्वरूप –

अभूद्द्रुद्रकोपाज्ज्वरः कपिलाख्यो मुखाङ्गारपुञ्जोद्गिरन्सोऽतिकायः |

मदाघूर्णिताक्षः स्फुरताम्रकेशो महामेघगर्जो मनोहर्षहर्ता || ८८

B1: -- कापिला -- पुंजोद्गिरंतोनि कायः |

B2: -- कापिला -- पुंजोद्गिरंतो - | -- || ८८

J1: -- कापिला -- पुंजोद्गिरामतोतिकायः | - घूर्णिताक्षः -- गज्जर्जो -- || ९२

J2: - - कापिला - - पुंजोद्गिरामतोनि कायः | - घूर्णताक्षः - - हन्ताः || ८८

**Tr:** Kapila Jvara originated from anger, it regurgitates flames from mouth with big heavy bodyset, intoxicated, rolling eyes, gleaming red hair, with thundering voice takes away all the pleasure.

**भस्मविक्षेपक** ज्वर स्वरूप –

अभूद्भस्मविक्षेपको रुद्रकोपान्महाट्टहासो मुहुर्जृम्भमाणः |

चलत्सप्तजिह्वः करालोग्रदंष्ट्रः स्फुरत्सप्तताम्रारुणशमश्रुकेशः || ८९

B1: - - महारादहासो - - | चलत्सप्तजिह्वः - - - - || ९

B2: - - महाद्दाट्टहासो - मुहुर्जृम्भमाणः | - - - - स्मशु - || ८९

J 1: - - महाराट्टहासो - - | - जिह्वा - - - - || ९४

J 2: - - महाटाट्टहासो - - मानः | - - - - || ८९

**Tr:** Bhasmaviksepaka Jvara is originated from the anger of Lord Śivā. It laughs profusely with repeated yawnings, it has seven unstable tongues, big frightening teeth, gleaming red hair and beard.

**त्रिपाद** ज्वर स्वरूप –

त्रिपाद्रुद्रकोपाद्बभूवाऽरुणाऽक्षोभृगोःशमश्रुविध्वंसकः स्तब्धकर्णः |

ज्वरो दीर्घकायो मुहुःश्वासकर्ता रणे नृत्यमानोऽङ्गदाहीतृषार्तः || ९०

B1: - - - - | - - - - तृषास्त्रीः || १०

B2: - - कोपाद् भुवाकारुणाक्षो - - | - - - - तृषास्त्री || ९०

**Pg 11 bk** starts from **क्षोभृगोः** - - - from 1<sup>st</sup> line.

J 1: - - - - | - - - - दाहातृषार्तो || ९५

J 2: - - भृगोशमश्रुविध्वंसक - कर्ण | - - नित्यमानोगदादि - || ९०

**Tr:** Originated from the anger of Lord Śivā, Tripāda Jvara have three legs, red eyes. He destructed long beard of Bhṛgu Ṛṣi. Have stiff ears, long body. Breaths deeply, dances in the battle field, burning all over the body and severely thirsty.

**पिङ्गाक्ष** ज्वर स्वरूप –

अभूद्वीरभद्रेश्वरादुत्कटास्यो ज्वरः पिङ्गनेत्रोऽल्पजङ्गोऽग्निवर्णः |

तृषार्तो द्विजिह्वो नृसिंहो द्वितीयश्चलतीव्रकेशः कृशः शुष्कमांसः || ९१

B1: अभूद्वी (स्म is scratched) र - दुत्कटाक्षो - - ल्पजंघो - - | - - नृसिंह - शचलतीब्रकेता: - - - || ११

**Pg 8** starts from word नृसिंह - -

B2: - - - ||

J1: - भद्रेश्वदुत्कटाक्षो - - नेत्रेल्पजघ्नो - - | - - - || ९६

J2: - - - ल्पजंघो - - | - - - शचल:तीव्र - - - || ९१

**Tr:** Piṅgākṣa Jvara originated from the God Vīrabhadra. It has wide mouth, reddish brown eyes, lean thighs, golden coloured like flame, thirst, two tongues. Appears like Narasimha, with unstable much hair, thin body set, smaller musculature.

**महोदर** ज्वर स्वरूप -

बभूवाऽतिदीर्घोदरो लम्बोकर्णो ज्वलद्वह्निरुपश्चलद्रक्तनेत्रः |

तृषाश्वास जृम्भान्विताङ्गप्रमर्दो भटेशो ज्वरो रक्तवर्णः प्रमत्तः || ९१

B1: - - लम्बकर्णो - - - | - - वितोंगप्रमर्दो - - || १२

B2: - - लम्बकर्णो ज्वलच्चाग्निरुप - - | - - वितोंगप्रमर्दो - - प्रमर्तो || ९२

J 1: - - लम्बकर्णो ज्वलद्वग्नि - - | - - वितोंगप्रमर्दो - - || ९७

J 2: - - लम्बकर्णो ज्वलदग्नि - - | - - वितोंगप्रमर्दो - - || ९२

**Tr:** Mahodara Jvara has very long belly, long ears, fuming flame like unstable and red eyes, thirst, deep breaths, yawning, with severe pain in the body, red eyes, and severe intoxication.

**ज्वलद्विग्रह** ज्वर स्वरूप -

ज्वलद्विग्रहो मुक्तकेशश्चलद् भूस्त्रिशूलासिहस्तो भुजङ्गेशपाशः |

ज्वरेशोऽतिवीर्यो हरश्वासजातः कृशः शुष्कमांसो बली भैरवेशः || ९३

B1: - - स्त्रिशूलीविहस्तो भुजंगेशमालः | - - - भैरवेशो || १३

B2: - - - शूलादिहस्तो - - | - - हरः श्वास - - - || ९३

J 1: - - थिहस्तो भुजङ्गेशमालाः | - - वीर्यो - - जाताः - - भैरवेशो || ९८

J2: - - स्त्रिशूलीविहस्तो - | ज्वरेशीत हरश्वास - - - भैरवेशो || ९३

**pg 8** starts from “जातः कृशः शुष्कमांसो” - - -

**Tr:** Jvaladvigraha Jvara has free tangled hair, unstable eyebrows, Triśūla and serpent in hands. This Jvara has originated from breath of Lord Śiva and is the strongest in all types of Jvaras. Thin, smaller musculature but still stronger and terrible.

भिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे कर्कशानां ज्वराणां स्वरूपं मया कीर्तितं तत् ।

सुषेणाश्विनीजात्रि धन्वन्तरीणां विलोक्याखिलं शास्त्रमन्यागमं वै ॥ ९४

B1: --- | सुखेनाश्वनीजात्रि धन्वन्तराणां --- ॥ ९४

B2: --- | सुखेनाश्वनीज्यात्रि धन्वन्तराणां --- ॥ ९४

J 1: --- | मुखेनाश्वनी धन्वन्तराणां --- ॥ ९९

J 2: --- | मसुखेनाश्वनीज्यात्रि धन्वन्तराणां --- ॥ ९४

**Tr:** I have described all types of frightful Jvaras in Bhiṣakcakracittotsava after consulting all the information given by Great Ācāryas Suṣeṇa, Aśvinīkumāras, Atri, Dhanvantarī and all.

\*\* सुषेणा is more correct according to meaning. Hence accepted.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे ज्वरलक्षणानि ।

B1: इति श्री भिषक् च. ज्वरलक्षणस्वरूपाणि | pg 8, line 6.

B2: pg 11 bk, line 7.

J1: -- ज्वरस्वपलक्षणानि | pg 6 bk, line 17, 18.

J2: --- ज्वलक्षणानि | र is missing. pg 8 line 2, 3.

### अथ अतिसार निदानम् ।

B1: pg 8, line 6.

J2: pg 8 line 3.

Bo: pg 9 bk, line 7. अथातीसारमाह ।

वातातिसार –

तृष्णा ग्लानिर्नितान्तं हृदि जठरगुदे शूलमुग्रं सदाहं स्वल्पं स्वल्पं पुरीषं प्रभवति सततं नैव सर्वच्युतिः स्यात् ।

अन्तर्दाहश्च श्वासोऽरुचिविकलतनू वक्त्रनासाऽतिशोषो वातातीसारचिह्नं निगदितमृषिभिः पूर्वजैर्वैद्यविद्भिः ॥१

B 1: -- नितान्तं ---- सर्वच्युतः -- | ---- वातातीसारसोचिह्नं ---- ॥

B 2: -- नितान्तं ---- ॥

Bo: -- निरितान्तं ---|- - वक्त्रनसातिशेषः: --- || ९५

Numbering is in continuation with numbering in Jvara.

J 1: - निरितान्तं ---- सर्वच्युति: -- |

J 2: -- निरितान्तं ---- सर्वच्युति: -- |

**Tr:** The ancient, medicine knowing Sages told symptoms of Vātātīsāra as severe thirst, drowsiness, severe pain in chest, abdomen and anal region. Defaecation is part by part in small quantity with burning which never evacuates bowels completely. Burning in internal organs, dyspnoea, anorexia, debility, dryness of mouth and nose.

\*\* निरितान्तं is grammatically more correct than नितान्तं. Hence accepted.

पित्तातिसार –

नानावर्णं पुरीषं मधुवसासदृशं दुष्टदुर्गन्धियुक्तं वारंवारं सतप्तं प्रचलतिगुदतः कम्पसंतापयोगः |

शूलं दाहो गुदाग्रे हृदि नासि वदने शोषतृष्णाश्रमत्वं पित्तातिसारचिह्नं कथितमृषिवरैरत्रिभारद्वाजाद्यैः ||२

B1: ---- प्रचलतिगुदितः -- | -- गुदाग्रे --- शोषतृष्णा -- पित्तातीसार -- भारद्विजाद्यैः ||

B2: --- शोषतृष्णा -- पित्तातीसार --- कथितमृषिवरै --- ||

Bo: -- दुर्गन्धियुक्तं -- प्रचलतिगुदितः -- | -- शोषतृष्णा -- पित्तातीसार -- भारद्विजाद्यैः ||९६

**Pg 10** starts from **ग्रे हृदि** – from word गुदाग्रे from 2nd line.

J1: -- दुर्गन्धियुक्तं ----|- - पित्तातीसार -- भारद्विजाद्यैः ||

J2: --- शोषतृष्णा -- पित्तातीसार --- ||

**Tr:** The great Ācāryas like Atri, Bhāradwāja told symptoms of Pittātīsāra as, multicolour stool with consistency of fat or honey with foul smell. There is burning and frequently repeated urge of defaecation. Tremors and severe burning in the body. Severe pain and burning at anal region, chest, nose and mouth. Emaciation, thirst and exhaustion.

कफातिसार – सकष्टं गुदतः पुरीषप्रवाहश्चलत्फेनिलो मेदुरो दुष्टगन्धिः |

हरिच्छ्वेतकृष्णाकृतिः कष्टसाध्यो भवेच्चिह्नमेतत् कफस्यातिसारे || ३

B1: -- गुदांतः --- शचलेत्फेनिलो --- ||

B2: -- गुदातः पुरीषं --- ||

Bo: -- गुदात् --- शचलोत्फेनिलो --- || ९७

J1: -- गुदांतः --- श्चलेत्फेनलो --- | --- कृष्णाकृतः --- ||

**Tr:** In Kaphātīsāra, there are symptoms like, difficulty in defaecation with strenuous efforts, green, white or black coloured, frothy, fatty stool with foul smell. It is difficult to treat.

सन्निपातातिसार –

अतिसारे सारे कफपवनपित्तप्रजनिते गुदे पार्श्वे कुक्षौ जठर हृदये शूलमरुचिः |

मुखे कण्ठे शोषो भवति सततं छर्दिररतिः तृषा कासः श्वासो वपुषि परिशोफोऽङ्गदहनम् || ४

B2: Word सारे is missing after the word अतिसारे.

Bo: अतिसारे घोरे --- | --- छर्दिमरतिः --- || ९८

J1: --- छर्दिमरतिः --- |

**Tr:** In Tridoṣaja Atīsāra, there is pain in anal region, back, flanks, stomach and chest. Also there are symptoms like, tastelessness, dryness of mouth and throat, repeated vomiting, discomfort, thirst, cough, dyspnoea, oedema and burning in the body.

रक्तातिसार –

वारंवारं पुरीषं भवति सरुधिरं कण्ठताल्वोष्ठशोषो वस्तौ पादौ प्रपीडा हृदि जठरगुदे पार्श्वदेशेषु शूलम् |

ग्लानिः काये कृशत्वं परिगलिततनुर्निर्बलत्वं शरीरे रक्तातीसारचिह्नं प्रवरमुनिजनैः प्रोक्तमेतन्नितान्तम् || ५

B1: -- रुधिरं (स missing) -- ताल्वोष्ठनहु (बहु) शोषो --- पादौ word missing. --|- -- शरीरं -- ||

B2: --- पादे --- | --- शरीरं --- ||

Bo: --- तालोष्ठन शोषो --- पादौ word missing. --- |- -- लसत्वं -- शरीरं --- मुनीजनै -- || ९९

J1: --- तालोष्ठनष्टुसु शोषे --- पादौ word missing. --- | - परिगलितनु -- शरीरं --- ||

J2: --- तालोष्ठल द्धं शोषो --- पादौ word missing. --- |

**Tr:** The great Sages told the symptoms of Raktātīsāra as, repeated blood stained stools, dryness of throat, palate and lips, severe pain in pelvic region, foot, chest, stomach, anus and flanks. There is exhaustion, loss of body weight, loss of strength and debility.

आमातिसार –

आमं स्वल्पं पुरीषं सितरुधिरनिभं पीतवर्णं सकष्टं वारंवारं प्रतप्तं प्रचलति गुदतः पूयदुर्गन्धियुक्तम् |

स्निग्धं शूलं गुदाग्रे प्रभवति परितः फेनिलं पिच्छिलं वा आमातीसारचिह्नं मुनिवरवचनात्कीर्तितं हंसराजैः || ६

B 1: समं स्वल्पं --- प्रचलति मुदतः -- | - शूलं (written twice.) --- ||

B 2: सामं - - - पूयदुर्गन्धितुल्यं |

Bo: सामं - - - सतप्तं - - - || १००

J 2: समं - - - - प्रचलित - - पूयदुर्गन्धि - युक्तम् word missing | - शूलं नूनं गुदाग्रे - - - - |

**Pg 8 bk** starts from “धिरनिभं पीतवर्णं” - - -

**Tr:** From the sayings of the great Sages, Ācārya Hamsarāja told signs of Āmātīsāra as, suppurative, foul smelling, fatty, red, white or yellow coloured stool, little little passed repeatedly with great difficulty and burning sensation at anal region. Pain originates from anus and spreads in nearby region. Often stool is frothy or slimy.

असाध्य लक्षण - अतीसारिणां तं त्यजेच्छीतगात्रं तृषाशोथशूलान्वितं श्वासयुक्तम् |

ज्वराध्मानहिककान्वितं दाहमूर्च्छागुदाभ्रष्टशोषार्तिकासादिजुष्टम् || ७

B1: - - हिककाचर्चितं - - - गुदाभ्रष्ट - - कासादियुक्तं ||

B2: - - - - कार्शादियुष्टम् ||

Bo: अतीसारशी - - - | - - - हिकका scratched at the place of हि & हि is written in upper blank space of the pg. - - -

गुदाभ्रष्ट - - कासादियुक्तं || १०१

**Pg 10 bk** starts from “थशूलान्वितं” - from word शोथशूलान्वितं from 1st line.

J1: - - - तृषाशोषशूलान्वितं - - || - - - गुदाशोषार्तिकासादियुक्तं || (भ्रष्ट word is missing.)

J2: - - - तत् - - - |

**Tr:** A patient of Atīsāra should not be treated, if Atīsāra is associated with- cold body parts, thirst, oedema, severe abdominal pain, dyspnoea, fever, abdominal distention, hic-cough, burning, syncope and prolapse, emaciation, pain, cough.

हेतु - विरुद्धाशनैः स्निग्धदुग्धान्नदोषैर्द्रवस्नेह दुष्टाम्बुमद्यादिपानैः |

गरिष्ठाम्लमिष्टैः कृमीणां विकारैरतीसाररोगो भवेन्मानवानाम् || ८

B 1: - - - मुग्धान्नदोषै - - - | गरिष्ठाम्लमिष्टैः - - - ||

J 1: गरिष्ठाम्लमिष्टैः - - - ||

J 2: - - - द्रव - - - | गरिष्ठाम्लमिष्टैः - - - ||

**Tr:** Causes of Atīsāra are consumption of incompatible, unctuous food, milk products, spoiled food, liquid and oily food, polluted water, alcohol, sour food, grain flour food and worms infestation.

अतिसारे पथ्य – अतिसारे त्यजेत्स्नानं सन्तापं वह्निसूर्ययोः ।

तैलाभ्यङ्गं च व्यायामं गुरुस्निग्धादि भोजनम् ॥ ९

B1: अतिसारी - - - - ॥

B2: अतिसारी - - - - ॥ १०३

J2: अतिसारी - - - - ॥

**Tr:** A patient of Atīsāra should avoid taking bath, exposure to fire and hot sun shine, oil massage, exercise, heavy and unctuous food intake.

इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रेऽतीसारलक्षणम् ।

B1: इति श्री भ.सतीसारलक्षणम् | pg 8 bk, line 9.

Bo: इत्यतीसार निदानं | pg 10 bk, line 4, 5.

J2: pg 8 bk, line 5, 6.

### अथ संग्रहणी निदानम् ।

B1: pg 8 bk, line 10.

J2: pg 8 bk, line 6.

Bo: pg 10 bk, line 5.

वातज –

वातोत्थो ग्रहणीगदः प्रकुरुते विड्बन्धनं मूर्च्छनं कासं श्वासतरं मुखं च विरसं कम्पं शरीरे भृशम् ।

कुक्षौ तालुनि मस्तके हृदि गले शोषो गुदेवेदनं कष्टं प्राच्यवते पुरीषमस्कृत्सामं सशब्दं घनम् ॥ ९

B 1: वातोत्थितो - कुरुते – मूर्च्छनं - - - | - मस्तके - - शोषं गुदेवेदनां - - - ॥

B 2: वातोत्था - - - - गुदेवेदनां - - - ॥

Bo: वातोत्था - - - | - - - शोषं गुदेवेदनां - - प्राच्यवते - - - पुरीषमस्कृत्सामं - - - ॥ १०४

J 1: - - - मुखं विरसं ('च' is missing.) - - | - - - शोषं गुदेवेदनां - - प्राच्यवते - - - ॥

J 2: वातोत्था - - - | - - - शोषं गुदेवेदनां - - - ॥

**Tr:** Vātajā grahaṇī causes symptoms like constipation, fainting, cough, severe dyspnoea, tastelessness, tremors, emaciation of flanks, palate, head, chest and throat, pain at anus, painful difficult defaecation, undigested, unformed or hard stool gets passed with sound.



पित्तज –

चिह्नं पित्तग्रहण्यां प्रभवति हृदये कण्ठदेशेऽतिदाहः शूलं मेद्रे गुदाग्रे रुधिररतिरतः शुष्कफेनं पुरीषम् |

तुच्छं तुच्छं सकष्टं क्वचिदपि बहुशो दुष्टगन्धिप्रयुक्तं पीतं वा कृष्णरूपं वससदृशनिभं रोमहर्षोऽतितृष्णा ||२

B1: -- पित्तग्रहण्याः --- रुचिररतिरतः -- |

**Pg 9** starts from तं वा कृष्णरूपं from the word पीतं from 2nd line.

B2: -- ग्रहण्याः -- in the word 'प्रभवति', 'ति' is missing. --- रुचिररतिरतः -- |

- -- बहुलं ---- ||

Bo: -- ग्रहण्याः --- दाहं -- गुदाग्रेऽरुचिररतिरतः -- | --- बहुलो ---- || १०५

J2: -- ग्रहण्याः --- रुचिररतिरतः -- |

**Tr:** Pittaja grahaṇī causes severe burning in chest and throat region, pain at penis and anal region. There are dry, frothy, bloody stools. Repeated defaecation in small quantity with much difficulty. Stools are foul smelling, yellow or black coloured and fatty. Along with these anorexia, horripilation and severe thirst are also seen.

\*\* In MS there is रुचिररतिरतः instead of रुधिररतिरतः | ग्रेऽरुचि in this case after solving the Sandhi, the word is Aruci (anorexia). This is given as a sign in Pittaja Grahaṇi in classical texts. So can be accepted.

But in this particular part of the line, all stool related signs are given. Hence रुधिररति is also acceptable.

Hence accepted as Pāṭhabheda.

कफज – कफसंग्रहणी कुरुते हृदये जडतामुदरे गुरुतामरुचिम् |

मनसि भ्रममङ्गरुजं शिथिलं सितफेनयुतं च पुरीषम् || ३

B1: --- गुरुतामचिं (रु is missing.) | -- भ्रमतांगरुजं शिथिलं -- पुरीषमरं ||

B2: --- भ्रमतांगरुजं शिथिलं -- पुरीष यरे ||

Bo: --- भ्रमतांगरुजं --- पुरीशमरं || १०६

J1: --- भ्रमतांगरुजं सिथिलं -- पुरीषमरं ||

J2: --- भ्रमतांसरुजं --- पुरीषपरं ||

**Tr:** Kaphaja Saṅgrahaṇī causes catching in the chest, heaviness in the abdomen, anorexia, psychological disturbance, confusion, bodyache, lassitude, white frothy stools.

त्रिदोषज – ग्रहण्यां त्रिदोषोद्भवायां सकष्टं पुरीषद्रवं शब्दयुक्तं वसाभम् |

भवेदल्पमल्पं क्वचिद्रक्तवर्णं गरिष्ठोदरं दुष्टदुर्गन्धिमिश्रम् ॥ ४

Bo: --- पुरीषं द्रवं --- ॥१०७

**pg 11** starts from **त्रिदोषोद्भवायां** from line 1, śloka 4.

J2: **Pg 9** starts from “**मल्पं** क्वचिद्रक्तवर्णं” ---

**Tr:** In Tridoṣaja grahaṇī, liquid, fatty, red coloured foul smelling stools get passed little in quantity with sound and lots of difficulty and abdominal distention.

विष्टम्भं ग्रहणीगदः प्रकुरुते दोषैस्त्रिभिः संभवो वैरस्यं शिरसि व्यथां गुरुतमां शूलं गुदेपीडनम् ।

आलस्यं हृदये गुरुत्वमरुचिं कासं तृषां संभ्रमं श्वासाध्मान विवर्णतोदरकृमीन् दाहं कराङ्घ्रयोर्वमिम् ॥ ५

B1: --- दोषोस्त्रिभिः --- गुदापीडनं | --- ॥ ५

B2: --- वैरस्यं च शिरव्यथां गुरुतमो - - गुदापीडनं | - - ॥ ५

Bo: --- - गुरुतमं - - गुदापीडनं | --- कराङ्घ्रयोर्वमी ॥ १०८

J1: --- - गुदापीडनं | - - ॥

J2: --- गरिदरं (‘ष्ठो’ is missing.) - - ॥

**Tr:** Initial constipation in tridoṣaja grahaṇī, is followed by tastelessness, severe headache, pain in abdomen and anal region, laziness, heaviness in chest, dislike towards food, cough, thirst, confused state/ giddiness, dyspnoea, abdominal distention, discolouration of skin, worms infestation, burning in palms and feet/ soles, and vomiting.

अतिसारे गते मन्दं वह्नीच्छाद्यातिभोजनैः | वर्तते यो भवेत्तस्य ग्रहणी दारुणा भृशम् ॥ ६

B1: --- मन्दे वह्निं --- | --- निशं ॥ ६

B2: --- वह्निंछर्द्यतिभोजनैः | --- निशं ॥ ६

Bo: --- वह्निच्छायाति --- ॥ 109

J1: --- वह्निंछाकाति --- निशं ॥ ६

J2: --- गुरुतमं - - गुदापीडनं || - - मंदा- - निशं ॥

**Tr:** If digestive power is weakened because of Atīsāra, and such patient eats excessive food, then, the patient suffers from severe Grahaṇī.

**Bo:** अतिसारे निवर्तेपि मंदाग्निरहिताशनः भूयसंद्दश्यते वह्निं ग्रहणीमभिदूषयेत् ॥ ११०

**Tr:** Even if the disease Atīsāra gets cured, the digestive power do not get recovered immediately. In this situation, if a patient consumes excessive food, then patient,s digestive power gets more weakened leading to severe vitiation in the Grahaṇī.

अपथ्य – व्यायामं मैथुनं रुक्षं भोजनं वह्नितापनम् | तैलाभ्यङ्गं दिवास्वापं ग्रहणीरोगवांस्त्यजेत् || ७

B 1: - - - ग्रहणीरोगवान्त्यजेत् ||

J 2: - - - ग्रहणीरोगवान् त्यजेत् ||

Bo: - - || ११२

**Tr:** A patient of grahaṇī should avoid exercise, sexual indulgence, dry food consumption, exposure to fire, oil massage, day time sleep.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे ग्रहणीलक्षणम् |

B1: pg 9, line 8.

J1: - - - संग्रहणीलक्षणम् |

Bo: इति संग्रही pg 11, ine 8

J2: pg 9, line 4, 5.

### अथ अर्शोनिदानम् |

B1: pg 9, line 8

Bo: pg 11, line 8

J1: pg 7 bk, line 10. (total lines 20)

J2: अथ अर्शासि | pg 9, line 5.

गुदाग्रेषु जातानि मांसाङ्कुराणि चतुस्त्रीणि सङ्ख्यानिसाङ्गानि यानि ||

भवन्तीति दुर्नामसंज्ञानि नूनं मरुच्छ्लेष्मपित्तोद्भवानीह तानि || १

B1: - - - संख्यानिसंगानिजानि - - - ||

B2: - - - संख्यानिसंगानि (text is not properly readable.)

Bo: - - - सप्तानिशांगानि - -||

J1: - - - संख्यानिसौंगानि- -||

**Tr:** Arśa or hemorrhoids are the muscular bud like growth at anal region usually 3 or 4 in number. This is called as ‘Durnāma’ and caused due to vitiation in all three doṣas.

वातिक –

स्तब्धा गुदस्याङ्कुरा म्लानाः श्यामतराः खराश्च विकटा नीलाः सिताभाः क्वचित् ।

खर्जूराकृतयोऽङ्घ्रि हस्तसहिताः शीर्षानना संयुताः भिन्ना विस्फुटितानना ज्वरकराः पापोत्थिता दुःखदाः ॥२

B1: --- समुद्भवाश्च ('वा' is missing.) - - गुदस्याङ्कुराः - - | खर्जूराकृतयोः क्रि - - - ॥ २

B2: --- गुदास्याङ्कुराः - - नीला सिताभा - - | खर्जूराकृतयोः हि हस्तसहिता - - विस्फुटिताननाः - - ॥ २

Bo: शुष्का - - चिमास्तब्धा गुदस्याङ्कुराः - - - नीला सिताभाः - - - - - विस्फुटिताननाङ्कुरा - - ॥२

J1: --- खर्जूराकृतयोः हि हस्ति - - - ॥२

J2: --- खर्जूराकृतयोः हि - - - ॥२

**Tr:** In Vātajā Arśa, there is tingling sensation due to dryness, Arśas are stiff/ rigid, and shrunken, bluish black colored with rough and furrowed tip of the bud. Sometimes blue or white colored. They are date fruit like in shape having hand, foot, mouth like nodules. The growth gets burst opened to have an orifice and associated with fever. As it is said to be caused by previous sins, it also gives sorrow.

वातार्शासि कृशत्वमेव बहुलं कुर्वन्ति विडम्बन्धनं क्षुब्धनाशं बलवीर्यकान्तिहरणं शूलं गुदे पीडनम् ।

शोषं कण्डुरुजं विकारमधिकं शब्दं गुदतोऽनिशं चाध्मानं जठरव्यथां गुरुतमां प्लीहां तनौ पांडुताम् ॥ ३

B1: --- गुदापीडनं | --- गुदातोनिशं आध्मानं --- गुरुतमा प्लीहां - - ॥ ३

**Pg 9 bk** starts from रुजं विकार from 2<sup>nd</sup> line.

B2: --- गुदापीडनं | - - गुदातेनिशं आध्मानं - - - प्लीहां - - ॥ ३

Bo: --- गुदापीडनं | - - गुदातोनिशं आध्मानं - - - गुदतमां प्लीहां - - ॥ ३

J1: --- गुदापीडनं | --- कष्टं गुदातोऽनिशं आध्मानं - - - प्लीहां - - ॥३

J2: --- गुदापीडनं | - - - आध्मानं - - - प्लीहां - - ॥३

**Tr:** It also causes severe weakness, constipation, loss of appetite, loss of strength, vitality and luster, pain in abdomen and anal region, ematiation, itching, pain, passing flatus with sound, abdominal distention and discomfort, heaviness, spleen disorders, paleness in the body.

पित्तज –

गुदाङ्कुरास्तु पित्तजा भवन्ति पक्वबिम्बाभाः स्रवन्ति रक्तमुल्बणं च मासि मासि मेदुराः ।

अजाविशुकरीशुनीगवां स्तनोपमा हि ते खरा जलौकिकानना अनेकदोषसम्भवाः ॥ ४

B1: --- बिम्बभा: --- | - सूकरीमुनी --- षरा --- महान्तदोषसम्भवा: || ४

B2: --- बिम्बभा: --- | --- षरा --- महान्तदोषसम्भवा: || ४

Bo: --- बिम्बभा श्रवन्ति --- मासि तासि मेदुरा: | ११६ --- महान्तदोषसम्भवा: || ११७

J1: --- षरां जलौकिकभूना: महान्तदोषसम्भवा: || ४

J2: --- महान्तदोषसम्भवा: || ४

**Tr:** Pittaja Arśa buds appears like ripened coccine fruit. There is severe hemorrhage, and oozing of fatty substance. The mass appears like udder of goat, sheep, pig, dog or cow. It is rough and furrowed at the tip of the bud like leech's moth. It causes many symptoms.

स्वल्पात्स्वल्पतरं पुरीषमरतिं विड्बन्धनं कूजनं कष्टं वातसमन्वितं सरुधिरं शूलं गुदागर्जनम् |

प्लीहां वीर्यबलक्षयं शिथिलतां गुल्मान्त्रवृद्धिं भ्रमं पित्तार्शास्यरुचिं तृषां बहुतरां कुर्वन्त्यनाहं श्रमम् || ५

B1: --- कष्टं दाहसमन्वितं - - | प्लीहं --- कुर्वन्त्यनाहा - - || ५

B2: स्वल्पस्वल्पतरं पुरीषमरतिं --- | प्लीहं --- पित्तार्शास्यरुचिं तृषा - - || ५

Bo: - - दाहसमन्वितं - - | प्लीहं --- कुर्वन्त्यनाहं - - || ११७

J1: - - कूजनं - - दाहसमन्वितं - - गुदागर्जनम् | प्लीहं - - - ||

**pg 8** starts from 'न्त्रवृद्धिं भ्रमं' - - -

J2: - - - दाहसमन्वितं

**pg 9 bk** starts from "ल्पतरं पुरीषम" - - -

**Tr:** The stools forms in very little quantity leading to constipation, discomfort and gurgling sound in abdomen. Difficult, painful defaecation with blood and flatus with loud sound. It also causes spleen disorders, reduced vitality and strength, lassitude, gaseous tumours in abdomen, herniation, giddiness, anorexia, severe thirst, and gurguling.

कफज -

कण्ड्वाद्या गुदसंभवा: खरतरा मांसाङ्कुरा पिच्छिला: स्तब्धा: श्वेतनिभा मृगीस्तनसमा: स्निग्धाश्च स्पर्शप्रिया: |

स्थूला मूलदृढा भवन्ति मिलिता: कार्पासबीजोपमा बन्ध्या बद्धमुखा व्यथादिजनका: पापोद्भवा दारुणा: ||६

B1: --- मांसाङ्कुरा: - - श्वेतनिभा: - - स्पर्शप्रिया: | - - - बीजोपमा: वन्ध्या - - || ६

B2: --- गुदसंभवा - - - श्वेतनिभा: - - - | स्थूलं - - बीजोपमा: वन्ध्या - - - || ६

Bo: --- मलिना: -- बीजोपमा: बध्या --- ||११८

J 1: --- भवन्त मिलितः कार्पासवीर्योपमा संध्या वंधमुखा --- ||

**Tr:** Kaphaja Arśa causes severe itching in anus. Arśa buds are very rough, slimy, silent, white in color, unctuous, appears like udder of deer. Gives pleasure/ relief on touching as there is severe itching. Buds are thick and their bases are firm and broad so gets mixed. Arśa buds appears like cotton seed. They are thickly adherent to the skin with closed orifices. It causes different types of pain and discomfort. It is said that such severe disease is caused by previous sin.

सङ्कोचं गुदबन्धनं च जठरे कुर्वन्त्यनाहं दृढं तुच्छं कष्टतरं पुरीषमसकृन्निद्रां तनौ पांडुताम् ।

आध्मानं गुरुतां भृशं शिथिलतां हर्षक्षयं क्षीणतां श्लेष्मार्शांसि शिरोरुजं बहुतरं जाड्यं बलौजः क्षयम् ॥ ७

B1: -- पुरीषसकृत् ('म' is missing.) | --- जाड्यां वलोयः -- || ७

B2: --- गुरुतां भ्रमं --- जाड्यां विलोप -- ||७

Bo: --- कुर्वन्त्यनादं -- पुरीषमसकृत् निन्द्यं -- | -- || ११९

J1: --- | -- शिथिलतां -- वलोय -- || ७

**Tr:** It also causes shrunked anus, abdominal gurguling sounds. Solid, very difficult and little defaecation. Incomplete and improper sleep. Paleness of the body, abdominal distension, heaviness, severe laxity\*, loss of cheerfulness, emaciation, severe headache, stiffness, loss of strength and vital energy.

\* According to B2: heaviness, **Giddiness** and laxity. It is taken as Pāṭhabheda.

सन्निपातज – अर्शास्यसाध्यानि गुदोद्भवानि त्रिदोषजातानि समस्तरोगान् ।

तन्वन्ति कार्श्यं रुधिरं स्रवन्ति दहन्ति वीर्यं ददतीह दुःखम् ॥ ८

B2: --- स्रवन्ति वीर्यं विक्शिरवन्ति ददतीह

J1: --- || ८

**Tr:** Tridoṣaja Arśas are incurable with symptoms of all the three doṣas mixed together. Also it increases weakness, per rectal bleeding, burning of semen and leads to various types of discomforts and pain.

वातिक अर्शसि अपथ्यानि – त्यजेदर्शसा संयुतो वातजेन नरः सर्वदा मैथुनं रुक्षभोज्यम् ।

कषायं श्रमं मद्यपानं विदाहि जलस्यावगाहं बहिः स्वापमेतत् ॥ ९

Bo: --- बहु स्वापमेतत् ॥ १२१

J1: -- त्यजेदर्शमां – वातयेन -- | --- || ९

**Tr:** A patient suffering from Vātajā Arśā should avoid sexual indulgence, eating dry and astringent food, exertion, alcohol consumption, spicy food, cold water tub bath, sleeping in open.

पित्तज अर्शसि अपथ्यानि – पित्तजेनार्शसा युक्तस्त्यजेत्क्षारोष्णभोजनम् |

व्यायामं सूर्यसंतापं कट्वम्ललवणानि च || १०

B1: pg 10 starts from नि च १० from word लवणानि च

Bo: --- अर्शसंयुक्त - - | - - सूर्यसातापं - - - || १२२

J1: - - युक्तस्त्व - - | - - कटुम्ल - - || १०

**Tr:** A patient suffering from Pittajā Arśā should avoid alkaline, hot, salty, sour and acrid food, exercise, exposure to hot sun.

कफज अर्शसि अपथ्यानि – कफार्शसा युक्तनरः प्रवातं जलावगाहं मधुराम्लशीतम् |

त्यजेदतिस्निग्धगरिष्ठभोज्यं स्वापं दिने जागरणं रजन्याम् || ११

B 2: --- प्रभाते जलावगाहं --- ||

Bo: --- प्रयातं --- || --- रजन्याः || १२३

J2: त्यजेति (द is missing.) --- || ११

J1: - - मधु (र)म्लशीतम् (र is missing in text and written in left blank space of the pg on the same line.) || ११

**Tr:** A patient suffering from Kaphajā Arśā should avoid cold breeze, cold water tub bath, sweets, sour, cold, unctuous, heavy to digest food intake, day time sleep and night vigil.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रेऽर्शसां लक्षणम् |

B1: pg 10. Line 2.

Bo: pg 12, line 9 actual line missing.

J1: - - - वैद्यशास्त्रेऽर्श लक्षणम् | ४. Pg 8, line 11, 12.

J2: pg 9 bk, line 9, 10.

**अथ भगन्दर निदानम् |**

B1: pg 10. Line 2.

Bo: pg 12, line 9 अथ भगन्दरमाह |

J1: Pg 8, line 12.

J2: अथ भगन्दर लक्षणम् | pg 9 bk, line 10. (12 lines on pg 9bk.)

निरुक्ति – गुदतः परितो द्वितियेऽङ्गुलके पिडिकार्तिकरोऽरतिकृज्ज्वरदः ।

भगंदारणको रुधिरेण युतो मुनिभिर्गदितन्तु भगन्दररुक् ॥ १

B1: परितो word is missing -- पिटकार्ति -- | भगंदारणकोपो -- चितो -- र्गदितः प्रभगन्दरकः ॥१

B2: -- द्वितिये -- रतिकृज्ज्वरदः | भगहारणको -- र्गदितस्तु -- ॥

Bo: -- परतो -- पिटकार्ति -- कर्ज्वरदः| --- गदितोस्तु -- ॥१२४

J1: गुदिता --- पिटकार्ति -- | --- चितो -- र्गदिता सभगन्दररुक् ॥ १

J2: --- | --- चितो -- र्गदितस्तु --- ॥ १

**Tr:** At the distance of 2 fingers from the anus, painful blisters gets formed causing fever. It gets bursts open causing hemorrhage. Such painful condition is called as ‘Bhagandara’ by ancient Sages.

वातज – भगन्दरो मरुद्भवो रुजां करोति दारुणो ह्यपानवातसम्भवो गुदं प्रपीडयेन्निशम् ।

करोति पैडिकाशतं विपाकदाहसंयुतं व्रणैश्च रौधिरी नदी पुरीषमूत्रबन्धनम् ॥ २

B1: -- पैटिकाशतं -- व्रणैश्चौषधिरी नदी --- ॥२

B2: --- दारुणां --- | -- छैदरी (नी) नदी --- ॥

Bo: --- रुजं -- दारुणं --- | -- पैडिकाशतं --- ॥ १२५

J1: -- पैटिकाशतं -- रुधिरी नदी --- ॥ २

J2: भगन्दरोति -- | - पैटिकाशतं -- छैधरी नदी --- ॥ २

**Tr:** Vātaja Bhagandara causes vitiation of Apāna vāyu leading to severe pain. Continuous squeezing pain at anal region to originate hundreds of blisters. These blisters are associated with suppuration, burning, laceration and hemorrhage. Also causes constipation and obstructed urine.

पित्तज – भगन्दराऽतिदारुणः करोति पित्तजो हि तं गुदे च पैडिकारुणाविपाक दुःखभूमिकाः ।

अनेकधा मुखाः खरास्तु पूयशोणितवहाः कटौव्यथामनेकधामपानकोपतो भवाम् ॥ ३

B1: भगन्दरोति --- पैटिकारुणा --- | --- कोपभवा ॥ ३

B2: भगन्दरोति --- पैटिकारुणा - भूमिभूमिकाः | -- शोणितमहाः --- कोपतौ -- ॥

Bo: भगन्दरोतिदारुणो --- पैडिकारुणा -- भूमिका | -- मुखा -- शोणितावहाः -- भवा ॥ १२६

J1: भगन्दरोति --- गुदै च पैटिकारुणा --- | --- शोणितावहाः कटौविथा --- भवे ॥ ३

J2: भगन्दरोति --- | --- शोणितावहा --- मपानकोपनोद्भवा ॥ ३



**Pg 10** starts with “**भगन्दरोति**” - - -

In the right corner of first four lines on this page (pg 10) are damaged. But the ślokas are complete. The text is readable in proper sequence.

**Tr:** Pittaja Bhagandara is a grievous disease causing reddish, suppurating blister at anal region with pain. The blister has many rough openings oozing and bleeding. Due to vitiation of Apāna, there are various types of pain around pelvic region.

चिरपाकी – गुदान्ते पिडिकां कुर्याद्भगन्दरगदोऽनिशम् ।

कण्डूम् शोषं व्यथां पाके रक्तपूयवहान् कृमीन् ॥४

B1: - - - पिटिका: - - | - - - शोफं - - - वहा: - - || ४

B2: - - - पिटिकां - - रुजोनिशम् | कण्ठशोषं - - रक्तपूयवह: - - ||

Bo: गुदान्ता: पिडिका - - रुजोनिशम् | - - शोकं - - वहा - - || १२७

J1: - - पिठका: - - गदेनिशं | - - - शोफं - - - वहा: - - || ४

J2: - - - रुजोनिशम् | - - - शोफं - - - वह: - - || ४

**Tr:** Kaphaja Bhagandara causes blister at the end of anus. That is associated with itching, emaciation, pain and discomfort. After suppuration, it oozes pus and blood. There is also worm infestation.

सन्निपातज –

आहुस्तं च भगन्दरं कफमरुत्पित्तोद्भवं पण्डिता विस्फोटैर्दहते गुदं कृमिकुलैरत्यामिषं योऽनिशम् ।

पक्वैश्छिद्रसमन्वितैः सरुधिरं पूयंस्रवत्यामिषं शोथं कण्डुरुजादिकं वितनुतेऽपानेन विड्बन्धनम् ॥ ५

B1: - - - पक्वैश्छिद्र - - स्रवत्यामिषाम् - - - - || ५

B2: - - पिडिता - - - ||

Bo: आन्हस्तं - - - पीडिता - - - कुलैः रक्तामिषं - - || १२८ समन्वितै - - स्रवन्त्याखिलं - - - |

J1: हुस्तरं च - - - कुलैरत्यमिषं - - - | - - - विविड्बन्धनम् ॥ ५

**Tr:** The experts told that, in Tridoṣaja Bhagandara, blisters causes burning at anal region, infestation of Raktaja kṛmī eating flesh. On suppuration, there are many orifices oozing blood and pus with flesh particles. vitiation of Apāna causes severe oedema, itching, increasing pain and constipation.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे भगन्दर लक्षणम् ।

B1: इति श्री भि. भगन्दर लक्षणम् | pg 10. Line 10, 11. (Total lines 13)

Bo: Not found this line. Pg 12 bk, line 7.

J2: इति श्री हंसराजकृते भगन्दर लक्षणम् | pg 10 line 5.

### अथ अजीर्ण रोगनिदानम् ।

B1: pg 10. Line 11.

J2: pg 10 line 5.

Bo: Pg 12 bk, line 7,8.

परिभाषा – भुक्तान्नपाचितं नैव वह्निनोदरजेन तत् | तस्योपरि पुनर्भुक्तमजीर्णं तं विदुर्बुधाः ॥ १

B1: ---- ॥ १

B2: -- | -- भुक्त - - - ॥ १

Bo: ---- ॥ १

J1: ---- ॥ १

J2: ---- ॥ १

**Tr:** When already consumed food is not digested by digestive fire (juices), even then if more food is consumed then the experts calls this situation as Ajīrṇa.

हेतु –

भुक्तान्नं न विपाकमेति जठरे विण्मूत्रयोः स्तम्भनात् रात्रौ जागरणाद्दिवातिशयनादत्यम्बुपानान्णाम् ।

दुर्भक्ष्याद्विषमाशनादतिभयात्क्रोधाद्विरुद्धाशनात् मन्दाग्नौ बहुभोजनाद् गुरुतरात्प्रद्वेषतश्चिन्तया ॥ २

B 1: --- जठरे --- | \*\* On pg 10 last line, after दुर्भक्ष्याद्विषमा scratching of words ---

**Pg 10 bk** 1<sup>st</sup> entire line is indicated as not to consider with sign X at the beginning and end of the line. Then

शनादतिभया --- starts from 2nd line --- चिन्तयाः ॥ २

B2: --- स्तम्भनं - -द्विवापिशयनाद् | - - - ॥ २

Bo: --- जठरे ---द्विवादिशयना ----- ॥ १३२

J 1: --- जठरे --- | --- सन्दाग्नौ --- त्य (त्य) द्वेषत - - ॥ २

J2: --- जठरे विण्मूत्रयोस्यम्भनाद्वात्रेर्जागरणा - - - ॥ २

**Tr:** Indigestion of consumed food is caused due to holding back natural urges (defaecation and urination) or situations like constipation and obstructed urine, night vigil, excess sleep during day time, drinking excessive water, eating uneatable, incompatible food, improper food intake (irregular timing and quantity), excess fear, anger, excessive intake of heavy food during low digestive capacity, eating food of dislike, jealousy, stress.

\*\* In first line जठरे is grammatically more correct, hence acceptable.

वाताधिके विषमतां समुपैतिवह्निः पिताधिके भवति वह्निरतीव तीक्ष्णः ।

श्लेष्माधिके जठरजो हुतभुक् समन्दो वाताधिकेषु समकेषु समोऽग्निरन्त्ये ॥ ३

B1: \*\* the śloka starts from समुपैतिवह्निः. But the words ‘समुपैतिवह्निः पिताधिके भवति वह्निः’ are written but crossed. Later the previous śloka has been completed. Then again this śloka has been rewritten.

-- विषमतां -- | -- वाताधिकेषु समस्तेषु समाग्निरन्ते ॥ ३

B2: --- | -- वाताधिके समकफे समोग्निरन्ते ॥ ३

Bo: --- | --- वाताधिकेषु समनो विषमोग्निरन्ते ॥ १३३

J1: --- पिताधिकेन वह्निरतीव तीक्ष्णः | -- हुतभुक्तमन्दो वाताधिकेषु समकेषु --- ॥ ३

J2: -- | -- वाताधिकेषु समशेषु समोग्निरन्ते ॥ ३

**Tr:** When Vāta is increased, then digestive capacity (fire) is improper fluctuating. While increased Pitta makes it severe. Increased Kapha lows down the digestive capacity. When all the three doṣas are in equilibrium state, the digestive capacity is also in equilibrium.

विष्टब्धं विषमोऽनिलः प्रकुरुते रोगांश्च वातोद्भवां तीक्ष्णाग्निर्विदधाति पित्तजनितान् रोगान् विदग्धाशनम् ।

आमं श्लेष्मसमुद्भवान् वितनुते रोगांश्च मन्दानलो नैरोग्यं हुतभुक् समो हि सततं धत्ते रुचिं मानसीम् ॥ ४

B 1: -- | आमश्लेष्म --- मन्दानलौ नैरोग्य --- ॥ ४

B2: --- | --- ॥ ४

Bo: -- विषमोऽनिल -- वातोद्भवन् -- | --- ॥ १३५

J1: विष्टब्धं --- पित्तजनितान् रोगान् विदग्धाशनम् । ५

J2: --- | --- मन्दानले नैरोग्यं --- ॥ ४

**Tr:** Improper i.e. Viṣama digestive capacity causes viṣtabdhājīrṇa leading to many Vātaja disorders. Severe digestive fire causes Vidagdhājīrṇa leading to Paittika disorders. Low digestive fire causes Āmājīrṇa leading to Kaphaja disorders. Samāgnī- normal digestive fire gives healthy body and happiness of mind.

वाताजीर्ण – वाताजीर्णे चिह्नमेतत्प्रसिद्धं जृम्भा शूलं क्षुत्पिपासाऽङ्गमर्दः ।

साम्लोद्गारो धूमयुक्तोऽतिकष्टः श्वासः शोषो मूत्रघातोऽथ हिक्का ॥ ५

B1: वातोजीर्ण - - - पिपासांमर्दः ॥ ५

B2: - - - | - - - ॥ ५

J2: - - - क्षुत्पिपासाङ्गमर्दः ॥ ५

**Tr:** Vātājīrṇa causes excess yawning, abdominal pain, excessive hunger and thirst, body ache, sour belching with burning and discomfort, dyspnoea, emaciation, dysuria and hic-cough.

पिताजीर्ण – मूर्च्छा दाहः सम्भ्रमः शूलमुग्रं तृष्णोद्गारो धूमयुक्तोऽतिसाम्लः ।

मोहः स्वेदश्छर्दनं गन्धिसान्द्रं पिताजीर्णे लक्षणं सद्भिरुक्तम् ॥ ६

B1: - - - खेदः पर्दनं - - - ॥ ६

B2: - - - after धूमयुक्तोऽति, there are these words written and scratched in the 1<sup>st</sup> line of pg no. 16 “कष्टः श्वासः शोषो मूत्रघातोऽथ हिक्का ५ धूमयुक्तोति” then again continued from साम्लः - -

**pg 16 starts from तृष्णोद्गारो**

J1: - - - स्वेदोपर्दनं - - - ॥ ६

J2: - - - स्वेदः पर्वनं - - - ॥ ६

**Tr:** Symptoms in Pittājīrṇa are syncope, burning, giddiness, severe abdominal pain, thirst, acidic or strong sour belching with burning, hallucinations, excessive perspiration, thick vomiting with bad odour.

कफाजीर्ण – कफस्याजीर्णेऽङ्गेभवति गुरुता छर्दिरधिका ह्यतीसारः शोथोऽरुचिरपि तृषा क्षुद्विकलता ।

वमिर्लाला वक्त्रादरतिरुदरे भारमधिकं शिरः पीडालस्यं गुदपवनसञ्चारमधिकम् ॥ ७

B1: - - - अतीसारः - - - तृष्णा - - - | - - - शिरः पीडालस्यं (‘कण्ठे, नाभौ’ words are missing) - - - ॥ ७

B2: - - - | - - - ॥ ७

Bo: - - - छर्दिरधिका अतीसारः - - - | - - - शिरः पीडालस्यं (‘कण्ठे, नाभौ’ words are missing) - - - ॥ १३८

J1: - - - जीर्णगे - - - ॥ - - - - - - - शिरः पीडालस्यं (‘कण्ठे, नाभौ’ words are missing) - - - ॥ ७

J2: - - - जीर्णागे - - - छर्दिरधिता अतीसारः - - - तृष्णा - - - |

- - - शिरः पीडालस्यं (‘कण्ठे, नाभौ’ words are missing) - - - ॥ ७

**Tr:** Kaphājīrṇa causes heaviness in the body, severe vomiting and diarrhoea, oedema, anorexia, thirst, low appetite, excessive salivation, discomfort, heaviness in abdomen, headache, laziness, movements of Vāta (Apāna) in lower abdomen.

**\*\*** According **MS copies** B1, Bo, J1, J2, there is: शिरः पीडालस्यं headache, laziness and movements of Vāta (Apāna) in lower abdomen, anal region instead of शिरः कण्ठे नाभौ. It seems more correct. Hence accepted.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रेऽजीर्ण निदानं समाप्तम् |

B1: pg 11, line 5. इति श्री भिःऽजीर्ण विसूचिकाविलंबिका लक्षणं |

Bo: इत्यजीर्ण विसूचिकाविलंबिका लक्षणानि | pg 13 bk, line 7,8.

J2: not found.

**B1: handwriting on the pg 10 bk is different.**

**Scratching on line 2 and 3. 3 words after completion of 2<sup>nd</sup> ślok. “वातादिकेषु समस्तेषु समाग्निरंते ३” are scratched.**

### अथ अलसविलम्बिकानिदानम् |

J2: No separate chapter. Included in अजीर्णनिदानम् अजीर्णतो - - - on pg 10 bk, line 3 with number 8.

Bo: No separate chapter. Included in अजीर्णनिदानम् अजीर्णतो - - - on pg 13 bk, line 1.

अलसक – कुक्षिरानहयतेऽत्यर्थं प्रताम्येत् परिकूजति | निरुद्धो मारुतश्चैव कुक्षानुपरिधावति ||

वातवर्चो निरोधश्च यस्यात्यर्थं भवेदपि | तस्यालसकमाचष्टे तृष्णोद्गारौ च यस्य तु || १

B1: अलसक वर्णन नाही. Not found.

B2: अलसक वर्णन नाही. Not found.

Bo: अलसक वर्णन नाही. Not found.

J1: अलसक वर्णन नाही. Not found.

J2: अलसक वर्णन नाही. Not found.

**Tr:** Undigested food remains in the stomach, causing syncope, gurgling sound in abdomen. Obstructed Vāyu moves towards abdominal cavity. It also causes severe obstruction of flatus and stool. Also causes thirst and gastric regurgitation.

विसूचिका एवं विलम्बिका –

अजीर्णतो विसूचिका भवेद्विलम्बिकाऽथवा विसूचिकोर्ध्वगामिनी क्षणेन नाशयेन्नरम् ।

अधोगतिर्विलम्बिका विलम्बकारिणीति सा त्वपानवातप्रेरिता मनोजवृत्तिहारिणी ॥ २

B1: Described in chapter “Ajīrṇa”.

-- भवेद्विलम्बिका --- | अधोगति विलम्बकारिणीति --- अपान -- मनोजवृत्ति -- ॥ ८

B2: ---- | --- किलंकारिणीनि सा - - - मनोजवृत्तिहारणी ॥ ८

Bo: Described in chapter “Ajīrṇa”.

-- भवेद्विलम्बिका --- ॥ १३९ ---- अपान -- ॥ १४

J1: Described in chapter “Ajīrṇa”.

-- नाशयेन्नरे | - विलम्बकारिणीनि सा अपान - - मनोजवृत्तिहारणी ॥ ८

J2: Described in chapter “Ajīrṇa”.

--- द्विलम्बिकातथा- - - ॥ ८

**Tr:** Long term indigestion causes Visūcikā or Vilambikā. In Visūcikā undigested food goes upwards (causing vomiting). This situation is instantly fatal. In Vilambikā undigested food goes downwards. This is slowly fatal so called Vilambikā. In this vitiated Apāna Vāta leads to psychological disorders.

भुक्तान्नं प्रहारात्पूर्वं द्रवं कृत्वोर्ध्वमानयेत् | या सा विसूचिका प्रोक्ताऽधो नयेत् सा विलम्बिका ॥ ३

B1: -- प्रहरात् --- ॥ ९

B2: -- प्रहरात् -- ॥ ९

Bo: -- प्रहरात् -- द्रवं कृत्यो --- | -- ॥ १४१

**Pg 13 bk** starts from ‘तो विसूचिका’ -- from the 1st word of 1<sup>st</sup> line अजीर्णतो of śloka 139.

J1: -- प्रहरात् -- कृत्वोर्ध्व -- ॥ ९

J2: -- प्रहरात् -- ॥ ९

**Tr:** At ‘one Prahara’ time if liquefied food moves upwards (to come out through mouth) it is called as Visūcikā and if it causes diarrhoea moving downwards then it is called as Vilambikā.

लक्षण –

अतीसारमूर्च्छा पिपासाङ्गपीडा भ्रमोल्लास हिक्का विमुक्ताङ्गसन्धिः ।

निमग्नेक्षिणी कृष्णदन्तोष्ठजिहवा विसंज्ञा विसूच्यां भवन्तीहशूलम् ॥ ४

B1: - - - | निमग्नाक्षिणी - - - भवन्तीति - - || १०

B2: - - - | निमग्नाक्षिणी - - विसूच्यं - - || १०

Bo: - - - | निमग्नाक्षिणी - - - || १४२

J1: निमग्नाक्षिणी - - भवन्तीति - - || १०

J2: निमग्नाक्षिणी - - || १०

**Tr:** Visūcikā causes diarrhoea, syncope, thirst, body ache, vertigo, nausea, hic-cough, loosened joints in body, sunken eyes, black discolouration of teeth, lips and tongue, unconsciousness, and abdominal pain.

विसूच्यामशुद्धिर्वमिर्मूत्रघातो भवेद्वेपथुः कण्ठवक्त्रोष्ठशोषः |

विसंज्ञारतिर्देहदाहोऽल्पशब्दः त्वचाकोचनं क्षुद्विनाशोऽल्पचेष्टा || ५

B1: - - - वर्मिर्मूत्रघातो - - - || ११

B2: **Pg 16 bk** starts from चाकोचनं from word त्वचाकोचनं from 2<sup>nd</sup> line.

Bo: - - वमी - - शोष | - - - शब्दं त्वचाकोचनं क्षुद्विनाशोऽल्पशब्द || १४३

J1: - - ल्पशब्दं - - - बुद्धिनाशोऽल्पचेष्टा || ११

J2: - - - || ११

**Tr:** It also causes uncleanliness, vomiting, dysuria, shivering, dryness of throat, mouth and lips, loss of consciousness, discomfort, burning in the whole body, reduced speech, dried wrinkled skin, loss of appetite, reduced activities.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे विलम्बिकाविसूचिका लक्षणम् |

B1: इति श्री भि. ऽजीर्ण विलम्बिकाविसूचिका लक्षणम् |

B2: इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रेऽजीर्ण विलम्बिकाविसूचिका लक्षणम् | Pg 16 bk, line 1, 2

Bo: इत्यजीर्ण विसूचिकाविलंबिका लक्षणानि | pg 13 bk, line 7, 8.

J1: इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रेऽजीर्ण विलम्बिकाविसूचिका लक्षणम् |

J2: इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे विलम्बिकाविसूचिका लक्षणम् | pg 10 bk, line 7, 8.

## अथ कृमिनिदानम् |

B1: pg 11, line 5

B2: Pg 16 bk, line 2

J2: pg 10 bk, line 8.

Bo: pg 13 bk, line 8.

कृमि प्रकार –

जायन्ते कृमयो नरस्य जठरे बाहये च यूकादयो बाहयाभ्यन्तरभेदतो बहुविधाः सूक्ष्मातिसूक्ष्मास्तथा |

दीर्घा दीर्घतरा भवन्ति मिलिता भिन्नाः पराजन्तवो नानावर्णसमन्विता बहुपदः पादैर्विहीनाः पराः || १

B2: - - - - || १

Bo: - - - - सूक्ष्मातथा | - - - - बहुपदा - - - || १४२ (śloka numbers 142 and 143 are repeat.)

J1: - - | दीर्घादीर्घ भवन्ति - - - पादैश्चहीना - - || १

**Tr:** Kṛmīs (worms) gets manifested in the stomach and on outer body parts also. Kṛmīs on outer parts are Yūkās. There are various types of internal and external worms. Some are very small or some are very long and multi-coloured. They may be footless or with many feet.

लक्षण – मूर्च्छार्तिकण्डूपिटिकाश्च कोटरान् कुर्वन्त्यतीसारमानाह सम्भ्रमम् |

दाहं विवर्णं वमथुं विगन्धितां कार्श्यं शरीरे कृमयो मुहुर्मुहुः || २

B1: - - पिटिकांश्च - - तीसारमनाह - - | - - - - विगन्धितां - - - || २

B2: - - - - || २

Bo: - - पिडिका - - | - - विगन्धितां - - - || १४३

**Pg 14** starts from ‘ह सम्भ्रमं’ from word तीसारमानाह from 1<sup>st</sup> line.

J1: - - पिठकांश्च - - तीसारमनाह - - | - - - - विगन्धितां - - - || २

J2: - - तीसारमनाह - - || २

**Tr:** Kṛmīs causes syncope, abdominal pain, itching, blisters in body cavities, diarrhoea, abdominal distention, vertigo, burning sensation, skin discolouration, vomiting, bad odour, and weakness due to weight loss. Kṛmīs slowly gets infested in all parts of the body.

उदरगतकृमीणां चिह्नमेतन्नराणां भवति हृदयदाहः सम्भ्रमोऽङ्गे विकारः |

अरतिरुधिरकासं छर्द्यतीसारशूलं सकलविकलकायः ष्ठीवनं निर्बलत्वम् || ३

B1: - - | अरत्यरुचिकासं - - - || ३

B2: - - | अरतिरुधिरकासं छर्दितीसारशूलं सकलविकल (कायः word is missing) ष्ठीवनं - || ३



Bo: -- | अरतिररुचिकासं --- || १४४

J1: -- | अरतिररुचिकासं --- || ३

J2: -- | अरतिररुचिकासं --- || ३ pg 11 starts from “तिररुचिकासं” --- from śloka 3.

**Tr:** Kṛmī infestation in stomach causes heart burning, vertigo, impairment in body parts, cough (with blood stained sputum), anorexia (Pāṭhabheda), vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, debility, expectorations, loss of strength.

\*\* अरुचि from MS is more correct than रुधिर. As they are Kṛmīs in stomach, mostly symptoms should be related to digestive system. So अरुचि is accepted as Pāṭhabheda.

उत्पत्ति –

भुक्तस्योपरिभोजनेन मधुराम्लाभ्यां मृदाभक्षणात् दध्ना माषपयोभिरामिषयुतैः श्लेष्मोद्भवाजन्तवः|

सन्तापक्षतशोफशाकमधुभिर्मद्येनरक्तोद्भवा अन्यैर्वा कृमयो भवन्ति जठरे नृणां सदा दुःखदाः ||४

B1: --- मृदा विद्भवा --- | सन्तापक्षत (प is missing.) --- अन्नैः वा -- ||

Between words माष and पयोभि scratching of words नरां कल विकल कायः

B2: Pg 17 starts from णां सदा from the word नृणां सदा Scratching in the word दुःखदाः at ख.

Bo: --- मृदा विद्भवा दध्ना -- | सन्तापं --- शाकमधुरमेद्येन --- || १४५

J1: --- मृदा विद्भवा दध्या -- | ४

J2: --- मृदाद्भि वा -- | सन्तापः क्षत --- || ४

**Tr:** Repeated food intake (eating food even after meals), excessive eating of sweet and sour food, soil, curd, urada dāla, milk and milk products, meat are the causes of Kaphaja Kṛmī. Fever, injury, inflammation, consumption of green vegetables, honey and alcohol causes Raktaja Kṛmī. Also there are some other reasons which can cause affliction due to worm infestation in stomach.

अपथ्य – कृमिवान्त्यजेन्मिष्टं पिष्टं शाकं पयो गुडम् | अव्यायामं मृदं चाम्लं माषं मांसं द्रवं दधि || ५

B1: कृमिवान्संत्यजेन्मिष्टं --- || ५

B2: कृमिवासंत्यजे --- || ५

Bo: कृमिवान्संत्यजेन्मिष्टं (scratched) --- माषं मं (scratched) द्य द्रवं दधि: || १४६

J1: कृमिवान्संत्यजेन्मिष्टं --- | ५

J2: कृमिवान्संत्यजे --- || ५

**Tr:** A patient suffering from worm infestation should avoid consumption of sweets, green vegetables, milk and milk products, jaggery, soil, sour and liquid food, urada dāla, meat and curd, sedentary life. (should do regular exercise.)

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे कृमिनिदानं सम्पूर्णम् |

B1: इति श्री भि. कृमि लक्षणम् | pg 11 bk, line 2.

B2: Pg 17, line 2.

J1: - - - कृमि लक्षणम् | ७

J2: इति श्री हंसकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे कृमि लक्षणम् | pg 11, line 4.

Bo: pg 14, line 7. The line is missing.

**B1: handwriting on the pg 11 is different.**

**अथ पाण्डुनिदानम् |**

B1: pg 11 bk, line 2.

B2: Pg 17, line 2.

J2: अथ पाण्डुरोग लक्षणम् | pg 11, line 4.

Bo: pg 14, line 7.

हेतु -

दोषाः सङ्कुपितास्त्रयोऽपि दधते पाण्डुं शरीरे रुजं नृणां तीक्ष्णतमं द्रवं च लवणं रुक्षामिषं सेविनाम् |

मृत्पूगीफलभोजिनां हि सततं रात्रौ दिवाशायिनां स्त्रीष्वत्यन्तविलासिनां प्रतिदिनं शाकाम्लसंभक्षणाम् ||१

B1: दोषाकुपिता - - तीक्ष्ण द्रवं - - सेवितां | - - पूंगीफलभोजनं - - शाकाम्लसंभक्षणम् ||१

B2: मृत्पूगीफल - - सततं - - स्त्रीधत्यन्त - - - शाकाम्लसंभक्षणम् ||१

Bo: - - सङ्कुपिताः स्त्रियो - - सेवनां | - - पूंगीफलभोजनं - - - संभक्षणाम् || no numbering.

J1: - - - त्रयोपि धावे - - - | - - पूंगीफलभोजनं - - - संभक्षणाम् || १

J2: - - - - सेवनं | - - - भोजनां - - - संभक्षणम् || १

**Tr:** Pāṇḍu is caused by all the three vitiated doṣas. The causes of Pāṇḍu are regular consumption of very hot spicy food, liquids, salty food, dry meat, soil and betel nut. Regularly sleeping day and night, excessive sexual indulgence, eating green vegetables and sour food every day.

\*\* त्पूगीफलभोजिनां is grammatically more correct than पूंगीफलभोजनं so accepted.

\*\* संभक्षिणाम् is grammatically more correct than संभक्षणाम् / संभक्षणम् so accepted.

वातज –

पाण्डुर्वातसमुद्भवो नयनयो रुक्षं त्वचःस्फोटनं तोदानाहकृमीन् करोति कृशतां गुह्यस्थले शोफताम् ।  
हृत्कम्पं श्वसनं तनौ मलिनतां पीतद्युतिं क्षीणतां मन्दाग्निं बलवीर्यकान्तिहरणं छर्दिं तृषां दारुणाम् ॥ २

B1: - - - - तोदानाहअमीन् - - शकृतां - - | - - - बलिवीर्यकातिहरणं - - - शोषणम् ॥२

B2: many spelling/ scribing mistakes.

- - कृमीन् क्र/कृसति कृसतां गुस्थले - - | - - तौ (instead of तनौ) मलिनतां - - शोषणम् ॥२

Bo: - - - - तोदानाहअमीन् - - कृशतां - - | - - - शोषणम् ॥ १४८

**Pg 14 bk** starts from लिनतां from word मलिनतां from 1st line.

J1: - - - | - - - क्षीतां (ण is missing.) - - - शोषणम् ॥२

J2: - - नयनयौ - - - तोदानाहअमीन् - - - | - - - - शोषणम् ॥२

**Tr:** Vātaja Pāṇḍu causes dryness of eyes, cracking of skin, pricking pain, abdominal distention, worm infestation, giddiness (Pāṭhabheda), weakness, inflamed genitalia, palpitation, difficulty in breathing, pallor skin with yellowish discoloration, emaciation, poor digestive capacity, loss of strength, potency and lustre. Severe vomiting and thirst.

\*\* अमीन् from MS copies B1, Bo and J2 is taken as alternative (Pāṭhabheda) at the place of कृमीन्

पित्तज –

अक्षणोर्मूत्रपुरीषयोस्त्वचि नखेष्वन्तेषु पीतप्रभां श्वासं काससमन्वितं कृशतनुं मूर्च्छामतीसारकम् ।  
हृत्लासं हृदि सम्भ्रमं विकलतां दाहं तृषासंयुतं पाण्डुः पित्तसमुद्भवः प्रकुरुते शोषं मुखे शोफताम् ॥ ३

B1: - - | - - - विकलितां - - - - ॥

B2: - - | - - - शोखं मुषे - - ॥ ३

Bo: १४९

J1: - - पुरीषयो (री is missing.) - - नखेष्वन्तेषु - - | - - हृद सम्भ्रमं - - - ॥ ३

J2: - - पुरीषयोश्वचि नखेष्वन्तेषु - - | - - - ॥३

**Tr:** In Pittaja Pāṇḍu, there is yellowish discoloration of eyes, urine, stool, skin and roots of nails, difficulty in breathing with cough, weakness, fainting, diarrhoea, nausea, confusion, debility, burning, thirst, emaciation, oedema on face.

कफज – शुक्लाननं शुक्लपुरीषमूत्रं तन्द्रालसं स्त्रीष्वरुचिं कृशत्वम् |

लालावमित्वं श्वयथुं गुरुत्वं पाण्ड्वामयः श्लेष्मभवः करोति || ४

B1: - - | - - - - पाण्ड्वादयः - - - ||

Bo: १५०

J1: - - स्त्रीथऽरुचिं - - | लालावमित्वं - - - || ४

J2: - - | लालांवमित्वं - - - - || ४

**Tr:** Kaphaja Pāṇḍu causes whitening of face, stool and urine, fatigue, laziness, loss of interest in sexual indulgence, weakness, expectoration of saliva, oedema, heaviness in the body.

सन्निपातज – त्रिदोषोद्भवे पाण्डुरोगे कृशत्वं भवेत् श्वासकासं तृषां वेपथुत्वम् |

शिरोर्तिः प्रसेकोऽरुचिः संभ्रमत्वं बलौजोविनाशः क्लमश्छर्दिशूलम् || ५

B1: त्रिदोद्भवे - - - | शिर्तिः - - - बलोयोविनाशः क्लमो- - - ||

B2: - - | - - - बलोयोविनाशः क्लमो- - - ||

Bo: - - | - - - वलोजौविनाशः क्लमो- - - || १५१

J1: - - - | क्लमो- - - || ५

J2: - - - | क्लमो- - - || ५ **Pg 11 bk** starts from “त्रिदोषोद्भवे पाण्डुरोगे” - - - from śloka 5.

**Tr:** Tridoṣaja Pāṇḍu causes, weight loss, dyspnoea, cough, thirst, shivering, headache, salivation, anorexia, giddiness, loss of strength and vitality, fatigue, vomiting, pain.

असाध्यलक्षणे – त्रिदोषान्वितः पाण्डुरोगी भिषग्भिरसाध्यो निरुक्तो हताक्षोविचेष्टः |

ज्वरः श्वासहृल्लास कासातिसारस्तृषा सम्भ्रमोऽङ्गेषुकम्पः प्रलापी || ६

B1: - - - हताक्षोविचेष्टः |

**Pg 12** starts from शतिसारस्तृषा from word कासातिसारस्तृषा from 2nd line.

B2: - - || 6

Bo: 152

J1: - - - हताक्षोविचष्टः | - - | ६

J2: - - - हताक्षोविचेष्टः |

**Tr:** Tridoṣaja Pāṇḍu, with loss of activities of all (functional) organs is incurable. Also if Pāṇḍu is associated with fever, difficulty in breathing, nausea, cough, diarrhoea, thirst, vertigo, body tremors and delirium is also incurable.

\*\* The meaning of हताक्षो from MS copies B1, J1 and J2 is more correct than हताक्षो. Hence accepted.

यः स्रोतांसि रुणद्धि सो मुनिवरैस्त्याज्यो भृशं दूरतः तेजोवीर्यबलौजसां प्रतिदिनं हानिं करोति ध्रुवम् |

पाण्डुत्वं त्वचि नेत्रयोः कररुहे ष्वंगेषु विण्मूत्रयोः धत्ते वह्निविनाशकोऽतिबलवान् पाण्डुर्मनुष्यादनः ॥ ७

B2: - - - मुनिवरैस्त्याज्यो भ्रमं दूरतः - - ॥ ७

Bo: १५३

J1: - - - बलोपशाम् - - - | - - कररुहे ष्वेतेषु विण्मूत्रयोः - - - विनाशकोऽबलवान् - - - ॥ ७

J2: - - रुणद्धि मो - - | - - कररुहे ष्वंगेषु - - - ॥ ७

**Tr:** If in a patient of Pāṇḍu, all srotasas are blocked, day by day lustre, strength, potency, and vital energy is decreasing, then a wise Vaidya should not treat such patient. If Pāṇḍu is associated with paleness of skin, eyes, palms, body parts, urine and stool, reduced digestive capacity, it is fatal.

\*\* The meaning of भृशं, is more correct than भ्रमं from the copy B2. Hence accepted.

\*\* अंगेषु from the copy J2 is more correct as paleness of intestines (अन्त्रेषु) is not visible but that of body parts can be observed. So accepted.

अपथ्य – पाण्डुरोगी त्यजेदम्लं दिवास्वापञ्च मैथुनम् | शाकं मांसाशनं रुक्षं मृद्भक्षणमतितीक्ष्णकम् ॥ ८

B1: - - | काशं - - - - ॥

Bo: - - | - - - - तीक्ष्णतां ॥ १५४

**Pg 15** starts from word मैथुनम् - - -

J2: मृद्भक्षणमतितीक्ष्णतां ॥ ८

**Tr:** A patient of Pāṇḍu should avoid consumption of sour food, green vegetables, meat, dry, spicy food and soil, day time sleep and copulation.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे पाण्डुरोग लक्षणम् |

B1: pg 12, line 4, 5. इतिश्री भि. पाण्डुरोग लक्षणम् |

Bo: Chapter ends at Pg 15, line 1. This line is missing.

J1: - - - | ८

J2: इति पाण्डुरोग लक्षणम् | pg 11 bk, line 5, 6.

**B1: lots of spelling mistakes.**

**अथ कामला- कुम्भकामला- हलीमक- पानकी- रोगनिदानम् |**

B1: pg 12, line 4, 5.

J2: अथ कण्ठकुब्जः | pg 11 bk, line 6.

Bo: Pg 15, line 1.

कामला लक्षण –

हृत्पद्मे मलमूत्रयोनयनयोर्धत्तेऽतिपीतद्युतिं दौर्बल्यं बलवीर्ययोरनुदिनं नाशं भ्रमं कामलाम् |

अस्थिस्फोटवती करोति विकलं मांसाशनात् रक्तपात् सन्तापं करयोर्मुखे वृषणयोः शोफं च पादद्वयोः || १

B1: - - - बलवीर्ययोःरनुदिनं - - - कामलं | - - - मांसासना रक्तयाः - - - ||

B2: - - - | - - - मांसाशनो रक्तयः - - - || १

Bo: - - - पीतद्युती - - - | - - - मांसाशना रक्तभ - - - शोथं च - - || १५४ (number repeat. Same as last śloka of Pāṇḍu.)

J1: - - - | - - - मांसासना रक्तयाः - - - || १

J2: - - - कामलं | अस्थिस्फोटवति - - - मांसासनो रक्तजः - - - || १

**Tr:** Yellow discoloration of chest, stool, urine and eyes is found in Kāmalā. Gradually day by day strength and vitality gets reduced leading to weakness and giddiness. Also there are cracking of bones, impairment in body parts, burning on consumption of meat and blood, oedema on hands, face, scrotum and feet.

कुम्भकामला – करोति कुम्भकामला नखेषु नेत्रयोर्मुखे पुरीषमूत्रयोः भृशं सकृष्णतां तृषार्तिकृत् |

बलाग्निवीर्यतेजसां विनाशिनी प्रकम्पिनी ज्वराङ्गदाहवर्द्धिनी विमोहशूलदायिनी || २

B 1: - - - भृशं च कृष्णतां - - | - - - प्रकम्पणी - - वर्द्धिनी - - - ||

B 2: - - नखेषु मूत्रयोर्मुखे - - - | कालाग्नि - - - || २

Bo: - - - | - - - प्रकम्पणी - - वर्द्धिनी - - - || १५५

J 1: - - - भृशं च कृष्णतां - - | - - - द्व / ह - - || २

J2: नखेषु (खोडून गिरवलेले) - - - | - - - प्रकम्पणी - - ||

**Tr:** Kumbhakāmalā causes dark yellow (blackish) discoloration of nails, eyes, face, stool and urine. There is thirst, body ache. Loss of strength, digestive capacity, potency and glow of skin. It also causes tremors, fever, severe burning, fainting with seeing darkness and abdominal pain.

हलीमक – षट्चक्रेषु नखेषु नेत्रयुगले विण्मूत्रयोर्नीलतां सन्धत्ते च हलीमकं कृशतनुः स्त्रीषु प्रहर्षक्षयम् ।

सन्तापं कुरुते रुजं वितनुते पित्तानिलोत्थं गदं तन्द्रामङ्गविमर्दनं शिथिलतां श्वासं भ्रमं वेपथुम् ॥३

B 1: षड्चक्रेषु --- नेत्रयुगले --- कृशतनुं स्त्रीषु प्रहर्षक्षये | --- रुजे --- भृतं वेपथुम् ॥३

B 2: --- नेत्रयुगले --- कृशतनुं -- ॥ ३

Bo: --- नेत्रयुगले --- कृशतनुं -- | --- पित्तानिलोत्थो -- विवर्दनं --- ॥ १५७

J 1: --- नेत्रयुगले --- ॥३

J2: यद्वक्त्रेषु -- नेत्रयुगले --- हलीसकं --- | --- ॥ ३

**Tr:** In Halimaka, there is bluish discoloration at ‘Ṣaṭ cakras’ (six places of vital plexuses in the body), nails, eyes, stool and urine. Weakness, dislike in sexual indulgence, fever, increasing pain, drowsiness, body ache, laxity, difficulty in breathing, vertigo and tremors.

\*\* नेत्रयुगले is correct instead of मूत्रयुगले. It is also present in विण्मूत्र. Hence accepted.

पानकी – नखेष्वङ्गदेशेषु मूत्रे पुरीषे द्वयोर्नेत्रयोः पाण्डुता तृट् प्रसेकः ।

बहिःशीतताऽभ्यन्तरेऽत्यन्तदाहो वदेत् पानकीलक्षणैर्लक्षणज्ञः ॥ ४

B 2: नखेद्वङ्गदेशेषु --- | बहिःसातता --- भवेत् पानकी --- ॥ ४

Bo: नखेष्व --- | --- भवेत् पानकी --- ॥ १५८

J 1: नखेष्व --- बहिः शो शीतता --- ॥४

J 2: नखेष्व --- पुरीषे --- | भवेत्पामकै --- ॥४

**pg 12** starts from “ताभ्यन्तरेत्यन्तदाहो” --- from śloka 4.

**Tr:** Experts describes signs of Pānakī as pale white nails, body parts, urine, stool and eyes. Thirst, salivation, cold outer skin of the body but severe burning inside.

\*\* नखेष्व from MS copies Bo, J1, J2 is grammatically more correct than नखेश्वङ्ग. Hence accepted.

कामलायां पथ्यं – घृतं दुग्धौदनं पथ्यं कुर्याद्वै लवणं विना । कामलां नाशयत्याशु वायुरभं हरेद्यदा ॥५

B1: not found in this copy.

B2: not found in this copy.

Bo: not found in this copy.

J1: not found in this copy.

J2: not found in this copy.

**Tr:** Consumption of ghee, milk, rice and salt free diet subsides the Kāmalā just like the wind blowing away the clouds.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे कामला- कुम्भकामला- हलीमक- पानकी लक्षणम् ।

B1: pg 12 line 13 (last)

Bo: chapter ends at Pg 15, line 10. This line is missing.

J2: pg 12, line 1, 2.

**B1, B2: many grammatical and scribing mistakes.**

**B1: handwriting on pg 12 changes from above down words.**

### अथ रक्तपित्तनिदानम् ।

B1: pg 12 bk, line 1

**Pg 12 bk** starts from **अथरक्तपित्तं**

J2: pg 12, line 2.

Bo: Pg 15, line 10, 11.

निदान संप्राप्ति -

व्यायामैरविवह्नितापसहनैस्तीक्ष्णोष्णकट्वामिषैः अत्यन्तं सुरतैर्दिवातिशयनैः स्निग्धान्नसंभोजनैः ।

एतैः संकुपितं तु पित्तमधिकं निर्गत्य बाह्यान्तराः छर्दि लोहिततां च नेत्रयुगले रक्ते तनौ मण्डलम् ॥ १

B1: - - - मिषैरत्यन्त स्वरतै - - - | - - - बाहयेतरात् - - लोहितमां - - - ॥ १

B2: - - तापसहितै - - रत्यन्ता स्वरतै - - | - - संकुपितमधिकं - बाहयंतरात् - - लोहतमां - - युगुले रक्तै - - ॥१

Bo: व्यायो(पित्त-scratched) मै- - - मिषैरत्यन्तं - - | - - बाहयेतरात् छर्दिर्लोहिततां - - रक्तौ - - ॥ १५९

**Pg 15 bk** starts from 'वातिशयनैः' - - from word सुरतैर्दिवातिशयनैः from 1<sup>st</sup> line.

J1: - - - तापसहतै - - - अत्यन्तं ख/स्वरतै - - स्निग्धन्न - - |

- - निर्गत्य बा these are the last letters of last line on the **pg 9**. But are corrupted. On the next **pg 9 bk** त्य बा these two letters are repeated.

- - - बाहयेन्तरात् - - लोहतमां - - रक्त तनो - - ॥ १



J2: व्यायामैरववह्नि - - - अत्यन्तं सरितै - - - | पतै - - त - - बाह्यन्तरात् - - लोहितमात्र - - |

**Tr:** Causes of Raktapitta are excessive exercise, exposure to hot sun, fire or heat. Consumption of hot, spicy and acrid food and meat, excess sexual indulgence, excess day time sleep, unctuous food intake. Increased and vitiated Pitta by all these factors, comes out through internal and external orifices causing blood stained vomiting, redness of eyes and red round patches on skin.

लक्षणे –

निःश्वासे लोहगन्धिः प्रभवति शिरसो रक्तधारा च कोष्णा सन्तापः कोष्ठपीडा नयनविकलताऽरोचकः ष्ठीवनत्वम् |  
तृष्णा मूर्च्छा प्रसेको मनसि शिथिलता सम्भ्रमो देहदाहः कासः श्वासोऽल्पचेष्टा कृशतरहुतभुग् रक्तपित्तस्य कोपात् || २

B1: - - - | - - - कृशतन - - || २

Bo: - - - च कृष्णा - - - || १६०

J1: - - - विकलारोचकः - - | - - - शिथिलता - - - || २

J2: - - | - - - शिथिलता - - - कृशतर - - - || २

**Tr:** It causes metallic smell of breathing, warm bleeding from orifices in head region. Fever, abdominal pain, visual impairment, anorexia, expectorations, thirst, syncope, salivation, psychological weakness, vertigo, burning in whole body, cough, dyspnoea, reduced movements/ activities, very low digestive capacity are also seen.

अधोर्ध्वं भवेद्रक्तपित्तप्रवृत्तिः श्रुतिघ्राणवक्त्राक्षिभिश्चोर्ध्वदेशे |

गुदायोनिमेद्वैरधो याति रक्तं समस्तैश्च रोमैः शरीरस्य बाह्यैः || ३

B1: - - - - - मेद्वै - - - || ३

B2: - - पित्तप्रतिः (वृ is missing.) - - - | गुदे - - - - - || ३

Bo: - - - मेद्वै - - - बाह्ये || १६१

J1: अधोर्ध्वं - - - | - - - रधो जाति - - - - - रोमैः - - - || ३

J2: अधोर्ध्वं - - - देशे | This line is missing.

**Tr:** In (Urdhwaga) Raktapitta, there is bleeding from orifices in upper part of the body like ear, nose, mouth and eyes. In Adhoga raktapitta, there is bleeding from orifices in lower part of the body like anus, vagina and urethra. Sometimes bleeding is from hair follicles on the body. (in sweat buds)

वातज, पित्तज, कफज –

रुक्षारुणं श्यामतरं च रक्तं वातात्मकं तं प्रवदन्ति वैद्याः ।

पित्तोत्थितं रक्ततमं कषायं स्निग्धं च सान्द्रं कफजं सफेनम् ॥ ४

B1: --- | ४

B2: -- | -- रक्तनिभं --- सकफं -- ॥ ४

Bo: --- ॥ १६२

J1: रुक्षारुणं -- प्रवदन्ति वैद्यः । पित्तोत्थितं --- शाद्रं --- ॥ ४

J2: --- ॥ 4

**Tr:** Experts says that, in Vāta predominance, blood appears like dry, reddish pink or black coloured. In Pitta predominance, the blood is dark red coloured and astringent. In Kapha predominance, blood is unctuous, frothy and viscid.

ऊर्ध्वगं कफजं रक्तमधोगं मारुतोद्भवम् । रोमकूपैर्बहिर्यातं तं विद्यात्पित्तं सम्भवम् ॥ ५

B1: रोमकूपैर्वहितं --- ॥ ५

B2: --- विद्यात्पित्तं -- ॥५

Bo: --- | रोमकूपैर्बहिर्यातं --- ॥१६३

J1: -- | रोमकूपैर्वहिनर्जातं --- ॥ ५

J2: -- | -- बहिर्यातं --- ॥ ५

**Tr:** In Kaphaja Raktapitta, bleeding is from orifices in upper part of the body. In Vātaja, bleeding is from orifices in lower part of the body. In Pittaja, bleeding is from hair follicles.

अधोर्ध्वगं वातकफप्रकोपात् द्विदोषजं तं जपदानसाध्यम् ।

अधोर्ध्वरोमैर्जनितं त्रिदोषकोपादसाध्यं मुनिभिः प्रदिष्टम् ॥ ६

B1: --- ॥ 6

B2: --- तं जपदान --- प्रदिष्टम् ॥ ६

Bo: --- | -- जनितः --- ॥ १६४

J1: --- ॥ 6

J2: --- ॥ 6

**Tr:** If the bleeding is from upper and lower both orifices, then it is Dvidošaja Raktapitta caused by Vāta and Kapha. It is treated by chanting prayers and donations.

If the bleeding is from all upper and lower orifices and also from hair follicles, it is Sannipātaja Raktapitta. The great Sages indicated this as incurable.

साध्यत्व - रक्तपित्तं सुखं साध्यं निरुपद्रवमेव तत् | सोपद्रवं तु दुःसाध्यं जपहोमौषधादिभिः ॥ ७

B1: --- ७

B2: -- | -- जपादानौषधीदिभिः ॥ ७

Bo: --- ॥ १६५

J2: --- ॥ 7

**Tr:** Raktapitta without complications is easily curable. Raktapitta with complications is difficult to treat and can be cured by chanting prayers, worships along with medicine.

उद्गारे लोहितं यस्य क्षुते निष्ठीवने तथा | भवेन्मूत्रे पुरीषे वा रक्तपिती म्रियेन्नरः ॥८

B1: ---- रक्तपित्तान्मृयेन्नरः ॥ ८

B2: उद्गारो --- निष्ठीविने -- | --- रक्तपित्ताद् शृ तन्नरः ॥ ८

Bo: नुद्गारो -- तस्य --- मृयेन्नरः ॥ १६६

**Pg 16** starts from 'द्रवं तु' -- from word सोपद्रवं from 2nd line of śloka 165.

J2: उद्गार लोहित -- | --- मृयेन्नरः ॥ ८

**Tr:** If there is metallic taste or smell in belching, sneezing, expectoration, urine and faeces of a patient of Raktapitta, then it is fatal.

अपथ्य – व्यायामं घर्मसन्तापं तीक्ष्णोष्णकटुकानि च | दिवास्वापमतिस्निग्धं रक्तपिती नरस्त्यजेत् ॥ ९

B2: -- | --- रक्तपीती -- ॥ ९

**Pg 13** starts from मतिस्निग्धं --

Bo: १६७

J2: pg 12 bk starts from “जेत् ॥ ९”

**Tr:** A patient of Raktapitta should avoid exercise, exposure to sun and heat, spicy, hot and acrid food, day time sleep and very unctuous, oily food.

इति श्रीभिषकचक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे रक्तपित्त लक्षणम् |

B1: pg 13, line 1 इति श्री भि. पित्त लक्षणम् |

Bo: इति रक्तपित्त लक्षणम् | chapter ends at Pg 16, line 3.

J2: pg 12 bk, line 1.

### अथ राजयक्ष्मनिदानम् |

B1: pg 13, line 1

J1: अथ राजक्ष्मणो लक्षणम् |

J2: अथ राजजक्ष्मणो लक्षणम् | pg 12 bk, line 1.

Bo: अथ राजयक्ष्माणो लक्षणम् | Pg 16, line 4.

निदानम् –

यो भारं वहते नरो गुरुतरं सम्पीडयते यक्ष्मणा शस्त्रास्त्रैः परिघातितो दृढधनुः प्राकर्षतः पीडितः |

उच्चैर्वा पतितो महाशमतुरुभिः सन्दीपितो मर्दितो दण्डैर्मुष्टिकशादिभिः परिहतः संघर्षितः शापितः || १

B1: --- सन्दीयतो --- स्नापितः || १

B2: --- परिघातीनो --- पीडतां | --- स्नापितः || १

Bo: --- पीडयतः | --- श्रापितः || १६८

J1: --- परिघाततो -- पीडिताः | --- सन्दीपतो मर्दतो --- || १

J2: उच्चैर्वा --- | This line is missing.

**Tr:** Causes of Rājayakṣmā are frequently carrying heavy weight, injury by weapons, affliction by using (pulling) a heavy bow in archery, falling from a height like mountain, tree etc, burns and violent crushing injuries, severely beaten up by rod, fists or ropes, grievous fights and curses of noble people.

संप्राप्ति -

देहस्थो राजयक्ष्मा हृदि कफनिचयं वर्द्धते शोषितेऽङ्गं नाडीमार्गं रुणद्धि ज्वरयति मनुजं क्षीयते धातुसंघान् |

वीर्यौजः कान्तितेजोऽनलबलपिशितं हन्ति पाण्डुं विधत्ते ऊर्ध्वं श्वासं तनोति प्रसरति हृदये क्षीणशब्दं करोति || २

B1: --- शोषतौगं --- चरयति -- | -- कान्त --- || २

B2: --- मनुजः -- | --- पिशितं हेतु --- || २

Bo: --- शोषतौगं --- | वीर्यौजा --- || १६९

J1: -- राजयक्ष्मा -- शोषते -- रजयति -- धातुसंघीन् | वीर्यौजा --- हेति -- विधृते -- ||

J2: --- ||

**Tr:** In Rājayakṣmā, Kapha gets accumulated in cardiac region (chest) leading to emaciation of body parts. It blocks the srotasas causing fever and emaciation of all the dhātus. It causes loss of potency, oja (vigour),

glow and lustre of the skin, digestive capacity, strength and musculature. It also causes paleness like anaemia and dyspnoea.

यक्ष्मारुक् कुरुतेऽरुचिं कृशतनुं सूक्ष्मं ज्वरं गौरवं देहं जर्जरितं क्षतं च गलके कासाधिकं शोषणम् ।

सन्तापं हृदि वेपथुं सरुधिरं निष्ठीवनं पूयभं मोहं छर्दयरती भ्रमं शिथिलतां शूलं क्वचिद्दारुणम् ॥ ३

B1: सन्तापं - - - | This line is missing.

B2: - - - पूयनं - - - शोषं छर्दिरती - - - ॥ ३

Bo: - - - कासाधिकः - - | - - - शोषं छर्दिरती - - - ॥ १७०

**Pg 16 bk** starts from **णं १७०** from word क्वचिद्दारुणं ॥

J1: - - - | - - - पूयभं शोषं छर्दयरती - - - ॥ ३

J2: - - - देहं जर्जरितं - - - | - - - निष्ठीवनं पूयनं शोषं छर्दिरती - - - शिथिलतां - - - ॥ ३

**Tr:** It also causes anorexia, loss of weight, mild fever, heaviness in the body, injuries in throat because of severe coughing, emaciation, distress, palpitation, blood stained purulent expectorations, fainting, vomiting, discomfort, giddiness, laxity, severe body ache.

महाराजयक्ष्मा –

विवर्णं शरीरं सकृद्रक्तमूत्रं करोत्यङ्गपीडां महाराजयक्ष्मा ।

तनौ शून्यतां बुद्धिनाशं प्रलापं गले घुर्घुरत्वं युवत्यामहर्षम् ॥ ४

B1: विवर्णं शरीरं - - - | तनौ शून्यतां - - - घर्घरत्वं युवत्यामहर्षम् ॥ ४

B2: विवर्णं शरीरं यकृद् - - - यक्ष्मात् | तनौ शून्यतां - - - घर्घरत्वं युवत्यामहर्षम् ॥ ४

Bo: विवर्णं शरीरं - - - | तनौ शून्यतां - - - घुर्घुरत्वं युवत्यामहर्षम् ॥ १७१

J1: विकर्णं शरीरं - - - | तनौ शून्यतां - - - घर्घरत्वं युवत्यामहर्षम् ॥ ४

J2: विवर्णं शरीरं - - - | तनौ शून्यतां - - - घर्घरत्वं युवत्यामहर्षम् ॥ ४

**Tr:** In Mahārājayakṣmā there are symptoms like discoloration of skin, blood stained urine and stool, severe body ache, feeling of emptiness in the body, loss of wisdom, delirium, wheezing sounds in throat, loss of interest in sexual indulgence or there may be excess desire of sexual indulgence.

\*\* तनौ from MS is taken instead of ततो as it is completing the meaning more correctly.

\*\* In MS there is युवत्यामहर्षम् instead of युवत्या प्रहर्षम्. It is taken as alternative (Pāṭhabheda) as anyone can be the sign.

\*\* विवर्ण शरीरं is grammatically more correct. Hence accepted.

वातज – मन्दाग्निर्बलवीर्ययोरनुदिनं हानिः कृशत्वं वपुः कासः शुष्कतरो रुतंकृशतरंश्वासोऽरुचिः शोषता ।

रुक्षो मन्दतमोज्वरः क्लमथुता निष्ठीवनं पूयभं छर्दिर्वा हृदि वेपथुर्भवति तद् वातक्षये लक्षणम् ॥ ५

B1: --- शुष्कतरो हतं कृशतरं -- | छर्दिर्वा हृदिये वेपथु --- ॥ ५

B2: --- कृशत्वं वायुः --- | --- पूयनं छर्दि वा हृदि वेपथु -- ॥ ५

Bo: --- कृशित्वं --- शुष्कतरो हतं कृशतरं -- | -- क्लमयुता --- छर्दिर्वा हृदि वेपथु --- ॥ १७२

J1: --- | --- छर्दिर्वा हृदि वेपथु --- ॥ ५

J2: -- कामः शुष्कतरोरुत --- ॥ -- मन्दतरोज्वरः क्लमयुतो -- पूयनं छर्दिर्वा हृदि वेपथुं भवति --- ॥ ५

**Tr:** Vātajā Kṣaya causes, low digestive capacity. Day by day, strength and (potency) vigour gets decreased with decreasing body weight. Very dry cough with pain, severe weakness, dyspnoea, anorexia, emaciation, dryness, mild fever, fatigue, purulent expectorations, vomiting, tremors, palpitation (Pāṭhabheda).

\*\* Instead of यदि वेपथु there is हृदि वेपथुं in MS copies. There is no specific meaning for the word यदि in this śloka. Palpitation is a sign of increased Vāta which can be present in this situation. Hence accepted.

पैतिक –

पीडाकुक्षिशिरोगलेषु हृदये रक्तं च निष्ठीवनं शीतेऽम्लेऽधिकताऽरुचिर्ज्वलनता कण्ठे विगन्धिर्मुखे ।

कासः श्वाससमन्वितः कृशतनुर्भिन्नस्वरोऽल्पज्वरः तत्पित्तक्षयलक्षणं निगदितं वैद्यैः सुषेणादिभिः ॥ ६

B1: --- सुखेनादिभिः ॥ ६

B2: --- सुखेनादिभिः ॥ ६

Bo: ---- सुखेनादिभिः ॥ १७३

J1: --- | - श्वाससन्वितः --- स्तत्पित्त --- वैद्यः सुखेनादिभिः ॥ ६

J2: -- शिगलेषु (रो is missing.) --- | --- ज्वरस्तत् पित्तक्षयलक्षणं -- सुखेनादिभिः ॥ ६

**Tr:** Pittaja Kṣaya causes, pain in flanks, head, throat and chest, blood stained expectorations, loss of interest towards cold and sour substances. Severe burning in throat, foul smell from mouth, cough, dyspnoea, weakness (due to weight loss), hoarseness of voice, mild fever, these symptoms are explained by great Sages like Suṣeṇa.

कफज –

**शोफः** कासरुजाग्निमन्दजडता श्वासोऽरुचिर्वेपथुः शैथिल्यं स्वरभङ्गताऽङ्गकृशता वक्त्रंविगन्धान्वितम्। तन्द्रा कुक्षिरुजः कफं बहुतरं निष्ठीवनं पूयभं स्याच्छ्लेष्म क्षय लक्षणं च हृदये कण्ठं दृढं श्लेष्मणः ॥ ७

B2: --- शोथोल्पं स्वरभंगतां कृशतनुं --- | -- पूयभं word is missing. --- ॥ ७

Bo: -- कासज्वराग्नि - - - - ॥१७४

स्याच्छ्लेष्म – स्यात् श्लेष्म (त् seems to be added later different handwriting. Same with श्ले.)

J1: -- श्वासरुजा - - - | - - - पूभयं - - - कण्ठं दृढं श्लेष्मनः ॥ ७

J2: --- मंडजडता - - - | - - - पूयनं स्यात् श्लेष्म - - - कण्ठे दृढं श्लेष्मनः ॥ ७

**Pg 13** starts from “भंगतांगकृशता” - - - from śloka 7.

**Tr:** Kaphaja Kṣaya causes, oedema, cough, body ache, fever (Pāṭhabheda), stiffness, dyspnoea, painful breathing (Pāṭhabheda), anorexia, tremors, laxity, hoarseness of voice, weight loss, foul smell from mouth, fatigue, pain in flanks, frequent and excessive purulent sputum expectoration, stiffness in throat due to accumulation of sputum.

\*\* In the copy B2 there is शोथोल्पं instead of शैथिल्यं. शोथो and शोफ are synonyms with meaning oedema. So to avoid repetition शैथिल्यं is accepted which is a commonly caused by Kapha.

\*\* कण्ठं is grammatically more correct than कण्ठे from the copy J2. Hence accepted.

\*\* Body ache रुजा and fever ज्वर from MS copy Bo, both can be signs in this situation. Hence ज्वर fever is taken as alternative (Pāṭhabheda).

\*\* If meaning of श्वासरुजा from MS copy J1, is taken as pain while breathing, then रुजा and anorexia अरुचि both can be signs in this situation. Hence रुजा pain while breathing is taken as alternative (Pāṭhabheda).

असाध्य – सहस्रदिनपर्यन्तं न जीवयति मानवः | ग्रहेण यक्ष्मणा ग्रस्तोऽसाध्येनातिबलीयसा ॥ ८

B1: --- जीवयति - - | - - - ॥ ८

B2: सहस्रदिनपर्यन्तं नरं - - - - (the text in between is missing.) नवः | - - - - बलीयसाः ॥ ८

Bo: --- जीवयति - - | - - - ग्रस्तोसाध्योनातिबलौजसा ॥ १७५

J1: -- पर्जतं - - जीवयति - - | - - - ग्रस्तोसाध्यौ - - - ॥ ८

J2: --- जीवयति - - | - - - ॥ ८

**Tr:** If Rājāyākṣmā continues upto one thousand days then it is fatal. Also when it is caused by Graha doṣa, it is fatal.

\*\* जीवयति is grammatically more correct than जीवेदिति. Hence accepted.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे राजयक्ष्मणो लक्षणं समाप्तम्।

B2: - - - वैद्यशास्त्रे यक्ष्मणो लक्षणम्।

Bo: pg 16 bk line 10. line not found.

J1: not found.

J2: - - - वैद्यशास्त्रे यक्ष्मणो लक्षणम्। pg 13, line 3.

### अथ कासनिदानम्।

B2: अथ कासश्वासलक्षणम्।

Bo: pg 16 bk line 10.

J1: pg 10 Bk, line 10.

J2: heading missing.

वक्त्राक्षिनासासु रजोऽभिपानाद् धूमोपरुद्धाद्गुरुभारवाहात्।

रुक्षाशनाद्दण्डकशादिघातात् कासोऽतिघोषादुपजायते वै ॥ १

B1: - - - | रुक्षादनाद् - - - ॥ १

B2: - - रलीभिपाताद्धमोपतूद्धाद्गु - - - | रुक्षादना - - - ॥ १

Many grammatical / scribing mistakes.

Bo: - - रजोभिपानाद् - - - | रुक्षादना - - - ॥ १७६

J1: - - - रजोभिवाद्द्वय मोपरुद्धा - - | रुक्षादनादं - - - कासोतिघोब्दः - - - ॥ १

J2: - - - रजोभिघाताद्भूमो - - - ॥ १

1<sup>st</sup> śloka starts from **pg 13, line 3.**

**Tr:** The causes of Kāsa are dust entry in mouth, eyes and nose. There obstruction by smoke. Also carrying heavy weights, dry food intake, beating by stick or rope are the causes.

\*\* रजोभिपानाद् from the copy Bo is more correct and accepted.



लक्षणे -

प्राणः कण्ठगतोऽप्युदानपवनो हृत्स्थोऽतिपीडाकरः शब्दः कांस्यविभिन्नघोषसदृशो निष्ठीवनं पूयभम् ।

कण्ठे घर्घरशब्दता कृशतनुस्त्वक् पीतवर्णारुचिः विद्वद्भिः परिकीर्तितं हि सकलं कासस्य चिह्नं महत् ॥ २

B1: - - ह्युदानपवनो - - - कांसविभिन्न - - | - - घुर्घुर - - - ॥ २

B2: - - सुदान - - - काशविभिन्न - - | - - - घुर्घुर - - - ॥ २

Bo: - - - हृत्शोथपीडाकरः - - कांसविभिन्न - - | - - घुर्घुर - - - ॥ १७७

J1: - - - त्युदान - - काशविभिन्न - - | - - - घुर्घुर - - - ॥ २

J2: - - - ह्युदान - - काशविभिन्न - - | - - - घुर्घुर - - - ॥ २

**Tr:** Prāṇa Vāyu coming in the throat and Udāna Vāyu going in the chest causes a painful situation. It produces a sound like clinging of broken bronze pots. The sputum is mixed with pus. There is whizzing (ghur-ghur) sound in throat. Weakness due to loss of weight, yellowish skin, loss of desire for food are the signs of Kāsa described by experts.

वातज – उरसि शिरसि कुक्षौ वेदना कण्ठदेशे भवति बलविनाशः ष्ठीवनं तुच्छतुच्छम् ।

गलमुखपरिशोषः शुष्ककासोऽङ्गमर्दः क्षवथुररतिरुग्रा वातकासस्य चिह्नम् ॥ ३

B1: - - - तुच्छवच्छं | - - परशोषः - कासोर्गर्दः क्षवथुरर्दते रुग्वातकासस्य - - ॥ ३

B 2: - - - | - - - क्षुवथुसृतिररतिरुग्रा - - - ॥ ३

Bo: - - - बलविनाशं - - - ॥ १७८

J1: - - - | - - परिशोफा - - - क्षवथुरवतिरुग्रा - - - ॥ ३

**Tr:** In Vātaja Kāsa, there is pain at chest, head, flanks and throat. Loss of strength, less expectorations, excessive dryness of throat and mouth. Mostly dry cough with body ache and severe sneezing.

पित्तज – भवेद्दीर्घहानिर्ज्वरो वक्त्रशोषः सरक्तं च निष्ठीवनं शूलमुग्रम् ।

तृषासम्भ्रमं तिक्तमास्यं विदाहो निरुक्तं परैः पित्तकासस्य चिह्नम् ॥ ४

B 1: - - - | - - सम्भ्रमस्तिक्त - - - ॥ ४

B 2: - - - | - - - तिक्तमास्यं - - - ॥ ४

Bo: १७९

**Tr:** The experts have told signs of Pittaja Kāsa as loss of vigour, fever, dryness of mouth, blood stained sputum, severe pain, thirst, hallucinations, acrid taste in mouth, severe burning.

कफज – निष्ठीवनं सान्द्रकफेन युक्तं कासेन छर्दिर्बलवीर्यनाशः ।

शीर्षे प्रपीडा जडताऽङ्गगौरवं प्रोक्तं भिषग्भिः कफकासचिह्नम् ॥ ५

B1: --- कासेत -- | -- जवतांग --- ॥ ५

B2: -- कार्शन्न छर्दि -- | --- ॥ ५

Bo: --- छर्ददबलवीर्य --- ॥ १८०

J1: --- | --- जठरांगगौरवं --- ॥ ५

**Tr:** Kaphaja Kāsa causes dense thick sputum, vomiting, loss of strength and vigour, severe headache, stiffness, heaviness in the body.

त्रिदोषज – भवेद्यस्य निष्ठीवनं पूयवर्णं मुखान्नासिकाया विगन्धि विवर्णम् ।

महाश्वासवाहोऽङ्गतेजोऽल्पवीर्यः स कासी न जीवेत् कदाचित्सुधाभिः ॥ ६

B1: --- न्नासिका (या is missing.) -- | -- वाहोगतोजोल्पवीर्यः --- ॥ ६

B2: -- निष्ठीव पूयर्व --- | -- वाहोगतोजोल्पवीर्यः --- ॥ ६

Bo: --- | महाश्वासदाहोगतौजोल्पवीर्यः --- ॥ १८१

J1: --- | -- वाहोगतोजोल्पवीर्यः --- ॥ ६ pg 11 starts from word 'कासी न' ---

J2: --- | -- वाहोगतोयोल्पवीर्यः --- जीवेत्सहस्रैर्भिषग्भिः ॥

**Tr:** The Kāsa disease is incurable, if it is associated with foul smelling pale coloured sputum mixed with pus expectorating through mouth and nose. Also if it is associated with Mahāśvāsa, burning, loss of luster, vigour and strength.

\*\* According to the meaning, गतौजोल्पवीर्यः is more correct from Bo.

\*\* According to Bo, Mahāśvāsa, burning, loss of luster,

असाध्य – मुखे यस्य शोथोऽरुचिर्वेपथुत्वं सरक्तं च निष्ठीवनं फेनिलं वा ।

तृषा शूलमुग्रं भवेददुष्टगन्धिः स कासी न जीवेत्सहस्रैर्भिषग्भिः ॥ ७

B1: --- जीवेत्कदाचित्प्रयत्नैः ॥ ७ (सहस्रैर्भिषग्भिः - is also written above these words.) ॥

B2: ---- दन्धि --- ॥ ७

Bo: --- | १८२

J1: -- जस्य मोयो --- ॥ ७

J2: Śloka 7 is missing.

**Tr:** Also if there is oedema on face, loss of desire to eat, tremors, frothy blood stained sputum, thirst, severe pain and foul smell. Then that Kāsa disease is also incurable.

वृद्धः क्षीणतमः कासी साध्यो दानजपादिभिः | तरुणो बलवान्साध्यः पथ्यैरोषधिभिर्बुधैः || ८

B1: --- दानजयादिभिः | --- पथ्यैरौषधि -- || ८

B2: ---- || ८

Bo: --- | १८३

J1: --- दा^यपादिभिः | with ^ this sign after दा, न is written on the left side of the page number 11.

J2: After number 5 there is directly number 8. From मुखे -- to भवेददुष्टगन्धिः i.e. Śloka 7 is missing. Again Śloka 8 is in continuation with Śloka 6 and it is complete.

**Pg 13 bk** starts from “नजपादिभिः” ---

**Tr:** If a Kāsa patient is elderly and severely emaciated, then such patient is cured by donations and chanting prayers. If a patient is young and strong, then the Kāsa is curable by medicine and proper diet.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे कासलक्षणम् |

B1: pg. 14, line 5

Bo: This line is missing. pg 17 bk, line 1.

J1: वैद्यशास्त्रे word is missing. काशी लक्षणम् | pg 11, line 3,4

J2: pg 13 bk, line 1, 2

### अथ हिक्कानिदानम् |

B1: pg 14 line 5

B2:pg 20 bk, line 2.

Bo: pg 17 bk, line 1.

J1: pg 11 line 4.

J2: pg 13 bk, line 2.

निदान – रजोधूम्रपानान्मुखे नासिकायां गरिष्ठान्नपानाज्जलस्यावगाहात् |

श्रमादध्ववेगात्तृषार्तेरुच्या भवेयुर्नृणां पञ्चधा रौद्रहिक्काः || १

B1: - धूपाना (म्र is missing) --- | - रुच्याः --- || १

B2: - धूम - - ज्जलस्या - गाहात् (व is missing. Blank space on sentence.) श्रमाद - वेगा (ध्व is missing. Blank space on sentence.) तृषार्तादे - रुसूच्या: भवेषु - - - रौद्रि - || १

Bo: १८४

J1: - धूम - - - | - - - रुच्या: - - - || १

J2: - - - गरिष्ठान्नभक्ष्याजलस्यावकाशात् | - - - रुच्या: - - - हिक्का || १

**Tr:** Causes of Hikkā are intake of dust and smoke by mouth and nose, heavy intake of food and beverages, cold water tub bath, exertion, speedily walking long distance, severe thirst, dislike of food. Five types of grievous Hikkās are caused due to these etiological factors.

बाल्ये हिक्का -

प्राणोदानसमानकोपजनिता हिक्कान्त्रवृद्धिप्रदा कष्टहन्ति करोति जन्मसमये बालस्य वृद्धिं सुखम् |

तेजौजोबलवीर्यवृद्धिमधिकं हर्षं रुचिं वर्द्धते रक्तास्यं तनुकंपनं नयनयोर्विस्फारमाद्रं गलम् || २

B1: - - - हिक्कात्र - कष्टहति - - | तेजोयो - - मधिकां - - - विस्फारमांद्रं - || २

B2: - - जनित - - - | तेजोय: - - तनुकंप (one न is missing.) नयनयो विस्फारमांद्रं - || २

Bo: - - - हिक्कात्र - - - | - - - गले || १८५

J1: - - - हिक्कात्र - - - | तेजोयो - - मधिकां - - - || २

J2: प्राणादान - - - | तेजोज - - मधिकां - - - विस्फारमांद्रं - || २

**Tr:** Hikkā in children causes herniation due to vitiation of Prāṇa, Udāna, and Samāna Vāyu. But the hikkā at the time of birth removes all the hardship (by clearing pathway to enhance free breathing). Thus enhances growth without any difficulty. It also increases luster, vigour, strength and vitality. Enhances enthusiasm (happiness) and likings. It causes redness of face, mild shivering, widely opens eyes and moisturises throat. [Activates all the reflexes and senses in children. So mild hic-cough is helpful for proper growth in children.]

तारुण्ये -

तारुण्ये वयसिस्थिते कफमरुज्जाता न हिक्का हिता वैरस्यं वदने गले सरसतां कुक्षौ प्रपीडा रुजम् |

आटोपं हृदये रुणद्धि पवनं मर्माणि सन्तोदते छर्दि सा कुरुतेऽरतिं वितनुते हृल्लासमुल्लासते || ३

B1: - - मरुज्जातानि - - - प्रपीडां रुतं | आटोप - - - || ३

B2: तरण्यो - ज्जातानि - - - रुतं | - - संदधते - - - || ३

Bo: -- वयसान्वित कफमरुज्जातानि हिक्का --- प्रपीडा रुतं |---- मुल्लसते || १८६

J1: --- मरुद्धावाति हिक्का --- रुतं |---- मुल्लसते || ३

J2: तारुण्यं -- ककमरुज्जातानि -- प्रपीडां रुतं |---- || ३

**Tr:** In young adults, Hikkā caused by vitiation of Kapha and Vāta is not good. It causes tastelessness, irritation in throat, pain in abdomen, gurguling sound in abdomen, catching pain in chest. Vitiated Vāyu causes prickling pain at vital points, increases nausea, vomiting and discomfort.

वृद्धपुरुषे –

वार्द्धिक्ये वयसि स्थिते सति महाहिक्का यदा जायते पित्तश्लेष्ममरुद्भवा प्रकुरुते पीडां गले मस्तके |

**शूला**ध्मानतृषारुचिं वितनुते हल्लास हृत्पीडनं पञ्चत्वं वितनोति रोगमखिलं प्राणान्निहन्ति द्रुतम् || ४

B1: वार्द्धिक्ये ---- | **शूला**ध्मान ---- || ४

**Pg 14 bk** starts from **वितनुते** हल्लास --- from 2<sup>nd</sup> line.

B2: --- सहि महा --- | मू (scratching) लोध्मान -- पञ्चत्वे वितनेति --- || ४

**Pg 21** starts from **स हृत्पीडनं** --- from the word हल्लास from 2nd line.

Bo: ---- पित्तश्लेष्मकफोद्भवा --- | **शूला**ध्मान -- वतनुते --- ध्रुवम् || १८७

J1: वार्द्धिक्ये ---- | **शूला**ध्मान -- पञ्चत्वे – रोगमखिलं --- || ४

J2: वार्द्धिक्ये ---- | शूलोध्मान ---- || ४

**Tr:** Severe Hikkā in old age is due to vitiation of all three doṣas. It causes pain in throat and head, **pain in abdomen**, abdominal distention, thirst, dislike of food, nausea, chest pain, ultimately leading to death.

**\*\*** For proper meaning **शूला**ध्मान is more correct than **शूका**ध्मान hence accepted.

पञ्च हिक्का –

उदानवायुकोपेन पञ्च हिक्का भवन्ति ताः | कुर्वन्ति विविधान् रोगांस्तासां नामानि कथ्यते || ५

B1: ---- || ५

B2: --- | -- विविधान् भोगां --- || ५

Bo: --- विविधा रोगान् | १८८

J1: उदानं ---- || ५

J2: ---- || ५

**Tr:** There are five types of Hikkās caused due to vitiation of Udāna Vāyu. It leads to many diseases. They are as follows:

गम्भीरा महती तथा च यमला क्षुद्रान्नजा पञ्चधा गम्भीरोदरगर्जनी ज्वरकरी मर्माणि सन्तोदते ।

सर्वोपद्रवकारिणी बलहरी नाभेः प्रवृत्ता हि सा **अन्या** या महती करोति च तनौ कम्पं शिरःपीडनम् ॥ ६

B1: - - - पञ्चधा: - गर्जनी - - | - - - **अन्या** या - - - ॥ ६

B2: - - - पञ्चधा: गम्भीरोगर्जनो (दर is missing) - - | - - - **अन्या** या (scratching) हती (म is written in left blank space of the pg on the same line with no.3) - - - कम्प: - - ॥ ६

Bo: - - - गर्जनी - - | - - - **अन्या** या - - - ॥ १८८ (number repeat.)

J1: - - - पञ्चधा: - गर्जनी - - | - - - नाभे - - - ॥ ६

J2: - - - पञ्चधा: - - | - - - नाभे - - - शरःपीडनम् ॥ ६

**Tr:** Gambhīrā, Mahatī, Yamalā, Kṣudrā, Annajā. These are the five types of Hikkās.

Among these, Gambhīrā causes loud gurgling sound from abdomen, fever, pricking pain at vital points of the body.

Mahatī causes all sorts of bad effects. It takes away all the strength. It starts from Nābhī. It severely drops the strength of a person causing tremors in the body and headache.

**\*\* अन्या या** is grammatically more correct than **आन्या या**. Hence accepted.

वातश्लेष्मभवा करोति यमला हिककान्त्रपीडारुजं ग्रीवातालु**विभेदिनी** बलहरी ग्रीवाशिरःकम्पनम् ।

क्षुद्रा नाभितलोद्भवा रसचयं चोर्ध्वं नयेत्कष्टदा वैरस्यं वदनेऽन्नजा वितनुते गात्रे गुरुत्वं तथा ॥ ७

B1: - - हिककात्र - **विभेदिनी** - - | - - - वैरस्य - - - ॥ ७

B2: - भवत्करोति यमले हिककात्र - - विमर्दिनी - - | - - काष्ठदा - गात्रे (षु written & scratched.) - ॥ ७

Bo: - - - **विभेदिनी** - - - ॥ १८९

J1: - - - **विभेदिनी** - - शिरःपीडनं | क्षुद्रा - - - ॥ ७

J2: - - - **विभेदिनी** - - - ॥ ७

**pg 14** starts from '**विभेदिनी** बलहरी' - - - from Śloka 7.

**Tr:** Yamalā is caused by vitiation of Vāta and Kapha. It causes abdominal pain, tearing and piercing pain at throat and palate. Loss of strength, trembling of head and neck.

Kṣudrā starts from the bottom of the Nābhī (umbilicus). It is painful and causes regurgitation.

Annajā Hikkā causes tastelessness and spreads heaviness in the body parts.

\*\* विभेदिनी is grammatically more correct than विभेदिना and accepted.

पथ्य –

स्वेदनं वमनं नस्यं धूम्रपानं विरेचनम् | निद्रा स्निग्धानि चान्नानि मृदूनि लवणानि च || ८

जीर्णाः कुलित्था गोधूमाः शालयः षष्टिकाः यवाः | एण तित्तिर लावाद्या जाङ्गलाः मृगपक्षिणः || ९

उष्णोदकं मातुलुङ्गं पटोलं बालमूलकं | पक्वं कपित्थे लशुनं क्षौद्रं चेष्टानि हिडिम्नाम् || १०

B1: not found.

B2: not found.

Bo: not found.

J1: not found

J2: not found

**Tr:** Procedures like fomentation, emesis, nasal medicinal drops, fumigation, purgation, sleep should be done in Hikkā. The patient should consume unctuous, soft and salty food.

Consumption of old horsegram, wheat, Śaṣṭika rice, barley, meat of Eṇa deer, Tittira and Lāvā birds, birds and animals from desert.

Also warm water, Mātuluṅga (citron tree fruit), snake guard, tender radish, ripened wood apple (Kapittha), garlic and honey.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे हिक्कालक्षणं समाप्तम् |

B2: pg 21, line 6

B1: इति श्री भि. वै शास्त्रे हिक्कालक्षणं | pg 14 bk., line 8

Bo: This line is missing. Pg 18, line 5.

J 1: - - लक्षणं | ११ number is written after the line. pg 11 line 18, 19. (Total lines on pg 20.)

J2: pg 14 line 2

### अथ श्वासनिदानम् |

B1: pg 14 bk, line 8

B2: pg 21, line 6,7

Bo: Pg 18, line 5.

J 1: pg 11 line 19, 20

J2: pg 14 line 2.

निदान – लक्षण –

प्राणोदानसमानकोपजनितः श्वासे रुषा वर्द्धते अधश्चोर्ध्वं व्रजते मुहुर्मुहुरथो दोधूयमानं नरम् ।

निद्रां हन्तिमहातृषां वितनुते शीतज्वरं कम्पनं प्रस्वेदं कुरुते तनौ विकलतां दाहं भ्रमं बिभ्रते ॥ १

B1: --- ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वं --- | -- तनुते (वि is missing) --- बिभ्रते ॥ १

B2: -- काप - श्वासो तृषा वर्द्धते (अधश्चोर्ध्वं word is missing. Blank space is left.) -- वीभ्रते ॥ १

Bo: --- कोपि -- श्वासो -- उर्ध्वोर्ध्वः --- | -- महत्तृषा --- वाधिर्यं कुसते तनौ --- ॥ १९०

J1: --- उर्ध्वोर्ध्वं --- | --- ॥ १

**pg 11 bk** starts from **हुरथो** दोधूयमानं from word मुहुर्मुहुरथो from 1st line of śloka 1.

**Tr:** In Śvāsa there is vitiation of Prāṇa, Udāna and Samāna Vāyu. It increases by anger. Inspiration and expiration is slow but intense and shakes the patient vigorously. It disturbs the sleep. It also causes severe thirst, cold/mild fever, tremors, perspiration, deafness (Pāṭhabheda), impaired body parts, burning and gidiness.

\*\* As per MS copy Bo, there is वाधिर्यं i.e. deafness at the place of प्रस्वेदं. This is accepted as Pāṭhabheda.

शुष्कास्यं कुरुते रुणद्धि परतः स्रोतांसि रक्ताननं हृत्कण्ठोष्ठमुखेषु शोषमरतिं श्वासो रुचिं नाशते ।

आध्मानं तनुते शिरां विधमते नृणां तनुं कम्पते शूलं वेदनया युतं विकलतां शब्दं परं रुध्यते ॥ २

B1: --- परितः -- हृत्कण्ठोष्ठमुखेषु -- | --- रुद्धते ॥ २

B2: --- परतः स्रोताननं हृत्कण्ठोष्ठशोषमुखेषुमरतिं --- ॥ २ आध्मानं --- A complete line is missing.

**Pg 21 bk** starts from **कुरुते** रुणद्धि ---

Bo: --- रुणद्धि परित --- ॥ १९१

J1: शुक्रास्यं -- परिते: --- | -- विधनते --- सद्धते ॥ २

**Tr:** It causes dryness of mouth. Blocks all near by Srotasas leading to redness of the face. It also causes dryness of throat, lips and mouth, emaciation at chest, distress, anorexia, abdominal distention, palpitation, tachycardia, body shivering, abdominal pain, impairment with pain, reduced speech.

**श्वासः** स्वाभाविको मन्दो ह्यतिश्वासो **रुजाकरः** | **मृत्युप्रदो** महाश्वासस्त्रिविधं श्वास लक्षणम् ॥ ३

B1: -- ह्यतिश्वामो -- | **मृत्युप्रदो** -- श्वा (स is missing) --- ॥ ३

**Pg 15** starts from **मो रुजाकरः** -- from the word ह्यतिश्वामो.



B2: - - -|

Bo: - - - | मृत्युप्रदो महाश्वासं - - || १९२

J1: श्वासा – मंद ह्यंति - रुजाकरा | मृत्युप्रदो - - || ३

**Tr:** Svābhāvika Śvāsa (Natural breathing) is mild, Atiśvāsa is painful and Mahāśvāsa leads to death. These three are types of Śvāsa with their major signs.

\*\* मृत्युप्रदो from MS copies B1, Bo, J1 is more correct than मृतिप्रदो as per meaning. Hence accepted.

\*\* श्वासः and रुजाकरः are grammatically correct hence accepted instead of श्वासा and रुजाकरा from the copy J1.

स्वाभाविक –

श्वासः संकुरुते बलं मृदुतनुं स्वाभाविकः सौख्यदा धैर्यं शौर्यमदोत्सवं सुभगतां शक्तिं पवित्रं नरम् |

ऊर्ध्वोद्योगतिरुत्तमः पवनयोर्दुर्गन्धतानाशकः सौगन्धिं सकुमारतां वितनुते हर्षं परं वर्द्धते || ४

B1: - - सौख्यदो वीर्यं - - - | ऊर्ध्वोद्योगत - पवनजोदुर्गन्धिनिर्नाशकः सौगन्ध्यं कुसुमारता - - || ४

B2: श्वासं - - धैर्यं - - - | ऊर्ध्वोद्यो - - - दुर्गन्धिनिर्नाशकः - - - || ४

Bo: सौख्यदोधैर्यं - - शुभगतिं - - | - - पवनजोदुर्गन्धिनिर्नाशकः सौगन्ध्यं - - - || १९३

J1: - - - धैर्यं - - - | - - पवनजोदुर्गन्धिनिर्नाशकः सौगन्ध्यं - - - ||

**Tr:** Svābhāvika Śvāsa (Natural breathing) gives strength, softness of body parts, gives pleasure, fortitude, bravery, enthusiasm, charming body parts, energy, holistic approach. Proper regularised movement (Gati) of Prāṇa and Udāna Vāyu clears bad odour and enhances aroma, softness. Rejoicing body and mind.

अतिश्वास –

अतिश्वासः कासं वितरति भृशं शूलमरतिं बलं वीर्यं तेजोहरति कुरुते छर्दिमरुचिम् |

मुखं घ्राणं कण्ठं तुदति वहते श्लेष्ममधिकं तृषाध्मानं हिक्कां तनुषु गुरुतां स्वेदमधिकम् || ५

B1: - - - - || ५

B2: अभिन्यासं - - - शूलमरतिं - - | मुखे घ्राणं कण्ठे तुदती - - सधिकं

Bo: - - - विरचिति - - - | - - - || १९४

तृषाध्मानं हिक्कां तनुषु गुरुतां स्वेदमधिकम् | This part of the second line is written at the top of the page in different hand writing and not in the main text.

J1: - - - - || ४

**Tr:** Atiśvāsa causes cough, severe pain, distress, loss of strength, vitality, and luster. It also causes vomiting, anorexia, pricking pain in nose and throat. Secretes more sputum, thirst, abdominal distention, hic-cough, heaviness in the body, excessive perspiration.

महाश्वास –

संज्ञाम् नाशयते रुणद्धि सततं स्रोतांसि विष्टम्भनं वाग्बन्धं कुरुते गले कफचयं मर्माणि सन्तोदते |

उद्वृत्तं नयनं तृषां च हृदये दाहं मुखे शोषणं नाडीस्त्रोटयते भ्रमं वितनुते श्वासो महान् प्राणहा || ६

B1: - - - - || ६

B2: - - स्रोतोसिष्ठंभनं - - - | - - - नाडी – टयते (स्त्रो is missing. Blank space) - - - || ६

Bo: १९५

J2: **Pg 14 bk** starts from 'टयते' - - - from the word स्त्रोटयते |

J1: संजा - - - विष्टभनं - - कुरुत - - | - - - नाडीस्फोटयते भ्रम - - - || ६

**Tr:** Mahāśvāsa causes loss of consciousness, blocks all the srotasas, constipation, difficulty in speech, collection of excessive sputum in throat, pricking at vital organs. It also causes everted eyes, thirst, chest burning, dryness of mouth, tachycardia and vertigo. It may endanger the Prāṇa.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे श्वासलक्षणं समाप्तम् |

B1: pg 15, line 7, 8 इति श्री भि. श्वासलक्षणं |

B2: pg 21 bk, last line no.7, 8

Bo: This line is missing. pg 18 bk, line 5.

J1: pg 11 bk line 11, 12 इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे श्वासलक्षणं | 12.

J2: pg 14 bk, line 1.

### अथ स्वरभेदनिदानम् |

B1: pg 15, line 8

B2: pg 21 bk, last line no.8

Bo: अथ स्वरभंगलक्षणं | pg 18 bk, line 5.

J1: pg 11 bk line 12

J2: pg 14 bk, line 2

निदान – अत्युच्चभाषाध्ययनाभिघातैस्तैलादिभक्षैरतिदुष्टपानैः ।

संकोपिताः पित्तकफानिलास्ते कुर्वन्तिभिन्नस्वरमेव नृणाम् ॥ १

B1: - - - - स्तालादिभक्षै - - - ॥ १

B2: - - भाषा ष्मोभिघा - - - - ॥ १

**Pg 22** starts from ष्मो. ष्मो is a last word of pg 21 bk and repeat on pg 22 start.

Bo: - - - स्ताल्वादि - - - | - - - - मेव न्दणां ॥ १९७

J1: - - - दधमनाभितैस्तालादि - - - | स्वरमे नृणाम् ॥ १

J2: - - भाषाद्ध्ययनाभि - - - ॥ १

**Tr:** Causes of Svarabheda are speaking loudly, reading loudly for long time, injury, consumption of oily food, polluted water. These leads to viciation of all three doṣas leading to hoarseness of voice.

लक्षण – सम्भिन्नकांस्यस्वरतुल्यशब्दाः केचित्था गर्दभतुल्यघोषाः ॥ २

B1: सम्भिन्नकास - - - - | अजाविछुच्छन्धरीकाकशब्दं मुखे नेत्रयोः श्यामतां मूत्रवर्चाः ॥ २

B2: - - कांस - - - ॥ - - - - मूत्रवर्चाः | - - - प्रस्थलंतो तलं - - ॥ ३

The three lines are together with śloka no. 3. Number 2 not found.

Bo: - - कांस - - शब्दै - - - | अजाविछुच्छन्धरीकाकशब्दः करोति भिन्नस्वरमेव नृणाम् ॥ ९८

J1: - - कांस - - - ॥ - - - - मूत्रवर्चाः ॥ २ - - - प्रस्थलंतो तलं - - ॥ ३

J2: सम्भिन्नकास - - - - | अजाविछुच्छन्धरीकाकशब्दं मुखे नेत्रयोः श्यामतां मूत्रवर्चा ॥ २

**Tr:** In this situation, the voice resembles to the sound of clinking of broken bronze or sometimes it resembles to the cry of donkey.

Sometimes the voice resembles like goat, sheep, rat or crow. Bluish black discolouration of face, eyes, urine and faeces.

\*\* In copies, B1, B2, J1 and J2, the 2<sup>nd</sup> line is in continuation of śloka 2 only.

\*\* In MSS Bo, no discolouration is mentioned.

\*\* मूत्रवर्चाः is more meaningful than मूत्रवेगम् hence acceptable.

वातज – अजाविछुच्छन्धरीकाकशब्दं मुखे नेत्रयोः श्यामतां मूत्रवर्चाः।

क्वचिद्दीर्घशब्दं खरोष्ट्राश्वतुल्यं वचःप्रस्खलं वातलः कण्ठपीडाम् ॥ ३

B1: क्वचिद् - - षरोष्ट्रा - - प्रस्थलततो तलं कण्ठपीडाम् ॥ ३ only one line in this śloka.

Bo: मुखे - - - मूत्रवर्चः | - - - प्रस्थलंतो तलं - - स्वर पित्तविद्भिन्नकासप्रघोषः || ९९

J1: - - षरोष्ट्राच - - प्रस्थलंतो तलं - - || ३

J2: Number 3 is absent. 1<sup>st</sup> line is attached in śloka 2. 2<sup>nd</sup> line is attached with śloka 4.

**Tr:** In Vātaja Svarabheda, the voice resembles to donkey, camel or horse. Tottering speech, pain in throat.

पित्तज – स्वरः पित्तकृद्भिन्नकांस्यप्रघोषं करोत्यङ्गदाहं मुखेऽत्यन्तशोषम् |

तनौ नेत्रयोः पीततां मूत्रकृच्छ्रं तृषां कण्ठपीडां रुजं क्षीणगात्रम् || ४

B 1: - पित्तभिद्भिन्नकांसप्रघोषः - - दाहः (मुखे word is missing.)

B2: - - पित्तभिद्भिन्नकांसप्रघोष - - - | तन्तौ - - - || ४

Bo: करोत्यन्तदाहं - - - गात्रं प्रभिन्नस्वरः - - - गले श्लेष्मरुद्धं गुरुत्वं शरीरे | २००

J1: - - पित्तभिद्भिन्नकांसप्रघोष - - - | - - - क्षीणमात्रं || ४

J2: क्वचिद्दी - - - प्रस्थलंतो तलं - - | - - पित्तभिद्भिन्नकांस - - - || ४

**Tr:** Pittaja Svarabheda causes voice like loud clinging of bronze, burning in the whole body, severe dryness of mouth, yellow discoloration of skin and eyes, dysuria, thirst, pain in throat, emaciated body parts.

कफज – प्रभिन्नस्वरः श्लेष्मणा क्षीणघोषं गलं श्लेष्मरुद्धं गुरुत्वं शरीरे |

गले घुर्घुरत्वं रुजा शुभनेत्रं मुहुः ष्ठीवनं कासमुग्रं करोति || ५

B1: - - - घोषः - - - | - - घर्घरत्वं रुतं स्वभनेत्रं - - - || ५

**Pg 15 bk** starts from गुरुत्वं - - - | onwards.

B2: - - प्रभिन्नाः - - घोषा गले - - ('गले घुर्घुरत्वं रुजा शुभनेत्रं' these words are missing.) - - || ५

Bo: गले - - रुचं - - - || २०१ only one line in this śloka. First line in previous śloka.

J1: - - - | - - घुर्घुरत्वं रुतं सभनेत्र - - - || ५

J2: अभिन्नः - - घोषो - - - | - - - रुतं सुभनेत्रे - - - || ५

**Tr:** Kaphaja Svarabheda causes, very low emaciated voice, choking sensation in throat because of accumulation of secretions. It also causes heaviness in the body, wheezing noise from throat, pain, pale and white eyes, frequent expectorations with severe coughing.

असाध्य – अन्तर्गतः स्वरो यस्य बहिर्नायाति कर्हिचित् | वातपित्तकफैर्भिन्नः स रोगी नैव जीवति || ६

B2: - - - पीवति: || ६

Bo: २०२

**Tr:** When the voice is very low as if it is deep inside and the patient is unable to speak and all the three doṣas are affected, then such a patient cannot live long.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे स्वरभेद लक्षणम् ||

B1: pg 15 bk line 3.

B2: pg 22 line 7.

Bo: pg 19, line 2, 3. The line is present.

J1: - - लक्षणम् || १३ pg 11 bk line 20, last line of the pg.

J2: इति श्री भि. स्वरभेद लक्षणम् || pg 14 bk, line 8

### अथारुचिरोग निदानम् |

B1: pg 15 bk line 3.

B2: अथारोचक लक्षणम् | pg 22, line 7

Bo: अथारोचक लक्षणम् | pg 19, line 3

J1: अथारोचक लक्षणम् | pg 11 bk line 20, last line of the pg.

J2: अथारोचक लक्षणम् | pg 14 bk, line 8

अरोचकः पित्तमरुत्कफैर्भवेद्भयेन शोकेन रुषाऽङ्गपीडया |

रुजाऽति बीभत्स विलोकनेन वा ह्यहृद्यदुष्टाशनपानपूर्तिभिः || १

B1: - - - | - - वा दुष्टाशनपानभूतिभिः || १

B2: - - - | - - वा अद्भ दुष्टाशनपानपूर्तिभिः || १ pg 22 bk starts from 'ष्टाशन'- - .

Bo: - - - | - - - वा अहृ दुष्टाशनपानपूर्तिभिः || १

J1: Śloka starts on pg 12.

- - - | - - वा असह्य दुष्टाशनपापूर्तिभिः || १

J2: - - - | - - - वा अह वदुष्टाशनपानपूर्तिभिः || १

**Tr:** Aruci (anorexia) is caused by vitiation of Vāta, Pitta and Kapha. It is also caused due to fear, grief, anger, long lasting illness, severe body ache, seeing obscene objects or scene, undesired and unhygienic food and drinks.

\*\* पृतिभिः from MS copies Bo and J2 is more correct for proper meaning than others. Hence accepted.

वातिक – अरोचके वातसमुद्भवे हि ते भवन्ति चिह्नानि मुखे कषायता |

वपुस्तु रुक्षं कृशताऽङ्गौरवं ज्वरोऽम्लता शूलमथाऽङ्गपीडनम् || २

B2: - - - कषायता: | - - - ||२

J1: - - - | - - वपुसु रुक्ष्यं - - - शूलमथाङ्गपीडनं || २

**Tr:** Vātaja Arocaka causes astringent taste in mouth, dry and emaciated body, heaviness in the body, fever, sourness of the mouth, abdominal pain and body ache.

पित्तज – अरोचकः पित्तभवः करोति दाहं प्रसेकं कटुकत्वमास्ये |

शरीरबाह्यान्तरयोश्च शोथं पानेषु भक्ष्येष्वरुचिं कृशत्वम् || ३

B1: - - - | - बाह्योत्तरयोश्च शोषं - - भक्ष्येष्वरुचिं - - || ३

B2: - भवा (पित्त word is missing.) - - | शरीरवात्वात्थोत्तरयोश्च शोष - - भुक्तेद्यरुचिं क्रसत्वं || Number is missing.

Bo: - - - | - - शोषं - - भक्ष्येष्वरुचिं - - || ३

J1: - - - | - - शोषं - - भक्ष्येष्वरुचिं - - || ३

J2: - - - | - - बाह्योत्तरयोश्च शोषं - - भक्तेष्वरुचिं - - || ३

**Tr:** Pittaja Arocaka causes burning, salivation, acrid or pungent taste in mouth, oedema on internal and external body parts, dislike towards all food and beverages and weakness.

\*\* भक्ष्येष्वरुचिं from MS copies B1, Bo and J2 is grammatically more correct. Hence accepted.

कफज - अरोचकः श्लेष्मभवो विधत्ते गुरुत्वमङ्गेषु जडत्वमार्तिम् |

क्षारत्वमास्येऽरुचिमोहशैत्यं गले कफं पाण्डुरुजं शरीरे || ४

B2: - - - तडत्वर्ति | - - - पाण्डुरुजं - - || ४

J2: **Pg 15** starts from “विधत्ते धत्ते” - - - from śloka 4. Letter वि is repeat. It is a last letter of **pg 14 bk** also.

**Tr:** Kaphaja Aruci causes heaviness in the body, stiffness and pain, salty alkaline taste in mouth, tastelessness, fainting, coldness, accumulation of sputum in throat, paleness and body ache.

अपथ्य –

वातज – अरोचकी मरुद्भवस्त्यजेत्प्रवातसेवनम् | श्रमं जलावगाहनं कषायमम्लमामिषम् || ५

Bo: - - - | - - कषायमस्तमामिषं || ५

J1: अरोचकी रुचिद्भवस्त्यजे - - - || ५

**Tr:** A patient of Vātajā Arocaka should avoid exposure to wind, exertion, cold water bath, astringent sour food and meat consumption.

पित्तज – पितात्मके त्यजेतीक्षणं विदाहि लवणाधिकम् | व्यायामं वह्निसंतापं विरसं कटुकं रसम् || ६

Bo: पित्तात्मकस्त्यजे - - लवणादिकं |

J1: पित्तात्मकरक्तजेतीक्षणं - - - - || ६

**Tr:** A patient of Pittajā Arocaka should avoid hot spicy food, excess salty food, exercise, exposure to fire, hatred, food of acrid taste.

कफज – त्यजेदरोचकी पिष्ट तैल्यशैत्यं कफात्मिकः | गुरुत्वं दधि मिष्टान्नं वृन्ताकं स्निग्धभोजनम् || ७

B 1: - - - तैलं - कफात्मकः | - - - || ७

B2: - - - तैलं - कफात्मकं | - - - || ७

Bo: - - पिष्टं तैलं – कफात्मकः | - - - || ७

J1: - - - तैलं - कफात्मकं | - - - || ७

J2: - - पिष्टं तैल – कफात्मकः | - - - || ७

**Tr:** A patient of Kaphajā Arocaka should avoid grain flour food, oily, cold and heavy food, curd, sweets, brinjal and unctuous food.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे अरोचक लक्षणं संपूर्णम् ||

B1: इति श्री भि. अरोचक लक्षणम् || Pg 15 bk, line 11, 12.

B2: - - - अरोचक लक्षणम् | Pg 22 bk, line 7

Bo: - - चक्रोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे अरोचक लक्षणं | Pg19 bk , line 1. **Pg19 bk** - - starts from **षक् चक्रो** - - |

J1: - - - अरोचक लक्षणम् | १४. Pg 12, line 9, 10.

J2: इति श्री भि. अरोचक लक्षणम् || Pg 15, line 4.

## अथछर्दिरोग निदानम् ।

B1: Pg 15 bk, line 12.

B2: pg 22 bk, line 7

Bo: starts from pg 19 राम bk, line 1 but this heading is missing.

J1: pg 12, line 10.

J2: pg 15, line 4.

प्रकार – दोषैर्व्यस्तैः समस्तैर्वा वातपित्तकफात्मकैः । भवन्ति छर्दयः पञ्च बीभत्सानां विलोकनात् ॥ १

B2: दोषैर्व्यस्तैः - - - । भवति छर्दियः - - - ॥ १

Bo: - - समस्तैश्च - - - ॥ १

J1: - - - समस्तैर्वातपित्त - - । - - - ॥ १

**Tr:** There are five types of Chardi (vomiting). Vātaja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Sannipātaja and Bībhatsa darśanaja (by watching obscene objects or situations).

हेतु – स्निग्धैरहृद्यैर्लवणैरतिद्रवैर्लतादिभक्ष्यैरतिभोजनैरुषा ।

अत्यम्बुपानैर्भयनिन्द्यदर्शनैश्छर्दिर्भवेदध्व परिश्रमैः परैः ॥ २

B1: - - - । - - निन्द्यदर्शनै - - ॥ २

**Pg 16** starts from “त्यम्बुपानै” - - - ।

B2: स्निग्धैरन्हयै - - - । पानैर्यनिद दर्शनै - - ॥ २

**Pg 23** starts from “तिद्रवैर्लतादि” - - -

Bo: - - - कटुतादिभक्ष्यै - - । - - निन्द्यदर्शनै - - ॥ २

J1: - - - रुषां । - - - निन्द्यदर्शनै - - (भयनिन्द्यादर्शनै are repeat.) छर्दै

J2: - - - । - - निन्द्यदर्शनै - - ॥ २

**Tr:** Excess consumption of unctuous, undesired, salty food, excess liquid food, eating twigs of climbers, excessive eating, anger, excess water intake, fear, observing indescient objects, long distance walking and exertion are the causes of Chardi.

\*\* In MS copy Bo, there is कटुतादिभक्ष्यै instead of लतादिभक्ष्यै i.e. excess intake of acrid food. This is also acceptable. Hence taken as Paṭhabhed.

\*\* निन्द्यदर्शनै is grammatically more correct than निन्द्यादर्शनै. Hence accepted.



वातिक –

छर्दिवातभवा करोति विविधान् रोगानलंभोजिनः कृष्णाभा हरिताऽरुचिं शिथिलतां हृत्पाशर्वपीडां भ्रमम् |

उद्गारं स्वरभेदनं च महतीं जृम्भां गले पीडनं शूलं रुक्षवपुस्तृषां च शमनं वहनेस्तनौ शोषणम् || ३

B1: -- रोगान् जनो भाजनी -- | --- स्तृषां (च is missing.) -- || ३

B2: - वातभभावा -- रोगान् जनो भिजिना --- || ३

Bo: --- रोगान् जनोद्भावनी --- || ३

J1: -- करोति विधान् रोगानजनस्यं त्वरा -- रुचिः --|--- || ३

J2: -- रोगान् जतोभाजनी कृष्णा हरितारुचिः --|--- रुक्षस्तृषां (वपु is missing.) - वहने तनौ- - || ३

**Tr:** Vātajā chardi causes many symptoms in less eating person like black, green coloured vomit, anorexia, debility, pain in chest and flanks, giddiness, belching, hoarseness of voice, yawning, pain in throat and abdomen, dryness in the body, thirst, emaciation.

पित्तज -

छर्दिः पित्तसमुद्भवाऽरुणनिभा पीतप्रभा सा क्वचित् कोष्णा दाहयुताऽङ्गपीडनपरा तृट्शूलमूर्च्छान्विता |

हृत्कण्ठोष्ठमुखेषु तालुरसना शीर्षेषु पीडाप्रदा सन्तापभ्रमकारिणी रुचिहरी श्लेष्मान्तका सा भवेत् || ४

B1: -- पीतानिभा --- | --- शोषप्रदा --- || ४

B2: --- पीतानिभा --- | हृत्कण्ठोमुखेषु --- भवत् || ४

Bo: --- पीतानिभा --- | --- शोषप्रदा --- || ४

J1: -- रुणनि (भा is missing.) पीतानिभा --- | --- शोषप्रदा --- || ४

J2: --- |

**Tr:** Pittajā chardi causes, reddish, yellow sometimes warm vomiting with burning and body ache. It also cases thirst, pain, syncope. Pain in chest, dryness of chest (Pāṭhabheda), throat, lips, mouth, palate, tongue and head region are also seen. There are also fever, distress, vertigo, anorexia. Also it is Kapha reducing.

\*\* पीतानिभा and पीतप्रभा both words gives same meaning. So no change done.

\*\* In MS copies B1, Bo and J1, there is dryness शोषप्रदा at the place of pain पीडाप्रदा. Both are acceptable.

Hence taken as Pāṭhabheda.

कफज –

छर्दिः श्लेष्मसमुद्भवा सितनिभा फेनान्विता मेदुरा क्षारास्यं कुरुतेऽरुचिं वितनुते तन्द्रां प्रसेकं वमिम् ।  
आलस्यं जडतां वपुर्गुरुतरं लालां च निष्ठीवनं रोमाञ्चं हृदि वेपथुं मुखमलं कासं तनौ शीतताम् ॥ ५

B1: -- सितनिल फिनान्विता --- ॥ ५

B2: --- | -- जडां वपु --- ॥ ५

J1: ---- ॥ ५ 2nd line आलस्यं जडतां ---- is missing.

J2: --- | --- मुखगलं कासं --- ॥ ५

**Pg 15 bk** starts from “हृदि वेपथुं” --- from 2<sup>nd</sup> line of this śloka.

**Tr:** Kaphaja chardi causes, white coloured, frothy vomiting with fatty substances. Also there are metallic taste, anorexia, exhaustion, excess salivation, laziness, heaviness and stiffness in the body, expectorations, horripilation, palpitation, excessive sputum on coughing, coldness in body parts.

\*\* In the śloka, the words प्रसेकं, लालां च निष्ठीवनं and मुखमलं all are of same meaning.

सन्निपातज –

छर्दिः पित्तमरुत्कफैः प्रजनिता नानानिभा कष्टदा श्वासं कासयुतं तनोति कृशतां दाहं तृषां कम्पनम् ।  
हृल्लासं तमकं वपुर्विकलतां मूर्च्छामतीसारकं शूलं मूत्रनिरोधनं ज्वरतमं हिक्कां विवर्णं वमिम् ॥ ६

B1: --- कासतरं --- | -- भ्रमं विकलतां --- स्वाहां विवर्णं -- ॥ ६

B2: -- कृष्टदा - काशतदापनोति कृशतां -- | --- मूत्रविरोधनं -- स्वल्पं विवर्णं -- ॥ ६

**Pg 23 bk** starts from लतां मूर्च्छामतीसारकं” --- from 2<sup>nd</sup> line of this śloka.

Bo: --- कासतरं --- | -- भ्रमं विकलतां --- स्वल्पं विवर्णं -- ॥ ६

**Pg 20** starts from ‘लं मूत्रनिरोधनं ज्वरतमं’ ---

J1: --- कासतरं --- | -- भ्रमं विकलतां --- स्थाल्यं विवर्णं -- ॥ ६

**Pg 12 bk** starts from दाहं तृषां कम्पनम् --- of 1<sup>st</sup> line of this śloka.

J2: --- कासतरं --- | --- मूत्रविरोधनं -- स्वल्पं विवर्णं -- ॥ ६

**Tr:** Sannipātaja chardi causes, painful vomiting of different colours, dyspnoea, cough, weight loss, burning, thirst, shivering, nausea, difficulty in breathing, impairment in body parts, syncope, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, obstruction of urine, severe fever, hic-cough and discoloration of skin.

\*\* In MS copies, instead of hic-cough हिक्कां there is slight स्वल्पं word which is associated with discolouration.

\*\* In MS copies, instead of वपु there is भ्रमं i.e. vertigo. It is acceptable.

\*\* In the śloka, the words श्वासं and तमकं both are having same meaning as dyspnoea.

उपद्रव – कासो हिक्का तृषा श्वासो हृद्रोगस्तमको ज्वरः | मूर्च्छा वैचित्यमित्येते ज्ञेयाश्छर्दरूपद्रवाः || ७

B2: - - - स्तमज्वो ज्वरः | - - मित्येने ज्ञाया - - - || ७

**Tr:** Complications of Chardi are cough, hic-cough, thirst, dyspnoea, cardiac disorders, fever and syncope.

साध्यत्व - छर्दिः सोपद्रवाऽसाध्या रक्तपूयवहा तथा | नोपद्रवाभवेत्साध्या ज्ञात्वा भैषज्यमाचरेत् || ८

B2: - - सौद्रवासाध्या - - - || ८

J1: - - - | - - - भैषजं चरेत् || ८

**Tr:** Chardi with complications and blood stained, purulent vomiting is incurable. But if there are no complications in Chardi, then it should be treated with proper medicine.

इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे छर्दिलक्षणं सम्पूर्णम् |

B1: इति श्री भि. छर्दिलक्षणं | Pg 16, line 12.

B2: सम्पूर्णम् word is missing. Pg 23 bk, line 3.

Bo: - - - चक्रत्सवे - - - समाप्तम् | Pg 20, line 3, 4.

J1: सम्पूर्णम् word is missing. Pg 12 bk, line 4.

J2: इति श्री भि. छर्दिलक्षणं | Pg 15 bk, line 4.

### अथतृष्णारोग निदानम् |

B1: Pg 16, line 12. This chapter absent after verse 1.

B2: pg 23 bk, line 3, 4.

Bo: Pg 20, line 4.

J1: pg 12 bk, line 5.

J2: Pg 15 bk, line 4.

कफोद्भवा पित्तभवा मरुद्भवा त्रिदोषजा भुक्तभवा क्षतोद्भवा |

भयश्रमाभ्यां जनिता क्षयोद्भवा भवन्ति तृष्णाष्टविधाश्च दुःसहाः || १

B1: only upto भयश्रमाभ्यां जनिता क्षयोद्भवा भव | After this pgs upto 30 are missing.

B2: ---- |

Bo: ---- |

J1: ---- |

J2: --- | -- जनि (ता is missing.) --- तृष्णास्माष्ट -- || १

**Tr:** There are eight types of Tṛṣṇās (thirst) which are difficult to cure. Kaphaja, Pittaja, Vātajaja, Tridoṣaja, Bhuktaja (due to eating), Kṣataja (due to injury), Bhayaja (due to fear), Śramaja (due to exertion), Kṣayaja (due to emaciation).

निदान संप्राप्ति – वाताशनाध्व श्रमतापरक्तैः स्रोतस्स्वपां वाहिषु शुष्कितेषु |

हृत्कण्ठतालूनि दहन्ति दोषास्तृषा तदा संजनिता नराणाम् || २

B2: --- शुष्कितेषु | -- तालूनि --- स्तृष्णा -- || २

J1: -- शुष्कितेषु | -- तानि (लू is missing in the word and is written on left side of the pg in same line.) -- सदा -||२

J2: --- शुष्कितेषु | --- || २

**Tr:** Causes of Tṛṣṇā (thirst) are, intake of food that aggravates Vāta doṣa, long distance travelling, exertion, exposure to hot circumstances and vitiated Rakta dhātu. All these factors causes dryness of “Udaka vaha Srotasa.” Causing burning in chest, throat and palate, thirst gets generated.

वातज –

तृष्णा वातसमुत्थिता च कुरुते स्रोतोनिरोधं श्रमं शोषं शङ्खशिरोगलेषु विरसं वक्त्रं निरुत्साहकम् |

सङ्कोचं परितस्तनौ प्रलपनं चित्तभ्रमं रुक्षतां शीतोदैः परिवर्द्धिता वितनुते हिक्कामजीर्णज्वरम् || ३

Bo: --- निरुत्साहसं | --- शीतोदैः

B2: --- शिरोपलेषु -- निरुत्साहसं | --- || ३

J1: --- शङ्खनरोगलेषु -- निरुत्साहसं | --- || ३

J2: --- शोष --- निरुत्साहसं | --- शीतोदैः --- || ३

**Tr:** In Vātajaja Tṛṣṇā, there are symptoms like Srotorodha (blockage of body channels), tiredness, weakness of temporal region, head and throat, anorexia, loss of enthusiasm, constriction of musculature, delirium, psychological disturbance, dryness increases due to cold water and further causes hic-cough, indigestion and fever.

\*\*निरुत्साहकम् seems more correct grammatically.

\*\* शीतोदैः परिवर्द्धिता means increases because of cold water. So शीतोदैः is correct.

पित्तज –

आधिव्याधिसमन्विता भयकरी पित्तात्मिका शोषणी तृष्णादाहविवर्द्धिनी सुखहरी कायस्य विध्वंसनी ।

उष्णत्वे विदधाति दोषमखिलं शीते सुखं विभ्रते रक्तास्यं कुरुते मुखे विरसतां मूर्च्छां प्रलापं भ्रमम् ॥ ४

B2: pg 24 starts from “कायस्य विध्वंसनी” - - -

J1: - - - आधिव्याधिसमन्विता भयकरी कायस्य विध्वंसनी ।

(पित्तात्मिका शोषणी तृष्णादाहविवर्द्धिनी सुखहरी these words are missing. Next line is complete and correct.)

J2: - - - चित्तात्मिका - - विवर्द्धिनी - - | उष्णत्वं - - - - ॥ ४

**Tr:** Pittaja Tṛṣṇā is many times associated with diseases of unknown aetiology. It causes fear and dryness. Increasing thirst and burning sensation. It takes away happiness and causes discomfort in the body. Warmth aggravates all the three doṣas and cold objects, procedures or food gives relief. It also causes redness of mouth, tastelessness, syncope, delirium and vertigo.

\*\* विवर्द्धिनी from MS copy J2 seems more correct than विवर्द्धिना. Hence accepted.

कफज – मूत्रावरोधं जठराग्निनाशं निद्रां विधत्ते गुरुतां शरीरे ।

हृत्कण्ठपीडां वितनोति कासं श्लेष्मात्मिका छर्दिकरी च तृष्णा ॥ ५

BO: pg 20 bk starts from ‘वरोधं जठराग्निनाशं’ - - - | ५

J1: - - - जठराग्नि शोषं - - | - - - ॥ ५

**Tr:** Kaphaja Tṛṣṇā causes oliguria, loss of digestive capacity, sleep, heaviness in the body, pain in chest and throat, severe cough and vomiting.

\*\* जठराग्निनाशं seems more correct.

त्रिदोषज - त्रिदोषजनिता तृष्णा तेजोवीर्यबलौजसाम् । नाशिनी रुक्करी घोरा मनोघ्न प्राणहारिणी ॥ ६

Bo: - - - | - - - मनोत्था - - ॥ ८ Numbers 6 and 7 are missing.

B2: त्रिदोषजनिता तृष्णा श्रमघाताध्वभोजनैः । जाता शीतोदपानेन नाशमेति गरीयसी ॥ ६

Śloka no. 6 is formed by combination of 6 and 7.

J1: - - - | मनो - - - ॥ ६

J2: - - - | मनो - - - ॥ ६

**Tr:** Tridoṣaja Tṛṣṇā causes loss of luster, potency, strength and Oja (vital power), body ache, disorientation leading to loss of psychological strength and ultimately death.

साध्यत्व – अल्पदोषकरी तृष्णा भ्रमघाताध्वभोजनैः | जाता शीतोदपानेन नाशमेति गरीयसी || ७

Bo: ९

B2: Śloka no. 6 is formed by combination of 6 and 7.

J2: --- भ्रमघाताध्वभोजनैः -- | --- || ७

**Tr:** Tṛṣṇā caused by exertion, injury, travelling, or food intake causes lesser symptoms and is easily curable. But when cold water drinking increases thirst, it deteriorates the patient.

**\*\*** According to Asādhya lakṣaṇe in **Y.R. bhrama** (Giddiness) in Tṛṣṇā is asādhya. So भ्रमघाताध्व from copy J2 is accepted as Pāṭhabheda.

अपथ्य –

गुर्वन्नभोजनं स्निग्धं तीक्ष्णोष्णं लवणामिषम् | व्यायामं सूर्यसन्तापं तृष्णावान् परितस्त्यजेत् || ८

Bo: 10.

B2: ७

J1: not found.

J2: **Pg 16** starts from “क्ष्णोष्णं लवणामिषम्” ---

**Tr:** A patient of Tṛṣṇā should avoid heavy food, unctuous, spicy, hot food, salty food, meat, exercise, going in hot sun.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे तृष्णा लक्षणम् ||

Bo: --- संपूर्णम् | Pg 20 bk, line 4.

B2: pg 24 line 5.

J1: --- तृष्णारोग लक्षणम् | pg 12 bk, line 15, 16. This pg contains 21 lines.

J2: इति श्री भि. तृष्णा लक्षणम् | pg 16 line 1

### अथमूर्च्छारोग निदानम् |

This chapter absent in B1.

B2: pg 24 line 5

BO: pg 20bk line 6.

J1: pg 12 bk, line 15, 16.

J2: pg 16 line 1

निदान संप्राप्ति –

क्षीणस्य गतसत्वस्य विरुद्धाहारसेविनः | धाविनः सक्षतस्यापि बीभत्सस्य विलोकिनः ||१

B2: - - - || १

Bo: - - - || १

J1: - - - || १

J2: - - - || १

**Tr:** If an emaciated person with poor vital capacity consumes incompatible food, runs for long time even after injury, finds obscene objects or situations (suffers from Mūrchā.)

तस्य नाडीषु सर्वासु दोषाः सर्वे प्रकोपिताः | रुषा विशन्ति कुर्वन्ति मूर्च्छा वैचित्यकारिणीम् || २

B2: - - - | - षा विशत्वस्य विरुद्धाहारसेविनः रुषा विशन्ति कुर्वन्ति मूर्च्छा भैवित्तिकारिणीं ||२

Lots of scribbling mistakes.

Bo: - - - || 2

J1: - - - || 2

J2: - - - || 2

**Tr:** (Due to above causes), vitiated doṣas gets aggravated in all the minute channels in the body. The person gets angry and finally gets Mūrchā (syncope).

वातपित्तकफैर्मद्यैः शोणितेन विषेण च | मूर्च्छा भवति सा कुर्यान्नरं काष्ठमिवानिशम् || ३

B2: - - - निशः || ३

Bo: - - (र्मद्यैः शोणितेन विषेण च these words are written on left blank space of the pg of the same line.)

J1: - - - | - - कष्टमिवानिशम् || ३

J2: - - - | - - काष्ठमिवानिशम् || ३

**Tr:** Types of Mūrchā (syncope) are Vātaja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Sannipātaja, Śoṇitaja, Viṣaja (due to poison), Madyaja (due to alcoholism). During this period, a patient appears like a wooden log.

वातिक - दृष्ट्वाऽऽकाशं श्यामनीलावभासं पश्चादुर्व्यां वातजामेति मूर्च्छाम् |

यो मर्त्यस्तं पीडयन्तीति रोगा जृम्भाकम्प श्वासतृष्णाप्रसेकाः || ४

B2: द्रष्टाकाशं - - - वातजीर्णेनेनि मूर्च्छा |

**Pg 24 bk** starts from “नीलावभासं पश्चादुर्व्यां” - - - from 1<sup>st</sup> line of this śloka.

J1: --- दर्व्या -- | -- जृम्भातृष्णाकम्प श्वासप्रसेकाः ॥ ४

J2: --- वातजातेति -- | --- ॥ ४

**Tr:** In Vātaja Mūrchā, a person observes bluish black or blue discolouration in the sky and ultimately falls down on the ground. Such an individual complains yawning, tremors, dyspnoea, thirst and nausea.

पित्तज – पीतारुणं नभः पश्यंस्तमः पश्यंस्ततः परम् | नरो यः पतते भूम्यां तां मूर्च्छां पित्तजां वदेत् ॥ ५

B2: -- नभः (word is repeat.) --- स्ततः स नरो जायते दुर्व्यां तां --- ॥ ५

Bo: --- | -- यः प्रपीडयते उर्व्यां तां --- ॥ ५

J1: पीतारुणं (ता is missing in word and written on left blank space of the pg in the same line i.e. last line of the pg.) --- | नरो पयापते दुर्व्यां तां --- ॥ ५

**Pg 13** starts from word “वदेत् ॥ ५” ---

J2: --- | नरो जयायते उर्व्यां -- ॥ ५

**Tr:** In Pittaja syncope, a patient sees yellow or reddish sky, then gets darkness and falls down on the ground.

जन्तौ प्रबुद्धे तमसि प्रणष्टे मूर्च्छा तु पित्तप्रभवा करोति |

प्रस्वेदतृष्णापरिवेपथुत्वं दाहं च तापं मुखशोषमरतिम् ॥ ६

B2: --- शोषमर्ति ॥ ६

Bo -- प्रबुद्धे --- | --- शोषमर्ति ॥ ६

**Pg 21** starts from “प्रस्वेद” ---

J1: --- नमनसि प्रणष्टे --- | --- परिवेपथुत्वं --- शोषमर्ति ॥ ६

J2: --- प्रणष्टे --- | --- शोषमर्ति ॥ ६

**Tr:** After the active phase of syncope, when a patient regains consciousness, the person gets much more perspiration, thirst, tremors, burning sensation, fever, dryness of mouth, and discomfort.

कफज – शुभ्रनभो नरः पश्यन्मूर्च्छयोर्व्यां पतेद्यथा |

निश्चेष्टो दण्डवन्ननं तां विद्याच्च कफात्मिकाम् ॥ ७

B2: शुभ्रनभं नरौ --- योर्व्यां पतेद्यथा | -- दण्डवन्ननं तां विषांच्य --- ॥ ७

Bo: --- मूर्च्छायां व्यांपतेयया | --- विद्यांहि कफात्मिकाम् ॥ ७

J1: --- | --- विद्याद्धि -- ॥ ७



J2 - - - मूर्च्छायोर्व्या यतेद्यदा | - - - विद्याहि - - || ७

**Tr:** In Kaphaja Mūrchā the patient sees white and clear sky and falls down on the ground, comatose like a wooden log.

प्रबुद्धे मनुजे कुर्यान्मूर्च्छा निद्रां कफात्मिका | शैथिल्यं गौरवं तन्द्रां हल्लासं कासतृज्वरम् || ८

B2: - - - ख निद्रां - - - | - - - तृज्वरम् (इ is missing.) || ८

Bo: - - - | - - - कासजं ज्वरम् || ८

J1: - - - | - - - कासतं ज्वरम् || ८

J2: - - - | - - - कासतरं ज्वरम् || ८

**Tr:** After getting conscious, the person gets drowsy, sleepy. The patient feels debility, heaviness in the body, drowsiness, nausea, cough, thirst and fever.

सन्निपातज – त्रिदोषजनिता मूर्च्छा सर्वरोगवहा नरम् | पातयत्याशु मोहाब्धौ विना बीभत्सदर्शनम् || ९

B2: - - - | - - मोहाब्धौ - - - || ९

BO: - - - | - - मोविंघात्? - - - || ९

J1: - - - | पावत्यत्याःशु मोहाश्च - - बीत्सदर्शनम् (भ is missing.) || ९

J2: - - - | - - मोहाब्धौ - - - || ९

**Tr:** In Sannipātaja Mūrchā, a patient shows mixed symptoms of all the three vitiated doṣas. Without any ugly situation or any reason, a patient gets hallucinations and immediately falls down on the earth.

रक्तज – घ्राणेन रक्तस्य च दर्शनेन मूर्च्छन्ति तौ स्त्रीजनभीरुबालाः |

बुद्धेषु चिह्नानि भवन्ति तेषां मोहोऽङ्गकम्पोऽतिभयो जडत्वम् || १०

B2: - - - कौ स्त्रिजनभिरुबालाः | - चिह्ना (नि missing.) - - मोहोङ्गके पीतिजयो - - || १०

Bo: - - - के - - भीरुबला | - - - || १०

J1: - - - कौ स्त्रीजन - - - | - - तेषां word is missing. - - - || १०

J2: - - - कौ स्त्रीजन - - - | - - - || १०

**Tr:** Women, cowards and children gets syncope even by observing blood from nostrils. After getting consciousness symptoms like hallucinations, body tremors, fear, stiffness of the body can be seen.

मद्यज – मद्येन मूर्च्छा जडतां करोति नेत्रेऽरुणत्वं शिथिलं शरीरम् ।

हर्षं प्रलापं परिबुद्धिनाशं निद्रां वमित्वं भ्रमतां प्रसेकम् ॥ ११

B2: मद्ये (न missing.) - - जतां (ड missing.) - - | - - गतित्वं (instead of वमित्वं) - - ॥ ११

BO: भयेन मूर्च्छा जनिता - - नेत्रारुणत्वं - - | - - ॥ ११

J1: - - जनिता करोति - - - शरीरे | - - - परिबुद्धिनाशं - - - ॥ ११

J2: - - जनिता करोति - - - | - - - परिबुद्धिनाशं - - - ॥ ११

**Tr:** Alcoholic Mūrchā causes stiffness in the body, redness of eyes, toneless body, pleasure (without reason), delirium, loss of wisdom, sleep, vomiting, vertigo and nausea.

विषज – नासाकर्णमुखेषु शोषमधिकं मूर्च्छा विषात्संभवा दाहं तीव्रतरं दधाति हृदये कण्ठेऽतिपीडारती ।

दृष्टिं नाशयते करोति विकलं देहस्य विक्षेपणं तेजोवीर्यबलौजसां प्रतिपलं विध्वंसिनी शोषणी ॥१२

B2: नाना - - - पीडारतिः ॥ १२ दृष्टिं - - - ॥ १३

**Pg 25** starts from “दृष्टिं नाशयते” - - -

BO: - - शोकमधिकं - - - | - - - देहं च विक्षेपणं - - - ॥ १२

J1: - - - ॥ १२ Number is outside the margin line in left blank space of the pg in same line.

J2: - - - | - - - विक्षेपणं - - ॥ १२

**Pg 16 bk** starts from word “हृदये कण्ठेतिपीडारतिः” - - -

**Tr:** Mūrchā due to poison causes, severe dryness of nostrils, ear and mouth, severe burning in chest, severe pain in chest and throat, discomfort, loss of vision and other senses, convulsions. Lusture, potency, strength and vitality gets emaciated by every minute.

क्लम स्वरूप – व्यायामेन विना काये श्रमः स्याच्छ्वासवर्जितः ।

इन्द्रियाणां हि वृत्तिघ्नः क्लमः सैवोच्यते बुधैः ॥ १३

B2: १४

Bo: - - | - - - व्रतघ्नः क्षमः सैवोच्यते - - ॥ १३

**Tr:** When even without exercise, a person gets tired but not dyspnoeic and there is loss of functional senses. The situation is called as Klama or fatigue by experts.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे मूर्च्छा लक्षणं समाप्तम् ॥

B2: इति श्री वैद्यशास्त्रे मूर्च्छा लक्षणं | pg 25 line 2.

Bo: समाप्तम् word is missing. Pg 21, line 11. Next **pg 21 bk** starts from **णम्** from word लक्षणम्.

J1: - - - मूर्च्छा क्लम लक्षणं | pg 13 line 11.

J2: इति श्री भि मूर्च्छा क्लम लक्षणं | Pg 16 bk, line 2, 3.

### अथदाहरोग निदानम् |

B1: not found.

B2: pg 25 line 2, 3

Bo: pg 21 bk, line 1.

J1: pg 13, line 11, 12.

J2: Pg 16 bk, line 3.

स्वरूप – देहे शोणितमुच्छ्रितं प्रकुरुते दाहं महादारुणं चाङ्गं यद् व्रजते तदेव दहते बाह्यत्वचं चान्तरैः |

नासं शोणितनाडिकास्थीनिचयाञ्छ्लेष्मं वसां मज्जिकां सर्वाङ्गेषु गतं दहत्यवयवं सर्वं रुषाऽहर्निशम् ॥१

B2: - - - - ॥

Bo: - - - मुच्छ्रितं - - दाहो - - अङ्गं - - तमेव - - बाह्ये त्वचं चान्तरे |

मांसं - - स्थितिचयान् - - वज्जिकां - - - ॥ १

J1: - - - मुच्छ्रितं - - अङ्गं जं व्रजते - - तमेव - - बाह्ये लचं चान्तरे |

सांसं - - - वसं मज्जिकां - - - प्रवे रुषाहर्निशम् ॥१

J2: - - - मुच्छ्रितं - - अङ्गं रं - - समेव - - बाह्ये त्वचाभ्यन्तरे | मांसं - - वसं - - ॥ १

**Tr:** The vitiated Rakta dhātu in the body causes severe burning. The body parts where this Rakta goes, gets more affected. Along with internal organs, skin at this part also gets affected by burning. All the dhātus, Maṃsa (muscles), Śoṇita (blood), Naḍī (channels), Asthī (bones), Kapha, Vasā (fats), Majjā (marrow) and all the organs in the body appears to be burning. Anger is also aggravated due to burning.

धातुक्षयजन्य – क्षीणोधातावुत्थितो घोरदाहो मूर्च्छा कुर्यान्मर्माघातं ज्वरार्तिम् |

तृष्णाशोषं क्षीणशब्दं कृशत्वं वैद्यैरुक्तोऽसौ नरः कष्टसाध्यः ॥ २

B2: क्षीणोधातौ - - घोर मूर्च्छा कुर्यान्मर्माघातं - - | तृष्णं - - - ॥ २

Bo: - - - न्मर्माघातं - - | - - - सो नरः - - ॥ २

J1: क्षीणेधातुस्थितो - - - - || २

J2: क्षीणोधातोऽस्थितो - - - || २

**Tr:** Emaciated dhātus causes severe burning with Mūrchā (syncope), injury of vital organs, fever and pain. Burning is associated with thirst, dryness, emaciated speech and leanness is said to be difficult to treat.

मर्यादादधिकं रक्तमुद्रिकं देहसंस्थितम् | लोहगन्धं दहत्यङ्गं पित्तवातस्य भैषजम् || ३

Bo: - - रक्तमुद्रिकं देहसंस्थितं (आमयम् word is missing.) - - - ||७

J1: - - रक्तमुद्रिकं देहसंस्थितं (आमयम् word is missing.) - - - ||७

J2: - - रक्तमुद्रिकं देहसंस्थितं (आमयम् word is missing.) - - - || ७

**Tr:** When vitiated Rakta dhātu is highly increased causing bad metallic odour and severe burning in all the body parts, it is treated with medicine pacifying Vāta and Pitta.

\*\* रक्तमुद्रिकं देहसंस्थितं from MS copy J1 is grammatically more correct than रक्तं देहसंस्थितमामयम्. Hence accepted.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे दाह लक्षणं संपूर्णम् ||

B2: इति श्री वैद्यशास्त्रे दाह लक्षणं | pg 25 line 6. (9 lines on this pg.)

Bo: - - - कथितम् | pg 21 bk, line 6.

J1: Pg 13, line 16, 17.

J2: Pg 16 bk, line 6.

### अथमदात्ययरोग निदानम् |

B1: not found.

B2: pg 25 line 6. (9 lines on this pg.)

Bo: Pg 21 bk, line 6.

J1: pg 13, line 17.

लक्षण –

दोषा विषस्य ये सर्वे सुधायाश्चापि ये गुणाः | ते मद्ये परितिष्ठन्ति युक्त्या युक्त्या पिबेन्नरः || १

J1: - - - | त मद्ये - - - || १

**Tr:** The alcohol possesses all the bad qualities of poison as well as all the best qualities of nectar. So one should consume it carefully and tactfully.

अयुक्त्या यः पिबेन्मद्यं तस्य रोगो भवेद्भृशम् | तस्माद्युक्त्या पिबेन्मद्यं सौख्यायामृतवन्मुहुः || २

B2: --- षिवेन्नरः || १ --- || २

Bo: -- ते सर्वे --- | --- युक्ता युक्त -- || १ अयुक्ता यो -- | तस्माद्युक्तो --- || २

J1: --- पिबेन्मद्यां --- | --- पिबेन्मद्यां --- || २

**Tr:** Improperly consumed alcohol leads to various diseases. So as to get the best nectarus effects from alcohol, one should consume it rationally and properly.

अयुक्तियुक्त मद्यपानं – सूर्याग्नितप्तेन बुभुक्षितेन रोगान्वितेनापि पिपासितेन |

श्रमान्वितेनाध्वपरिश्रमेण वेगावरोधेन भयान्वितेन || ३

B2: --- वभुज्यतेन रोचितेनापि पिपासतेन | --- || ३

Bo: सूर्याग्निसेवेन --- || ३ (वे is missing in the word and written on left blank space of the pg on same line with number 3 indicating śloka number.)

J1: --- | श्रमान्विनाध्व (ते is missing) --- || ३

**Tr:** When alcohol should not be consumed? - When a person is exposed to hot sun or fire (working near fire), when a person is hungry, thirsty, suffering from illness, exerted, exhausted by long distance travelling or scared. Also on suppression of natural urges.

क्षीणेन शोकाभिभवेन चैव कोपाभिभूतेन च निर्बलेन | अत्यम्लभक्ष्येण च सेवितं बहु करोति मद्यं विविधान् विकारान् || ४

B2: -- शोकाभिभवेन कोपात् रोगाभिभूतेन च -- | -- भक्ष्येन (क्ष्येन letters repeat.) -- || ४

**Pg 25 bk** starts from “अत्यम्लभक्ष्येण” ---

Bo: -- शोकाभिभवेन येन --- | ४

J1: क्षाणेन शोकाभिभवेन येन --- | अत्यम्लभवेन (त्य is written above the line with mark ^) –

बहुशो -- विवधान् --- || ४

**Tr:** If a person is emaciated, afflicted with grief, anger or weakness. If a person eats abundant sour substances, one should not consume alcohol. If consumed, it leads to various diseases.

मद्यपान दोष –

लज्जाबुद्धिविनाशनं विकलतां छर्दिं गुरुत्वं तनौ पाण्डुत्वं कृशतां मुखे विरसतां निद्रां विमूर्च्छां तृषाम् |

हृल्लासं तमकं वमिं शिथिलतां गुह्यप्रकाशं तमः कार्याकार्यविमूढतां प्रकुरुते मद्यञ्च दोषाकरम् || ५

B2: --- | --- गुह्यप्रकाशं --- || ५

Bo: --- | --- कार्याकार्याविमूढतां --- || ५

**Pg 22** starts from “शनं विकलतां” ---

J1: --- (विकलतां word is missing.) --- विमूर्च्छ - | --- गुह्यं प्रकाशं तमं - - दोषाकरं (in this word ष is missing in the word and written in the left blank space of the pg in the same line with mark ^) || ५

**Tr:** Improper alcohol consumption causes loss of wisdom and shame, perplexity, vomiting, heaviness in the body, paleness, debility, tastelessness, excess sleep, syncope, thirst, nausea, dyspnoea, lethargy, talks secrets loss of ability to differentiate correct and wrong deeds.

युक्तियुक्त मद्यपानं –

मद्ये सन्त्यमृतोपमा गुणगणा युक्त्या प्रपीतेऽनीशं क्षुब्धोऽस्मृतिपुष्टितुष्टिरुचयो नीरोगताकान्तयः |

आनन्दाङ्कुरकोटयो मधुरता स्त्रीषु प्रहर्षोत्सवौ वीर्योऽजो बलधैर्यशौर्यमतयः सौजन्यसौख्यादयः || ६

B2: --- गुणागुण युक्ता --- स्मृतिपुष्टितुष्टिरुचयो - - कातयः |

--- प्रहर्षोत्सवाः - - धैज - - सौजन्व --- || ६

Bo: --- गुण युक्त्यप्रपीतेनीशं क्षुब्धोऽस्मृतिपुष्टितुष्टिरुचयो नीरोगताकान्तयः |

--- प्रहर्षोत्सवः - - धैर्य - - सौख्यादयः || ६

J1: --- प्रतितीशं (क्षु is written/reflecting as ‘दु’) दुब्धोऽस्मृतिपुष्टितुष्टिरुचयो - नीरोगतां - |

आनन्दाङ्कुर - - हर्षोत्सवा वीर्योऽजो बलधैर्यशौर्यमतयः - - सौख्यादयः || ६

**Tr:** Proper judicial regular intake of alcohol gives all good nectarous effects, good appetizer, enhances memory, nourishes body and mind. Enhances health status and luster. It helps to achieve happiness, sweetness in relations and sexual pleasure. It enhances valor, vitality, strength, courage, bravery, politeness and pleasure in life.

**\*\*** For the purpose of complete meaning स्मृतिपुष्टितुष्टिरुचयो from B2, Bo, J1 is accepted.

मद्यपान गुण- प्रथमावस्था –

मद्येन बुद्धिः प्रथमेन मोदः स्त्रीषु प्रहर्षो बहुभोजनेच्छा |

वादित्रगीतेषु रुचिः सुखं च निद्रा रतिः स्यान्मनसोत्सवश्च || ७

B2: - - - (From प्रहर्षोत्सवौ वीर्यौजो बलधैर्यशौर्यमतयः सौजन्यसौख्यादयः this line is repeat from previous śloka.)

बहुभोजनेच्छा - - - स्यान्मनसोत्सवं च ॥ ७

Bo: - - प्रथमोदकेन - - | - - - रतिस्यान्मनसोत्सवश्च ॥ ७

J1: - - - | - - - निद्रां - - स्यान्मनसोत्सवं च ॥ ७

**Tr:** In first stage of alcohol consumption, alcohol enhances wisdom, happiness and sexual pleasure. It increases desire to eat. Promotes interest in music and singing. Finds happiness in sleeping. Also achieves concentration and enthusiasm.

\*\* स्यान्मनसोत्सवश्च seems grammatically more correct than स्यान्मन उत्सवश्च. Hence accepted.

द्वितीय - मद्ये द्वितीये पुरुषः प्रमत्तः स्यान्नष्टबुद्धिर्विगतात्मचेष्टः |

घूर्णाननो हर्षयुतोऽतिनिद्रो दुर्वाक्यशीलो बहुलीलया युक् ॥ ८

B2: - - - | - - - दुर्वाक् शीलो - - ॥ ८

Bo: - - - स्यान्नष्ट - - चेष्टा | - - - दुर्वागशीलो बहुलीलया युक् ॥ ८

J1: - - - | - - - विनिद्रो दुर्वागशीलो - - - ॥ ८

**Tr:** In second stage of alcoholism, a person gets slightly intoxicated and losses of wisdom. A person could not perform even routine functions. It also causes, deviated face, over joyed, excess sleep, harsh speech and improper gestures.

तृतीय - तृतीय मदे नष्टदृष्टिर्मनुष्यो वदेत्सर्वगृह्यानि गच्छेदगम्याम् |

गुरुं नैवपश्येदभक्ष्यः समन्ताद्विलज्जः स्वतन्त्रो भवेद्भग्नशीलः ॥ ९

B2: - - - गुह्यानि गच्छेदगम्यात् | - - - द्विलज्जो - - ॥ ९

**Pg 26** starts from “**ग्नशीलः ॥ ९**” - - - from the word भवेद्भग्नशीलः from 2<sup>nd</sup> line.

Bo: - - नष्टदृष्टि - - - गच्छेदगम्यान् | गुरुन्नैव - - भक्षांसम/भक्षेत् विलज्जः - - - ॥ ९

J1: तृतीये - - - भवेत्सर्व - - गम्यान् | - - पश्येदभक्षान्सभक्षेत् विलज्ज - - - ॥ ९

**Tr:** In third stage of alcoholism, there is loss of vision, speaking of all the secretes, gets improper sexual indulgence, loss of respect towards teachers and elders, consumes improper food and beverages, sometimes becomes ashamed and naked.

चतुर्थ - चतुर्थे मदे मृत्युतुल्यो मनुष्यो भवेज्जानहीनः स्वकार्ये विकार्ये |

क्रियाचारशौचादिहीनोविमूढः परंस्वं न जानाति मत्तो विलज्जः ॥ १०

B2: -- तुल्यौ मनुष्यौ भवेद्जानः (हीनः word is missing.) ---|--- मातो -- ॥ १०

Bo: --- स्वकाये -- | --- हीनोषिमूढः --- ॥ १०

J1: --- ॥ १०

**Tr:** The fourth stage of alcoholism leads the person towards death by making him unconscious. The person cannot perform even small routine work. Losses discipline, behavioural mannerism and cleanliness. The person becomes uncertain and unable to specify ownership of the objects. Becomes intoxicated, insane and ashamed.

पित्तज – पार्श्वशूलशिरःकम्प श्वासहिक्काप्रजागरैः | मुखशोषेण पित्तस्य तमवेहि मदात्ययम् ॥ ११

B2: --- | --- तमो वैहि महात्ययम् ॥ ११

Bo: --- | मुखे --- तमवैहि मजात्ययम् ॥ ११

J1: --- | मुखशोषेत् - - तमो वै हि मदात्ययम् ॥ ११

**Tr:** Alcoholism with Pitta predominance causes, pain in flanks, tremors in head, dyspnoea, hic-cough, loss of sleep and dryness of mouth.

कफज – तन्द्रा हल्लास स्तैमित्य छर्द्यरोचकगौरवैः | शीतलाङ्गस्य तं विद्यात्कफप्रायं मदात्ययम् ॥ १२

B2: --- | --- विद्यत्कफप्राजं -- ॥ १२

Bo: -- तैमित्य छर्दि --- | --- ॥ १२

Śloka starts on **pg 22 bk.**

J1: -- तैमित्य -- | --- ॥ १२

**Tr:** Alcoholism with Kapha predominance causes, drowsiness, nausea, stiffness, vomiting, dislike towards food, heaviness and coldness in the body parts.

वातज – अङ्गमर्दतृषाशूल रूक्षगात्रविवर्णकैः | हिक्काभ्रमैश्च तं विद्याद्वातप्रायं मदात्ययम् ॥ १३

B2: --- विवर्णता | --- ॥ १३

Bo: -- रूक्षगात्रविवर्णता | --- ॥ १३

J1: अङ्गमर्दतृषाशूलं रूक्षगात्रविवर्णता | --- ॥ १३

**Tr:** Alcoholism with Vāta predominance causes, severe body ache (like breaking), thirst, abdominal pain, dryness and discolouration of body parts, hic-cough and vertigo.



\*\* Alternative from the copy J1, अंगभंग is also accepted as Pāṭhabheda. As ‘severe pain like breaking’ is also a type of pain caused by Vāta.

त्रिदोषज – सोपद्रवैः सर्वलिङ्गैस्त्रिदोषोत्थैर्मदात्ययम् | त्रिदोषजनितो ज्ञेयः साध्योऽयं च भिषग्वरैः || १४

Bo: --- मदात्यपि | -- ज्ञेयोऽसाध्योऽयं -- || १४

J1: सोपद्रवै -- दोषोत्थैर्मदात्यय | स्त्रि -- ज्ञेयो --- भिग्वरै (ष is missing.) || १४

**Tr:** Tridoṣaja alcoholism shows mixed symptoms of the three doṣas. This is associated with many complications. This is curable by good physicians by proper medication.

परमद – चिह्नं च तत्परमदस्य वदन्ति वैद्याश्छिक्कातृषाऽङ्गगुरुता बहुपर्वभेदः |

विण्मूत्रशक्तिरुचिर्विरसास्यता च श्लेष्मा ज्वरस्तु कृशता रुजता कपाले || १५

B2: --- वहन्ति वैद्यः छिक्का -- | -- विरतास्यताश्च --- || १५

Bo: -- तत्पदपरस्य -- हिक्कातृषाङ्गगुरुतां -- | -- विरतांशना च --- कफत्वे || १५

J1: --- तत्परपदस्य --- | --- श्लेष्मो --- || १५

**Tr: Paramada:** It is a grievous condition of alcoholic intoxication. It causes hic-cough, thirst, heaviness in the body, pain in small phalangeal joints, uncontrolled bowels and bladder, tastelessness, anorexia, Kaphaja (mild) fever, emaciation, severe headache.

मद्यपानजन्य अजीर्ण – अजीर्णं मद्यपानोत्थं कुर्याद्दाहमचेतसम् | तृष्णामाध्मानमुद्गारं सन्धिभेदं शिरोरुजम् || १६

B2: अतीर्ण --- | --- सन्धिभेदः --- || १५ (Repeat number)

Bo: --- | तृष्णामाऽध्मान -- सन्धिःभेदः -- || १७

J1: -- पानोत्थं -- | तृष्णाध्मानममुद्गारं -- भेदः -- || १७

**Tr:** Indigestion due to alcoholic intoxication causes severe burning, loss of consciousness, thirst, abdominal distention, hic-cough, joint pain and headache.

मद्यपानोत्थ भ्रम – भ्रमो मद्यपानोत्थितः कण्ठधूमं कफं दाहमुग्रं ज्वरं श्यामजिह्वम् |

प्रशोषं पिपासां वमिं पार्श्वशूलं गरिष्ठोदरं नीलमोष्ठं प्रकुर्यात् || १७

B2: -- सद्यपानो --- | -- पपासं -- गरिष्ठोदनं --- || १७

Bo: --- || १६

J1: -- पानोत्थितः --- श्यामह्वा (जि is missing in the line. जा is written instead of जि and in the right blank

space of the pg in the same line.)

**Tr:** Vertigo with alcoholism causes burning in throat, secretions in throat, severe burning in the body, fever, black discoloration of the tongue, dryness, thirst, vomiting, pain in flanks, heaviness in the abdomen, bluish discoloration of lips.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे मदात्यय परमद दाहाजीर्ण विभ्रमाणां लक्षणानि ।

B2: - - - पानात्यय परमद पानाजीर्ण - - | Pg 26 line 9 (last). And pg 26 bk line 1.

**Pg 26 bk** starts from “पानाजीर्ण विभ्रमानां” - - -

Bo: - - - वैद्यकशास्त्रे हंसराजकृते पानात्यय परमद पानाजीर्ण - - | pg 22 bk, line 8, 9.

J1: - - - पानात्यय परमद पानाजीर्ण - - | Pg 13 bk, last line (20) & pg 14 line 1.

**Pg 14** starts with ‘तोत्सवे’ - - -

### अथोन्मादरोगनिदानम् ।

B1: not found.

B2: pg 26 bk line 1.

Bo: pg 22 bk, line 9.

J1: pg 14, line 2.

J2: not found.

विक्षिप्तता मनोवृत्तिर्दोषैर्वातादिभिर्भवेत् । समस्तैर्वा समस्तैर्वा सोन्मादः कथितो बुधैः ॥ १

B2: विक्षिप्तता - - - ॥ १

Bo: - - - भवा | - - - ॥ १

J1: - - - भवा | - - - कथिता - - ॥ १

**Tr:** If Vāta, Pitta and Kapha separately or together causes altered psychological functions leading to Hysteria. The experts calls such condition as “Unmāda”.

वार्ताया विस्मृतिर्येन गाने गीतस्य विस्मृतिः । शौचाशौचं न जानाति सोन्मादः कथितो बुधैः ॥ २

B2: - - - | शौचाशौचं न जानाति - - - ॥ २

Bo वार्तार्या - - - | शौच्याशौच्यं न जानाति - - - ॥ २

J1: - - - | शौचाशौचं न जानाति - - - ॥ २

**Tr:** The disease in which a person forgets the news, forgets lyrics while singing a song, unable to distinguish between purity and impurity. Such disease is called as “Unmāda” by experts.

\*\* For proper meaning, शौचाशौचं न is accepted instead of शौचाशौचेन.

निदान- उन्मादहेतुर्द्विजदेवतानां संन्यासिनां साधुपतिव्रतानाम् ।

आघर्षणं कुत्सितमन्त्रसाधनं दुष्टाशुचीनामशनं च पानम् ॥ ३

Bo: उन्मादहेतु - - - starts from pg 23.

- - - | प्रघर्षणं कत्सित - - नुष्टा - - - ॥ ३

B2: - - - संन्यासिसाधुवृत्तिव्रतानाम् | - - - शुचीनामशने - - ॥ ३

J1: - - - ॥ २

**Tr:** Unmāda is caused due to disrespect towards Brahmins, Gods, Saints, Monks and Devoted wives, ill effects of hymns, consumption of polluted and unhygienic food and beverages.

वातज -

वातोन्मादग्रहीतः क्वचिदपि हसते रोदते क्वाऽपि काले रुक्षाङ्गशून्यचित्तः परिवदति वचोनिष्ठुरं ह्यर्थहीनम्  
शीघ्रोत्साहं विधत्ते स्मितचलनयनो गीतनृत्यं करोति स्वाङ्गानां क्षेपणं वा विकलकृशतनुः क्षीणधातुर्मनुष्यः ॥ ४

Bo: वातोन्मादे - - - | - - - स्मृतचल - - विकलतमतनु - - - ॥

या पुढे पित्तोन्मादेन - - - continued. Number 4 is after तालु छो | from Śloka 5.

B2: - - ग्रहीतः - - रोक्षाङ्गशून्यचित्तः - - छर्थहीनम् |

J1: - - - हसतो - - - परिवदति | शीर्षोत्साहं - - चनयनो (ल is missing.) - - वा is missing. - - ॥ ४

**Tr:** In Vātajā Unmāda, a patient sometimes laughs or cry without reason. There is dryness in the body, emptiness of the mind, speaks harsh and meaningless words, over excitement, smiling unstable eyes, sings and dances, hastily moves body parts, impairment, weakness in the body, emaciated Dhātus.

पित्तज -

पित्तोन्मादेन युक्तः सततजलरुचिर्भोजने दत्तदृष्टी रक्ताक्षः स्तब्धनेत्रो भ्रमविकलतनुः शुष्ककण्ठोष्ठतालुः ।  
शीतेच्छा मर्मदाहः परिवदति वचो रौत्यमर्षं विधत्ते भक्ष्याभक्ष्यं परेषां परिहरति हठाद्वाग्विवादं करोति ॥ ५

Bo: - - - रक्ताक्षस्यधनोत्रो - - - | This line is in previous śloka in this MS.

B2: - - शततल (ज missing.) - - द्रष्टीः रक्ताक्ष्य - - - कण्ठो (ष्ठ missing.) तालुः |

शीतेच्छो (म missing.) र्म - - वचौ - - - - ॥ ५

J1: --- दत्तदृष्टिः -- स्तस्वनेत्रो -- | शीतेस्थे --- हठान् वाग्विवादं --- || ५

**Tr:** In Pittaja Unmāda, a patient gets frequent urge for consumption of water and delicious food. There are everted eyes, redness and stiffness of the eyes, vertigo, debility, dryness of throat, lips and palate, desire for cold, burning at vital points. A patient speaks with cry and impatience, cannot distinguish between eatable and uneatable, unnecessarily and intensely quarrels with everyone without reason.

कफज –

कफोन्मादे चिह्नं भवति कृशताछर्दयरुचयः कफोद्रेकः कण्ठे मनसि जडताऽङ्गे विकलता |

गतौजो मूकत्वं श्रुतिबधिरता देहगुरुता वमिर्निद्रा लालोरसि कृमिशतं वाक्छिथिलता || ६

Bo: --- | --- -निद्रारति --- शिथिलतां || ६

B2: --- कफोद्रेकः -- | गतेजो --- || ६

J1: कफोन्मा चिह्नं भवत -- मननि --- विलसता | गतौजो --- सिथिलतः || ६

**Tr:** In Kaphaja Unmāda, there are leanness, vomiting, anorexia, secretions in throat, clumsiness, impairment in body parts, loss of vital energy, dumbness, deafness, heaviness in the body, expectorations and salivation, sleep, worm infestation in chest, reduced speech.

सन्निपातज – उन्मादेन त्रिभिर्दोषैर्जातेन ग्रसितो नरः | सोपद्रवैरसाध्योऽयं कथितो भिषजां वरैः || ७

Bo: --- | सोपद्रवैः --- || ७

B2: --- दोषैर्जनित -- | सोपद्रवैरसा – incomplete line. Only upto सा. No numbering at the end.

J1: --- || ७

**Tr:** The experts say that, Unmāda caused by all three doṣas and Unmāda associated with complications are incurable.

अन्य – चौरैर्नृपेन्द्रैरिभिस्तथान्यैः सन्त्रासितः क्षीणधनोऽभिघातः |

शोकाभितप्तो मुनिभिः प्रशप्तः सञ्जायते तस्य मनोविकारः || ८

Bo: --- धनोविघातः | --- || ८

B2: --- संचासितः -- | --- सजायते --- || ८

J1: श्वरै -- धनोविघात | --- || ८

**Tr:** Some other causes of Unmāda are, assault by thieves, kings, enemies, or any strangers. It may be due to poverty, injury, psychological disturbance by grief, and curse from the Sages.

J1: अग्निकपं दिशान्यिदं शस्त्रादिगृहणं तथा विषाद भक्षणं रक्षे उन्माद परिवर्धयेत् ॥ ९

Tr: Unmāda is increased by fire, earthquake, weapons, depressing factors, consumption of ash.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे उन्मादलक्षणम् ।

B2: pg 27 line 3, 4.

Bo: pg 23 bk line 1. **Pg 23 bk** starts from इति श्रीभिषक् - - -

J1: pg 14, line 17.

### अथ भूतोन्मादरोगनिदानम् ।

B1: not found.

B2: pg 27 line 4.

Bo: not found.

J1: pg 14, line 17.

J2: not found.

देवोन्माद -

ब्रह्मण्यो गुरुदेवपूजनरतो दाता च शुद्धाक्षरः सन्तुष्टो मितभुक्सुगन्धिवनिता प्रीतिर्विनिद्रोऽनिशम्  
तेजस्वी बलवाञ्छुचिर्नयपरोभिज्ञोऽतिहर्षान्वितो देवोन्मादयुतो नरः स भवति ब्रह्मात्मको ब्रह्मवित् ॥ १

B2: - - प्रव्यक्ताक्षरः - - प्राप्तिर्विनीद्रीनिशं | - - सुचिन्परो - - देवोन्माद - - ब्र (scratching) - का - ॥ १

J1: ब्राह्मणो गु (रु is missing in line and written in the left blank space of the pg in the same line. ^ mark in line  
in text after गु) - - दाता प्रव्यक्ताक्षरः सन्तुष्टी - - सुगन्ध - - निद्रोनिश | - - - ॥ १

Tr: When a person is afflicted by Devomāda, then worships Brāhmin, Preceptor and God. A person donates, talks clearly, satisfied, eat less, likes perfumes and woman, sleeps less, have glowing skin, strength, cleanliness, loyalty, knowledge, pleasure and good morals.

दैत्योन्माद -

देवब्राह्मणसाधुवैष्णवगवां स्त्रीणां च संन्यासिनां विद्वेषी भयदोऽतिनिष्ठुरवचोऽतुष्टोऽन्नपानादिषु ।  
दुष्टात्मा परमर्मभिद्गतभयं क्रोधी च मानी नरः स्तब्धो गर्वसमन्वितो दनुजयुक्कूरोऽसहिष्णुर्बली ॥ २

B2: - - - - | - - - - दगतभयः - - - - ॥ २

J1: **pg 14 bk** starts from वा from the word गवां

---|--- नस --- दनुजजु - -सहिष्णु(प्लु) वली || २

**Tr:** A person afflicted by Daityonmāda hates God, Brāhmin, monks, followers of Viṣṇu, cows, women and Sages. Creates fear, talks very harshly, unsatisfied about food and beverages. Becomes cruel, fearless, angry, merciless, firm, egoistic, destructive and intolerant.

गन्धर्वग्रहोन्माद -

सञ्चारी विपिने नदीपुलिनयो रम्यस्थले पर्वते हृष्टात्माऽरुणकञ्जचारुनयनो वादित्रगीतप्रियः |

तुष्टो नीतिपरायणोऽतिचतुरो वाग्मी सुगन्धान्वितो गन्धर्वग्रहपीडितः सुवचनः स्वाचारभुग्मानवः || ३

B2: - - विपिनो - - हृष्टात्मारण - - | - नित्यपरायणो - - गन्धर्वा - - - || ३

**Pg 27 bk** starts from 'स्थले' from 1st line.

J1: - विने (पि is missing.) - - | - - नृत्यपरायणो - - न्धा (धा is written after scratching धि) सुवनः (च is missing.) - || ३

**Tr:** A person afflicted by Gandharvagraha, walks alone in the forests, river sides, near ponds and beautiful places, mountains etc. A person is happy, with beautiful eyes like red lotus, likes music and songs, satisfied, loyal, clever, orator, possesses perfumes and speaks good words lives according to capacity.

यक्षग्रस्तोन्माद -

गम्भीरोऽल्पवचोऽरुणाम्बरधरो धीरोऽतिशूरो महान् भो मर्त्याः प्रवदन्तु मे झटिति किं दास्यामि कस्मै वरम् |

यो यक्षग्रहपीडितो वदति ना नान्योऽरुणाक्षोऽनिशं तेजस्वी बलवान् वरो द्रुतगतिर्वाग्मी सहिष्णुर्भृशम् ||४

B2: - ल्पबलो - - धरोतिशूरो - - भू मर्त्योः - - मे ठठति - - | - - पीडीतो वति (द is missing.) -||४

J1: - - धीरो word is missing - - मर्त्या (रफार missing) - - - रुवति किं - - - |

वदति नान्यो - - - - || ४

**Tr:** A person afflicted by Yakṣagraha, speaks less and seriously, wears red cloths, becomes brave, bold and courageous. Says, "Oh man, ask for anything you wish. I will offer you that immediately." Do not talk rubbish. A person have red eyes, glowing skin, strength, quick actions, good and fast speech and tolerance.

महासर्पादि ग्रस्त -

क्रोधात्मा भुजगग्रहेण परितो ग्रस्तो हि यो मानवो रक्ताक्षो रुधिरप्रियोऽतिबलवान् प्रेप्सुः पयः पायसे |

शौचाचारबहिर्मुखो बलिहितोऽसृक्सृक्कणीजिह्वया शून्यागाररतः क्वचित्प्रसरते हिंसाप्रियः सर्पवत् || ५

B2: - - भुजंग (scratching) - - | शौचाचार - - बलिहितोसृक् सृक्कणी- - - - सप्यैव हिंसाप्रियः || ५

J1: - - - पयः ॥ ५ the śloka is only upto word पयः next word and complete 2<sup>nd</sup> line is missing. Śloka has been numbered as 5.

**Tr:** A person afflicted by Bhujāṅgraha is very angry, have red eyes, strength, likes blood, milk and Khīra. Dislikes cleanliness, manners. Stays near rat holes. Licks lips by tongue for blood, likes to live alone and likes violence.

पितृग्रहोन्माद – दध्योदने पायसशर्करासु मध्वाज्यमांसेषु च रक्तवस्त्रे |

सुगन्धपुष्पेष्वतिशीतलोदे पितृग्रहग्रस्तनरोऽभिलाषी ॥ ६

B2: दध्योदमे - - - वस्त्रे | - - पुष्पोम्बपि - - - ग्रहस्त (ग्र 2<sup>nd</sup> is missing) नरोभित्वाषी ॥ ६

J1: - - - | - - - ग्रहस्तनरो (ग्र 2<sup>nd</sup> is missing) - - ॥ ६

**Tr:** A person afflicted by Piṭṛ-graha likes curd, rice, Khīr, sugar, honey, ghee, meet, red cloths, flowers with good fragrance and cold water.

राक्षसग्रहोन्माद – सुरामांसरक्तेषुलिप्सुर्विलज्जो महाक्रोधयुक्तोऽतिशूरोऽसहिष्णुः |

बलीनिष्ठुरः क्रूरकर्माविरूपो गृहीतो निशाचारिभिर्यो मनुष्यः ॥ ७

B2: सुरो - - विलज्जा - - - | - - - चारिभियो (रफार missing) - - ॥ ७

J1: सुर - - रक्तैषुलप्सु - - | - - निष्ठुरैर्क्रूरकर्मो - - - चारभिर्यो मण्यैः (नु is missing) ॥ ७

**Tr:** A person afflicted by Rākṣasagraha likes alcohol, meat with blood. A person is shameless, very angry, brave, intolerant, powerful, stubborn, cruel, ugly and night stroller.

प्रेतग्रस्त – भ्रमति रुदति नित्यं गह्वरारण्यसेवी विलपति किलमूर्च्छामेति कम्पं विधत्ते |

हसति लिखति भूमिं भक्ष्यपानैरतृप्तो वदति विकलवाणीं प्रेतग्रस्तो मनुष्यः ॥ ८

B2: - - रुक्ष नित्यं - - - | - - लिषति - - - मुनुष्यः ॥ ८

**Pg 28** starts from ‘ति’ from the word हसति in 2<sup>nd</sup> line.

J1: - - - विलपनति - - | - - - किकलवाणीं प्रतग्रस्तो - - - ॥ ८

**Tr:** If a person is afflicted by Pretagraha, then that person roams continuously, cries, dances, likes to live in forest. Have delirium, syncope, tremors, laughs, and writes on earth. Unsatisfied with food and beverages and talks non sense.

देवादि देहप्रवेश व तल्लक्षणं –

बालभीरुस्त्रियां देहे प्रविशन्ति सुरादयः | शीतादयो यथा काये मन्यन्ते प्रतिबिम्बवत् || ९

B2: - भीरुचि - - | - - - मन्यते प्रतिबिम्बवत् || ९

**Tr:** When the grahas like god etc. Enters in the body of a child, coward or woman, then their body appears calm and cold.

विशन्ति देहे मनुजस्य सर्वतो ग्रहादयः कैरपि दृश्यते न ते |

कुर्वन्ति पीडां महतीं सुदुस्सहां गच्छन्ति शान्त्या बलिमन्त्रकादिभिः || १०

B2: - - मनजस्य - - कैरीप - - | - - सदुःसहां शांतिं - - || १०

J1: - - - | - - शांति - - || १०

**Tr:** When grahas enters in human body, no one can see this. But great pain can be felt by that person. That resides by worshiping, offerings, chanting Mantras etc.

विशन्ति नरदेहेषु पूर्णमास्यां सुरग्रहाः | सन्ध्ययोर्दानवा दैत्या गन्धर्वाश्चाष्टमीद्वयोः || ११

B2: - - पूर्णमास्वा परिग्रहाः | संधवो - - गन्धर्वाश्चाष्ट - - || ११

J1: - - - मरिग्रहाः | संधयोदीनवा दैत्याः - - - || ११

**Tr:** Suragraha attacks on full moon night. Daitya, Dānava grahas afflicts at evening time. Whereas Gandharva graha afflicts on both (Kṛṣṇa and Śukla) Aṣṭamī days (eighth days).

पितरः कृष्णपक्षे च यक्षा ये प्रतिपत्तिथौ | पञ्चम्यामुरगा रात्रौ गन्धर्वा राक्षसादयः || १२

B2: - - च क्षयं च - - | - - - || १२

**Tr:** Piṭṛ-graha attacks in Kṛṣṇa pakṣa of a month. Yakṣa attacks on Pratipadā. Sarpas on Pañcamī. Gandharva and Rākṣasa grahas attacks in the night.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे भूतोन्मादलक्षणं सम्पूर्णम् |

B2: pg 28 line 5.

J1: pg 14 bk, line 17,18



## अथ अपस्माररोगनिदानम् |

B1: not found.

B2: pg 28 line 6.

Bo: pg 23 bk, line 1.

J1: pg 14 bk, line 18

J2: not found.

वातज –

मासे पक्षे दशाहे प्रकुपितमरुता सम्भवो घोररूपो रोगोऽपस्मारसंज्ञः सपदि स कुरुते पातयित्वा नराङ्गम् |

श्वासं कासं च मूर्च्छां करचरणशिरः क्षेपणं शून्यदेहं दोषोद्रेकं विसंज्ञाम् कफचयवमनं स्वेदशोषाङ्गपीडाः | १

Bo: --- | --- शून्यदेहे --- पीडाम् || १

B2: --- नरागं | --- दोषोद्रेकं --- स्वेदशोषाङ्गपीडाः || १

J1: --- सपदिमकुरुते --- | --- स्वेददोषाङ्गपीडाः || १

**Tr:** In a period of a month or 15 days or 10 days, an aggravated Vāta doṣa causes a grievous disease called “Apsmāra.” In Vātaja Apsmāra, a patient falls down with difficulty in breathing, cough, syncope, hasty throwing movements of hands, feet and head, emptiness in the body, Aggravation of all the doṣas, loss of consciousness, vomiting of accumulated sputum, perspiration, emaciation and body ache.

पित्तज – पित्तापस्माररोगी पतति भुवि नभः पीतरक्तं च दृष्ट्वा

फेनं पीतं कफस्य प्रवमति मुखतः पीतनेत्रास्यकायः |

उत्पत्ताक्षो विसंज्ञः क्षिपति करपदः कम्पते सप्रसेकः

संरम्भश्वासमूर्च्छा भ्रमति बहुतरं शुष्कहृत्कण्ठतालुः || २

Bo: --- | उत्पत्ताक्षो -- क्षपति -- कम्पतेगं प्रसेकः संरम्भं --- शुक्व --- || No numbering.

J1: पित्तापस्माररोगी --- पीतरक्तं -- प्रवमिति मुखंत -- काया |

उत्तक्षो -- क्षपति -- संरं(भ is missing) स्वास --- || २

**Pg 15** starts with letters 'क्तं च' from the word पीतरक्तं from 1<sup>st</sup> line of the śloka.

**Tr:** A patient of Pittaja Apsmāra falls on the earth seeing yellow red coloured sky. Vomits yellow, frothy phlegm. There is yellow discoloration of eyes, face and body. Organs are red in colour and feels hot. Also there is loss of consciousness, hasty movements of hands and feet, tremors, salivation, irritation, dyspnoea, fainting with giddiness, severe dryness of chest, throat and palate.

कफज –

श्लेष्मापस्माररोगी वितरति बहुशो हस्तपादप्रकम्पं

संरम्भादर्शयित्वा सपदि सितनभः पातयित्वा मनुष्यम् ।

शीताऽङ्गं शुक्लनेत्रं सितकफनिचयं वक्त्रदेशोद्गिरन्तं

रोमाञ्चं श्वासशीतं जडतरहृदयं गौरवाऽङ्गं स्फुरन्तम् ॥ ३

Bo: -- रोगो -- त्रस्तपाद --- | --- देशोचिरंतं -- जठरतरहृदयं --- ॥ ३

J1: --- पातयत्वा -- | --- जरुतरहृदयं --- ॥ ३

**Tr:** Kaphaja Apasmāra causes hasty movements of hands and feet with tremors and irritation. Seeing pale white sky, a patient falls down. There is coldness in body parts, pale white eyes, accumulation and expectoration of white sputum through mouth, horripilation, cold breath, stiffness in cardiac region, heaviness in the body with pulsating tremors.

संनिपातज – वातपित्तकफैर्युक्तश्चिह्नैः सर्वैः समन्वितः | अपस्मार प्रकुरुते पञ्चत्वं रोगिणोऽनिशम् ॥ ४

Bo: -- श्चिह्नै सर्वै -- | --- रोगिणोर्निशम् ॥ ४

**Tr:** In Sannipātaja Apasmāra, mixed signs of all three doṣas are seen. This type of Apasmāra usually leads to death.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रेऽपस्मारलक्षणम् ।

B2: pg 28 bk, line 5.

Bo: pg 23 bk, line 10, 11.

J1: pg 15, line 6, 7.

### अथ वातरक्तरोगनिदानम् ।

B1: not found.

B2: pg 30 bk, line 5.

Bo: pg 25 bk, line 10.

J1: pg 16, line 15. (21 lines)

J2: not found.

निदान –

रुक्षोष्णाम्लकषायतीक्ष्णकटुक स्निग्धाशनैर्भूयशा निष्पावमांसकुलत्थशाकमधुर क्षारान्नपित्ताशनैः ।  
तक्राम्नासव वारुणीदधिपयः पानैर्निशाजागरैः प्रायः कुप्यति वातरक्तमपरैर्व्यायामशोकादिभिः ॥ १

B2: --- भूयशः निष्पा (व is missing.) --- मधुरा -- पित्ताशनैः ॥ १

तताम्नासव - - -व्यायाम - - | No numbering after this. Next śloka is in continuation of this but at the end numbered as 3.

Bo: - - कषायु - - शनैःभूयसः - - माषकुलित्थ - - | तक्रोग्नासव - - पनै - - प्राप्तं कथति - - ॥ १

**Pg 26** starts from **तक्रोग्नासव - -**

J1: - - कषय - -शनैर्भूर्यशः निष्पा (व is missing) - कुलित्थ - मधुरा - - | तेक्राम्नासव - - पनै - -  
शोकार्दिभिः ॥ १

**Tr:** The causes of Vātarakta are excess eating of dry, hot, sour, astringent, spicy, acrid and unctuous food. Niṣpāva (peas), meat (pāṭhabheda - Māṣa black gram), Kulattha (horse gram), green vegetables, sweets, alkaline food and all Pitta increasing food, buttermilk, fermented beverage of mango and Vāruṇī (a type of fermented beverage), curd, milk consumption. Night vigil, excessive exercise, grief and other causes of aggravation of Vāta doṣa along with Rakta causes Vātarakta

विरुद्धदुष्टाशुचिपानभोजनैर्जलावगाहैर्वनितातिसङ्गमैः । रात्रौ दिवाजागरणैः प्रघर्षितो रक्तप्रकोपं कुरुते मरुत्तदा ॥ २

B2: --- वर्नितातिसम्भ्रमैः | --- ॥ ३

Bo: --- | - जागरसौ प्रघर्षितो - - ॥ २

J1: --- ॥ २

**Tr:** Along with above, consumption of incompatible food, foul unhygienic food and beverages, excessive swimming, copulation, sleepless day or night and injuries increases Vāta which later vitiates Rakta dhātu.

संप्राप्ति –

स्रोतांसि रक्तप्रवहानि रुद्ध्वा करोति वातो रुधिरं च कृष्णम् । शेषातथा शोणितमूर्ध्वमन्तः समस्तरोगान्वितनोति नूनम् ॥ ३

B2: - -रुद्ध्वा - - | रोष - - मुच्छलन्ति - - ॥ ४

**Pg 31** starts from word **रक्तप्रवहानि - -**

Bo: --- | - शोणितमुच्छलन्ति - - ॥ ३

J1: --- | रोष - - मुच्छलन्ति - - न्वितनोत - ॥ ३

**Tr:** This increased vitiated Vāta blocks Raktavaha Srotasas and causes black discoloration of Rakta dhātu. This worsened Rakta causes many symptoms everywhere, internal and external part of the body.

लक्षण – करोत्यालसं मण्डलं वातरक्तं शरीरं विवर्णं रुजं रुक्षगात्रम् |

अमं मूत्रकृच्छ्रं क्लमं मर्मतोदं ज्वरम् वेपथुत्वं शिरःपीडनं तत् || ४

B2: - - - | - - क्षुमं मर्मतोहं - - वेपथुं शिरपीडनं - || ५

Bo: करोत्यालनं - - | - - - || ४

J1: - - - | मूत्रकृष्णं - - - || ४

**Pg 16 bk** starts from शिरःपीडनं तत् ४ - -

**Tr:** In Vātarakta there are symptoms like, laziness, patches on skin, skin discoloration, pain, dryness of body parts, giddiness, dysuria, fatigue, pricking pain at vital points, fever, shivering, headache.

पित्ताधिक – करोत्येव पित्तान्वितं वातरक्तं मुदं दाहसम्मोहतृष्णाङ्गशोषम् |

अमोष्मारतीश्छर्दिस्वेदाङ्गतोदं कटुत्वं मुखे शोफमूर्च्छां विनिद्रम् || ५

B2: - - - मदं दाहसम्मोहतृष्णाङ्गशोषम् | - - रतिछर्दिस्वेदाङ्गतोदं कटुत्वं मूर्च्छां विनिद्रां || ६

Words मुखे शोफ are missing with blank space.

Bo: - - - मदं - - | - रति छर्दि - गतोदं 3 letters repeated. मूर्च्छा विनिद्रा no numbering.

J1: - - पित्तान्विता - मदं - - | - रति छर्दि - - मुखं - - - || ६

**Tr:** Pitta predominant Vātarakta causes, intoxication, burning, hallucinations, thirst, emaciated body parts, vertigo, discomfort, vomiting, sweating, pricking pain in body parts, acrid taste in mouth, oedema, syncope and disturbed sleep.

कफाधिक – कफेनान्वितं वातरक्तं गुरुत्वं करोत्यालसं मण्डलं रक्तपीतम् |

वमिं मन्दचेष्टेन्द्रियेषु प्रलापं शरीरेऽतिपामा कृशत्वं क्षवत्वम् || ६

B2: - - वातरक्त - - - | - - - || ७

Bo: - - गुरुत्वं ६ करोत्यालसं - - | - - - क्षमत्वं || ७

J1: - - - | - - - शरीरेतियामी - - || ६

**Tr:** Kapha predominant Vātarakta causes, heaviness in the body, laziness, yellow red patches on the skin, vomiting, sluggish movements of functional organs, delirium, severe itching on the body, weakness, sneezing.

उपद्रव –

पांगुल्यं च विसर्पिकारुचिमदौ मूर्च्छागुलीवक्रता हिक्कादाहप्रवेपिकाभ्रमतृषा श्वासकलमाः स्फोटता | कासो मोह शरीरशोषमधिकं  
मर्मग्रहश्चार्बुदः संप्रोक्ताः समुपद्रवा मुनिवरैस्ते वातरक्तेऽहिताः ॥ ७

B2: पांडुल्यां - - - तृषाः श्वासकलमा स्फोटतां | - - -मर्षग्रहश्चोर्बुदः - - - समुपद्रवाः - - - वातरक्तोहिता ॥ ८

Bo: - - दाहप्रसेकक – श्वासःकलम - | - - शरीरशोफ - - श्चाद्दिह - - - वातरक्ताहिता ॥ ८

J1: - - - तृषाः श्वासःकलमः - | - - - स्तमुपद्रवा - - - वातरक्तोहिता ॥ ७

**Tr:** The expert Ācāryas has told complications of Vātarakta as, are impairment, Visarpa (herpes infection), dislike of food, intoxication, syncope, phalangeal joint deformity, hic-cough, burning, tremors, vertigo, thirst, dyspnoea, fatigue, blisters, cough, hallucinations, severe emaciation of body parts, stiffness at vital points, tumours.

साध्यसाध्यता – सोपद्रवं त्याज्यतमं भिषग्भिर्द्विदोषजं कष्टतरेण साध्यम् |

जपेन दानेन शिवार्चनेन यत्नौषधीभिर्ननु वातरक्तम् ॥ ८

B2: - - त्याजत (मं is missing.) - - | जनेन - - विवार्चनेन जन्तौ - - - ॥ ९

Bo: सोयद्रवं ताज्यतमं - - | - - - ॥ ९

**Pg 26 bk** starts from **द्विदोषजं** - - -

J1: - - - | - - शिवार्चनयेन जन्तौषधी - - ॥ ८

**Tr:** A doctor should not treat a Vātarakta patient with complications. Vātarakta caused by two doṣas is difficult to cure. Along with medicine, chanting of prayers, donations and worshiping Lord Śiva is useful in treatment.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे वातरक्तलक्षणम् |

B2: इति श्री हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे वातरक्तलक्षणम् | pg 31, line 8 (last).

Bo: - - - - वैद्यकशास्त्रे - - | pg 26 bk, line 2.

J1: pg 16 bk, line 7, 8.

## अथोरुस्तम्भरोगनिदानम् |

B1: not found.

B2: pg 31, line 8 (last).

Bo: pg 26 bk, line 2, 3.

J1: अथोरुस्तम्भः | pg 16 bk, line 8.

J2: not found.

सम्प्राप्तिः

नीत्वाधः कुपितो वातः सञ्चयं श्लेष्ममेदयोः | जंघोरुसक्थिगुल्फेषु प्रपूर्यस्तम्भयेद्गतिम् || १

B2: नित्वा - - - | जंघोरुस्तंस्थिगुल्फेषु पूर्यत्वा - - || १

**Pg 31 bk** starts from **धः कुपितो** - - from 1<sup>st</sup> line.

Bo: - - - | जंघोरुसर्वगुल्फेषु पूर्यत्वा - - - || १

J1: - - श्लेष्मा - | - - शविच्छ गुल्फेषु पूर्यत्वा - - - || १

**Tr:** Vitiated Vāta doṣa moves downwards in the body. Along with itself, it carries Kapha and Meda dhātu downwards in the body. All of three accumulates in the thigh, fore leg and ankle region to restrict the movements.

जंघोर्वो श्लेष्ममेदाभ्यां संपूर्णे भवतोऽबले | उरुस्तम्भः सविज्ञेयो भिषग्भिः प्राकृतैर्भृशम् || २

B2: जंघावो - - संपूर्णे भवतोऽबलौ | - - - प्राकृतैर्भृशं || २

Bo: - - - भषतौचलौ | - - - || २

J1: जंघोर्वो - - संपूर्णे भवतोऽबलौ | उरुस्तम्भः - - - || २

**Tr:** Due to complete accumulation of Kapha and Meda in thigh and fore leg region, they becomes weak. Experts calls this situation as “Urustambha”.

लक्षण- उरुस्तम्भेऽतिपीडा भवति चरणयोः रोमहर्षो जडत्वं |

शीतं सर्वाङ्गकम्पो वयसि शिथिलता छर्दि निद्राकृशत्वम् || ३

कृच्छ्रान्न्यासं पदानामरुचिरतिवमिर्मन्दवह्निर्गुरुत्वं

चिह्नान्येतानि नूनं मुनिगणवचनात्कीर्तिता हंसराजैः || ४

B2: उरुस्तंपीडा - - - | शीत - - वयसि शिथिलता - - - ||

कृक्षोन्यासर्वदानामरुचिरतिवमिर्मन्दवह्निर्गुरुत्वं (scratching) - - - || ३ (both verses together numbered as 3.)

Bo: ऊरुस्तम्भेपीडागति (भवति word is missing.) - - | - - कम्पावयव शिथिलता - -|| (no separate numbering.)

- - - रतिचयं - - - || ३ (both verses together numbered as 3.)

J1: - - - जडत्वं चिह्नान्येतानि नूनं मुनिगणवचनात्कीर्तिता हंसराजैः || ३

2<sup>nd</sup> line of śloka 3 and 1<sup>st</sup> line of 4<sup>th</sup> śloka are missing.

**Tr:** Urustambha causes severe pain in both legs, horripilation, stiffness, coldness, body shivering, laxity in body parts, vomiting, excess sleep and weakness.

Difficulty in lifting the leg, dislike of food, discomfort, expectorations, reduced digestive capacity and heaviness in the body. These symptoms are said by Ācārya Haṁsarāja as per learning from Sages.

पथ्यम् – रुक्षः सर्वविधिः स्वेदः कोद्रवा रक्तशालयः | यवाः कुलत्थाः श्यामाका उद्दालकश्च पुरातनाः ||

सौभाञ्जनं कारवेल्लं पटोलं वास्तुकं तथा | सुनिषण्णं काकमाची वेत्राग्रं तप्तवारि च ||

जाङ्गलैरघृतमांसैः शाकैश्चालवणैः हितैः | एतत्पथ्यं समुद्दिष्टं ऊरुस्तम्भविकारिणाम् || ५

B2: not found.

Bo: not found.

J1: not found.

**Tr:** Does in Urustambha: All procedures causing dryness, dry fomentation. Food that causes dryness like – Kodrava, Red Śālī rice, Yava (barley), Kulattha (horsegram), Śyāmāka, Uddālaka, Śobhāñjana (drumstick), Kāravellaka (bitter gourd), Paṭola (snake gourd), Vāstuka, Suniṣaṇṇaka, Kākamāci, Vetrāgra (tender buds of Bamboo), hot water, flesh of animals from dessert cooked without ghee, vegetables cooked without salt are recommended for Urustambha patient.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे ऊरुस्तम्भ लक्षणम् |

B2: श्री हंसराजकृते ऊरुस्तम्भ लक्षणम् | pg 31 bk, line 4.

Bo: इति श्री ऊरुस्तम्भ लक्षणम् | pg 26 bk, line 7.

J1: वैद्यशास्त्रे word is missing. ऊरुस्तम्भ लक्षणं | pg 16 bk, line 11, 12.

### अथामवातरोगनिदानम् |

B1: not found.

B2: pg 31 bk, line 4.

Bo: pg 26 bk, line 7, 8.

J1: pg 16 bk, line 12.

J2: not found.

निदान, संप्राप्ति –

व्यायाममन्दाग्निविरुद्धभोजनैः स्निग्धाशनेनातिविहारचेष्टया | रात्रौ दिवाजागरणेन कोपितः श्लेष्मस्थले ह्यामचयं नयेन्मरुत्  
॥ १

B2: --- चेष्टया: | -- जागरणेन पित्तः -- ह्यमचयं नमन्मरुत् ॥ १

Bo: --- | -- श्लेष्मस्थले -- नयेन्सरत् ॥ १

J1: व्याया (म is missing) मन्दाग्नि -- स्निग्धाशनै -- | रात्रिर्दिवा -- ह्यामचय -- ॥ १

**Tr:** Excessive exercise, reduced digestive capacity, eating incompatible and unctuous food, heavy work and movements, constant day and night vigil (not taking enough sleep) causes vitiation in Vāta. This Vāta takes Āma i.e. undigested dietary juice to the places of Kapha.

आमान्नस्य रसोऽपक्वोमरुता क्रियते पुनः | दूषितः कफपित्ताभ्यां नाडीभिः पीयतेऽनिशम् ॥ २

B2: -- रसोऽपको -- | दूषिता -- नाडीभि ॥ २ (पीयतेऽनिशम् is missing)

Bo: -- रसोऽपको -- क्रियते मुनि | --- ॥ २

J1: --- | --- ॥ No numbering.

**Tr:** This Āma again vitiates Vāta. This vitiated Vāta along with Pitta and Kapha resides into all the srotasas (channels) in the body.

आमसंज्ञस्तथा चायं योऽजीर्णजनितोरसः | रोगाणामाश्रयो घोरः स्रोतांसि तुदते भृशम् ॥ ३

B2: आमसंज्ञः स एवायं योजीर्णाज्जीणतो - | - - (घो is missing. There is just line -) र तुदते श्रमं ॥ ३

Bo: आमसंज्ञः स एवायं योजीर्णा - | रोमानामाश्रयो - - श्रोतांसि च (is written below the line in blank space with sign ^.

Last line on the pg.) तुदभृशं ॥ ३

J1: आमसंज्ञः स एवायं योजीर्णाद्रनितो -- | - - स्रोतांसि रुदिते भृशं ॥ ३

**Tr:** This undigested dietary juice is called as “Āma”. This leads to many grave diseases causing pricking in srotasas.

वाताधिक –

आमोरुग्विदधाति शोफमधिकं संकोपितो वायुना जंघोरु करसन्धिपादवृषण स्कन्धास्यनेत्रेषु च |

मांसास्थित्रिककुञ्चनञ्च हृदये कम्पं ज्वरंशोषणं स्तब्धाङ्गं वितनोतिदारुणभयं पाकं तृषां शून्यताम् ॥ ४

B2: --- | -- त्रिककुञ्चनञ्च - -सब्धाङ्गं - - शून्यतां ॥ ४



**Pg 32** starts from **तिदारुणभयं** - from word वितनोतिदारुणभयं in 2nd line.

Bo: --- सो कोपितो वायना -- वृषणे -- | --- तृषा -- || ४

**Pg 27** starts from **मधिकं** --- from 1st line.

J1: अमौरुक् -- संकोपिता --- | --- कंवनं च -- ज्वरे --- || ४

**Tr:** When vitiated Vāta is predominant in Āmavāta, it causes, pain and swelling at thigh, foreleg, joints of hands and feet, scrotum, shoulder, face and eyes. Constriction of muscles, bone, and sacral region. It also causes palpitation, fear, emaciation, stiffness of body parts. Increases fear, inflammation, thirst, emptiness in the body.

पित्ताधिक –

आमः संकुरुते रूषाऽङ्गमरुणं पित्तेन संकोपितः शीर्षे संधिषु पीडनं कटिरुजं सर्वाङ्गदाहं ज्वरम् |

मूर्च्छा सम्भ्रमशोषणे च हृदये शूलं महादारुणं बन्धं मूत्रपुरीषयोर्नयनयोः पीतत्वमार्तिं तृषाम् || ५

B2: --- दाहं (रुजं word is scratched.) ज्वरं | - भ्रमशोषणं --- || ५

Bo: आमं --- | मूर्च्छा (instead of सं, गं is written between this and the line below in small

Hand writing.) भ्रमशोषणं -- शूले --- || ५

J1: आमं --- दाहं - | - भ्रमशोषणं -- नयनयो – मार्तिं - - || ५

**Tr:** Pitta predominant condition of Āmavāta causes, anger, redness on the body, headache, joint pain, pain at hip region, burning in the whole body, fever, syncope, giddiness, emaciation and severe chest pain, urine obstruction and constipation, yellow discoloration of eyes, pain and thirst.

कफाधिक –

आमः श्लेष्मयुतः करोति जडतां निद्रां गुरुत्वं तनौ आलस्यं बहुमूत्रतां च गलके संकूजनं शीतताम् |

दौर्बल्यं मुखपादहस्तवृषणे शोफङ्गतेःस्तम्भनं वीर्योजोरुचितेजसां बलधियां नाशं प्रसेकं क्लमम् || ६

B2: --- | - (पा is missing) दहस्त --- प्रकोशे क्लमं || ६

Bo: आम श्लेष्मयुत --- | - शोफं गलेस्तम्भनं वीर्यो --- क्षमं || ६

J1: - - जतां (ड is missing) - - शीततां | - - शोफगते स्तम्भनं वीर्यो - - || ६

**Pg 17** starts from **तां** – from word शीततां.

**Tr:** Kapha predominant condition of Āmavāta causes, numbness and heaviness in the body, sleep, laziness, frequency of micturition, wheezing sound in throat, coldness, weakness, oedema on face, feet, hands and scrotum. Stiffness in throat, loss of vital energy, strength, interest and luster. Nausea and fatigue.

साध्यासाध्यता-

आमस्त्रिदोषजोऽसाध्यः कष्टसाध्यो द्विदोषजः | दोषैकसंयुतः साध्यः सुषेणादिभिषग्वरैः || ७

B2: --- | -- सुखेनैवभिषग्वरैः || ७

Bo: --- कष्टसाध्यं द्विदोषजं | - संयुतो – सुखेनैवभिषग्वरैः || ७

J1: --- | -- सुखेनैवभिषग्वरैः || ७

**Tr:** Āmavāta caused by all three doṣas is incurable. When two doṣas are predominant, it is difficult to treat. When it is caused by only one doṣa, it is curable. This is said by the great Āchāryas like Suṣeṇa.

त्रिदोषजनितैः सर्वैर्लक्षणैर्लक्षितो हि यः | सन्निपातः स विज्ञेयो द्विदोषो हि द्विदोषजैः || ८

B2: त्रिदोषःजनितैः सर्वैर्लक्षणैर्लक्षितो -- | --- || ८

Bo: त्रिदोषंजनितैः सर्वैः - - | - - - हिदोषो हि द्विदोषजैः || ८ After this number 328 is written in small hand writing above the line on no. 8.

J1: - - सर्व - - | सन्नपातः - - || ८

**Tr:** In Tridoṣaja Āmavāta, mixed symptoms of all three doṣas are seen. It is also known as Sannipāta. Where as in Dvidoṣaja Āmavāta, two doṣas are involved.

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे आमवातलक्षणम् |

B2: pg 32, line 6. (Total lines 8)

Bo: pg 27, line 10, 11.

J1: - - वैद्यशास्त्रे हंसराजकृते - - | pg 17, line 4.

**अथ हृद्रोगनिदानम् |**

B1: not found.

J2: not found.

B2: starts on pg 35 line 4. No heading.

Bo: pg राम 2, line 2, 3.

शस्त्राभिघातात्पवनस्य रोधनादत्युष्णतिक्ताम्लकषायभोजनात् ।

अत्युच्चपाताद्वमनादतिश्रमाद्धृदामयः स्याद् गुरुभारधारणात् ॥ १

B2: - - - | अत्युश्च पाताद्वाप नादतिश्रमा हृदा - - - ॥ १

Bo: शस्त्रादि - - रोधनाहत्यु - - कसय - |

**Tr:** The causes of Hṛdroga are injury by weapons, holding back flatus, eating excessive hot, bitter, sour and astringent food, falling down from height, excessive vomiting, exertion and carrying heavy weight.

वातज – हृद्बाधां कुरुते मरुत्प्रकुपितः संदूषयित्वा रसं हृत्स्थो गुञ्जति पीडयत्यनुदिनं मर्माणि संतोदते ।

पार्श्वस्थीनि विदारयन्त्यविरतं शोषं मुखे हृद्गले आध्मानं च मुहुर्मुहुर्वितनुते श्वासं सकासं ज्वरम् ॥२

B2: हृद्बाधां - - - हृत्स्थो - - पीडयन्तनुदितं - - | - विदायत्यविरत (र is missing.) - - - ज्वरे ॥ २

Bo: हृद्बा (द is scratched and धां is written on the lt blank space of the pg on the same line) - - सदभूषयित्वा - -

हृत्स्थो - - | - विदारयन्नविरतं - - हृद्ग (ते is scratche and ले is written.) ले - - - ॥ २

**Tr:** Vitiated Vāta vitiates Rasa dhātu in hṛdaya (heart) leading to Vātaja Hṛdroga. It causes chest pain, murmuring sound, pricking pain at vital points, continuous cracking pain in ribs and scapulae, dryness of mouth, throat and heart, abdominal distention slowly increases, difficulty in breathing, cough and fever.

पित्तज- पित्तः कोपसमन्वितो हृदि गतः संशोषयित्वा रसं हृत्पीडामधिकां निरन्तरतृषां दाहं शिरः पीडनम् ।

ऊष्माणं हृदयोदरे नसि मुखे शूलं महादारुणं मूर्च्छास्वेदविपाकमोहमरतिं जानीहि तं हृद्रुजम् ॥ ३

B2: - - - | - - - विपाकसोह - जानीह - - ॥ ३

Bo: पित्तकोप - - संतोषयित्वा - - हृत्प (प is scratched) पीडामधिकं - - - | - - - महो (मात्रा

is scratched.) मूर्च्छाचेद - - जानिहि - - हृद्रुतं ॥ ३

**Tr:** Vitiated Pitta enters in the hṛdaya and dries up Rasa dhātu in hṛdaya (heart) leading to Pittaja Hṛdroga. It causes severe chest pain, continuous severe thirst, burning, headache, feeling warm, severe pain in chest, abdomen and mouth, syncope, perspiration, improper digestion, fainting and discomfort.

कफज –

श्लेष्मा संकुपितः करोति हृदये पीडां सकण्ठेऽरुचिं माधुर्यं वदनेऽनलस्य कृशतां तन्द्रां गुरुत्वं तनौ ।

संसावं कफसंचयस्य वमनं हल्लासशूलं ज्वरं हृद्रोगो भिषगुत्तमैर्निगदितश्चिह्नैरमीभिर्भृशम् ॥ ४

B2: - - - | - - - शूल - - - ॥ ४

Bo: - - - | - कफसंचयं च वमनं - - - || ४

**Tr:** Kaphaja Hṛdroga causes, pain in chest and throat, anorexia, sweet taste in mouth, weak digestive capacity, drowsiness, heaviness in the body, increased secretions, vomits (and) accumulated sputum, nausea, abdominal pain, fever. These signs of Kaphaja Hṛdroga are described by expert Ācāryas.

\*\* According to MS copy Bo, there is कफसंचयं च वमनं (accumulation of sputum and vomiting). It is taken as Pāṭhabheda at the place of कफसंचयस्य वमनं.

सन्निपातज – तत् हृद्रोगं त्रिदोषोत्थं विद्याच्चिह्नैस्त्रिदोषजैः |

B2: तद्रोगं त्रिदोषोत्थं - - दोषोत्थजैः |

Bo: तद् ह is written above the line between द् and द्रो with sign^ . - - - |

**Tr:** Hṛdroga with mixed signs of all three doṣas is called as Tridoṣaja Hṛdroga.

असाध्य – युक्तं सोपद्रवं वैद्यस्त्यजेन्नूनं विदूरतः || ५

B2: - - वैद्यस्त्वज्येन्नूनं - - || ५

Bo: - - - || ५

**Tr:** Hṛdroga with complications should be avoided by physicians.

कृमिज –

शोफश्चेतसि संभ्रमो नयनयोः काष्ण्यं तमो गौरवं ह्युत्कलेदो विकृतिस्तृषा भवति तन्निष्ठीवनं मेहनम् |

हृल्लासोऽरुचिरन्तरे कृशवपुः शूलं सकण्डूव्यथा हृद्रोगे कृमिसंभवे निगदितं चिह्नं सुषेणादिभिः || ६

B2: शोफशोतसि - - ममो - - तन्निष्ठीवनं - | - - सकण्डूव्यथा - - संभवे - सुषेणादिभिः || ६

Bo: शोफःश्चेतसि - - - | - रुचिरं (त is missing.) सकण्डूव्यथं - - निग (म is written and scratched.)

दितं - सुषेणादिभिः || ६

**Tr:** Ācāryas like Suṣeṇa describes symptoms of Kṛmīja Hṛdroga as oedema, disorientation, black discoloration of eyes, seeing darkness, heaviness, moistening, impairment, thirst, expectorations, polyuria, nausea, anorexia, weakness (due to weight loss), abdominal pain and itching.

उपद्रव – शोषः क्लमो भ्रमः स्वेदो हृद्रुजः स्युरुपद्रवाः | चत्वारो घोररूपास्ते मुनिभिः परिकीर्तिताः || ७

B2: - क्लोम – सारो हृद्रुजः (स्यु missing with just dash --) रुपद्रवः | चत्वारो - - - || ७

Bo: --- सादो हृद्रुजुः - | - - - - || ७

**Pg राम 2 bk** starts from **रुपद्रवाः** - -

**Tr:** Emaciation, fatigue, vertigo and perspiration. These four are the grievous complications of Hṛdroga described by expert Ācāryas.

इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे हृद्रोगलक्षणम् |

B2: श्री हंसराजे कृते हृद्रोगलक्षणम् | pg 35 bk, line 6.

Bo: इति श्री भिषक् चक्रे हृद्रोगलक्षणम् | pg राम 2 bk, line 1.

### अथ प्रमेहादिपिटिकाभेदनिदानम् |

B2: pg 29 bk, line 3.

Bo: अथ मसूरिकालक्षणं | pg राम 4 bk, line 11(last).

J1: pg 21 line 9 अथ पिटिकालक्षणं |

J2: Not found.

पिटिका भेद – स(श)राविका कच्छपिकाऽथ जालिनी मसूरिकासर्षपिका च पुत्रिणी |

विदारिका विद्रधिकातु पिण्डका तथाञ्जलीजैः पिटिकादशस्मृताः || १

B2: --- | - - पिडिका - - - दशधोस्मृताः || १

Bo: सराविका - - जालनी - - पुत्रणी | - - - तथाजिलग्यै पिडिका - - || १

J1: सराविका - - - सर्षपका - - | - - विद्रधिकारु पिडिका - - (लि is scratched) ली - - || १

**Tr:** There are ten types of Piṭikās viz. Śarāvīkā, Kachhapikā, Jālinī, Masūrikā, Sarṣapikā, Putrinī, Vidārikā, Vidradhikā, Piṇḍakā and Añjalī.

प्रमेहोत्थ पिटिका –

मेहोत्थाः पिटिकाः भवन्ति दशधा बाल्ये क्वचिद्यौवने कायस्यान्तरबाहययोः प्रजनिता नृणां स्त्रियां भूयशः |

ताः कुर्वन्ति महज्ज्वरं नयनयोर्मुद्रां शिरःपीडनं हल्लासान्तरगुञ्जनं विकलतां निद्राङ्गविक्षेपणो || २

B2: मोहोत्थाः - - - भूशः (य is missing.) | - - मरुज्ज्वरं नयनयोर्मुद्रा - - हल्लाशन्तर - - || २

Bo: - पिडंका - - - भूयशत् | - - महाज्ज्वरम् - - नुद्रां शीरपिडितः - - - विक्षेपनं || २

J1: मोहोत्थाः पिटकाः - - - कायास्या - - भूशयः | - - - विछेपनं || २

**Tr:** Ten types of Piṭikās caused due to Prameha (diabetic carbuncles) sometimes can be found in childhood or young age also. They are found in both genders. They can be found on inner part or outer part of the body.

They are associated with high grade fever, stiffness of eyes, headache, nausea, gurgling in stomach, impairment, sleep and hasty body movements.

अस्थिस्फोटनमङ्गदाहमरतिं श्वासं च कासं रुजं दौर्गन्ध्यं परितस्रवं विलपनं शोषं शरीरेऽनिशम् |

मूकत्वं बधिरं कृशत्वमरुचिं संधिग्रहं सम्भ्रमं वैवर्ण्यं शिथिलं नरं गतबलं कुर्वन्ति वीर्यक्षयम् || ३

B2: - - - दौर्गन्धं परितो छ वं - शोष - | - - - शिथलं - - - || ३

Bo: - - दौर्गन्धं परितो छ वं - - | - - संधिग्रहं - - वैवर्ण्यं सिथलं - - - || ३

J1: - - - श्वासं सकास - - परितो छ वं - - | - - - वैवर्ण्यं - - शिथ (scratching) लं - - || ३

**Tr:** Piḍakās also causes cracking in bones, burning, discomfort, dyspnoea, cough, pain, bad odour, excessive discharge, delirium, emaciation, dumbness, deafness, loss of weight, anorexia, stiffness of joints, giddiness, discoloration, laxity with loss of strength and potency.

वर्णभेदेन साध्यासाध्यत्व -

पिटिकाः कर्बुरा नीला मलिनान्तर्गताः सिताः | मृत्युप्रदा रक्तवर्णाः पाटलाः कष्टदाः स्मृताः || ४

किञ्चित्कष्टप्रदाः पीताः पिशङ्गाः पिङ्गलास्तथा | शुभ्रा स्फटिकसंकाशाः स्निग्धाः सुखकराः स्मृताः || ५

B2: पिटिकाः - लीला मलिनांतरगताः - | - - - || ४

- - - | स्वभ्राः स्फुटिका - - मुखकरा - - || ५

Bo: पिडका - छीला (scratching) मलिनांतर्गतां - | - - रक्तावर्णा - - - || ४

- - - | स्वभ्रा स्फुटिका - - मुखकरा - - || ५ (in verses 4 and 5, Visarga : is not used in any word.)

J1: - - कर्तुरा - मलिनांतर्गताऽशिताः | मृत्युःप्रदा - - - || ४

- - पिताः पिसंगा कास पिङ्गलास्तथा | स्वभ्राः - - - मुखकराः - - || ५

**Tr:** Piṭikās which are variegated or blue, soiled and white from inside are fatal.

Red or pink coloured Piṭikās are difficult to treat. Yellow, reddish brown or golden coloured Piṭikās are less difficult for treatment. White coloured, crystal clear and unctuous Piṭikās are easily curable.

शराविका – मर्मस्थलेषु मांसेषु जायन्ते सन्धिषून्नताः ।

पिटिकाः श्वेतरक्ताभा मध्यगर्ताः स(श)राविकाः ॥ ६

B2: -- गांसेषु -- सन्धिषून्नताः | --- मध्यगता सराविकाः ॥ ६

Bo: --- सन्धिषून्नता | पिडका --- सराविका ॥ ६

J1: -- सन्धिषून्नताः | पिटकः --- सराविका ॥ ६

**Tr:** Śarāvīkā Piṭikā can be seen at vital organs, muscular region or at elevations of joints. They are white or reddish in colour with deep pit in the centre.

कच्छपिका – कूर्मरूपा महापुष्टा वर्तुला ज्वरदाहदाः । जायन्ते पिटिकाः सर्वाः कच्छप्यस्ता उदाहताः ॥ ७

B2: कूर्मरूपामहा -- ज्वरप्रदाः | यायन्ते -- कच्छप्यस्त्वरुदाहताः ॥ ७

Bo: -- वर्तुल्या -- | -- पिडका सर्व कछपास्तारुदाहताः ॥ ७

J1: कूर्मरूपा --- | - पिटिकाः सर्वे कच्छप्यस्तारुदाहताः ॥ ७

**Tr:** When Piṭikā appears like back of a tortoise, elevated, big and round, it is called as Kachhapikā. It is associated with fever and burning.

जालिनी – तीव्रदाहप्रदा मांसे सक्लेदा वर्द्धते रुजम् । जालवद्वेष्टयत्यन्तं प्रोक्ता सा जालिनी बुधैः ॥ ८

B2: तीव्रदाहोर्तिदा --- | --- सा जाति --- ॥ ८

Bo: तीव्रदाहोर्तिदा – सक्तेदा वर्द्धते -- | जलवद्वेष्ट यत्यंगं --- ॥ ८

J1: तीव्रदाहोर्तिदा -- संक्लेदा वर्द्धते - | - द्वेष्टयत्यंगं - - जालि (नी is missing.) - - ॥ ८

**Tr:** In Jālinī, there is severe burning and troubling pain (Pāṭhabheda), damping (rotting) of muscle, pain. These blisters covers the body like Mesh.

\*\* In MS copies B2, Bo, J1, instead of प्रदा there is तिदा which means troubling pain. Taken as alternative Pāṭhabheda.

In J1, there is तिदा instead of तिदा. Taken as scribing error.

मसूरिका सर्षपिका –

मसूरदेहवत्सूक्ष्मा रक्ताभा सा मसूरिका । गौरसर्षपाभा स्निग्धा तत्प्रमाणा च सर्षपा ॥ ९

B2: मसूरदेहावत्सूक्ष्मा -- मसूरिकाः | गौरसर्षपाभा --- ॥ ९

Bo: मसूरदालवत् - - - | - षर्षपभा - - शीर्षपी || ९

J1: मसूरदालवत् - - - | - सर्षपभा - - न्प्रमाना च शाषयी || ९

**Tr:** Masūrikā Piṭikās are red coloured, small and looks like lentils.

Sarṣapikā looks similar to white mustards in shape and colour. They are unctuous.

पुत्रिणी – पिटिकासु प्रजायन्ते पिटिका घोरदर्शनाः | पुत्रिण्यस्त्वर्तिदा नीलाः प्रोक्ता वैद्यविशारदैः || १०

B2: पिटिकासु - - पिटिका - - | पुत्रण्यस्त्वर्तिदा - - वैद्यैः - - || १०

Bo: पिडिकासु - - पिडिका - - | पुत्रण्यः स्वर्तिदा - - विद्यैः - - || १०

J1: पिटिकासु - - पिटिका - - | पुत्रण्यस्त्वर्तिदा नीलीः - - - || १०

**Pg 21 bk** starts from रदर्शनाः - -

**Tr:** Piṭikās are formed in Piṭikā. They are blue coloured and severely painful. The experts calls them as Putriṇī.

विद्रधि – अतिदीर्घा सशोफा या परस्परयुतारुणा | विद्रधैर्लक्षणैर्युक्ता प्रोक्ता विद्रधिका बुधैः || ११

B2: - - - - | - - - प्रो (क्ता is missing.) विद्रधीका - - || १२\*

Bo: - - - - | - - युक्त - विद्रधैका - - || १२\*

J1: - - ससीफा या - - | विद्रधैर्लक्षणायुक्ता - - - || १२\*

**Tr:** Piḍakās which are very long, edematous and connected with each other. They are called as Vidradhikā. They also shows other symptoms of Vidradhī.

विदारिका – विदारिकन्दवद्दीर्घा कठिना दुःखकारिणी | ज्वरार्तिदा क्षुधाहर्त्री विज्ञेया सा विदारिका || १२

B2: - - - - | - - क्षुधाहारी - - विदारिकाः || ११\*

Bo: - - द्दीर्या - - - | - - क्षुधाहारी - - विदारिकाः || ११\*

J1: विदारी - - - | - - क्षुधाहारी - - विदारिकाः || ११\*

**Tr:** Piḍakā which appears like long tubers of Vidārī (Pueraria tuberosa) are Vidārikā. It is a hard blister causing discomfort. Associated with fever and also reduces appetite.

पिण्डिका वितताञ्जली –

पिण्डीवात्पिण्डिका ज्ञेया देहशोफकरी सिता | व्यक्ताञ्जल्याकृतिर्ज्ञेया वैद्यैः सा वितताञ्जली || १३

B2: पिण्डीर्द्वत्पण्डिका - - देहे - - | तिकताञ्जल्याकृतिज्ञेया - - वितता (ञ्ज- scratched) जुली || १३



Bo: पिंडीवत्पीडिका - - - | विक्रतांजुल्याकृतिज्ञेया - -वैद्यः - विततांजुली || १३

J1: पिंडीवत्पीडिका - - - | विक्रतांजुल्याकृतिज्ञेया - - विततांजुली || १३

**Tr:** Piṇḍikā Piḍakā appears like Piṇḍī i.e. round, edematous, and white coloured.  
Vitātāñjalī appears like Añjalī. i. e. closed palms.

शीतला पूजन – पिटिकार्तेर्विनाशाय शीतलां पूजयेत्सुधीः | पुष्पधूपपाक्षतैर्दीपैर्नैवेद्यैर्मङ्गलैस्तथा || १४

B1: **pg 30** starts from **जयेत्सुधीः**: the pgs from 16 bk to 29 bk are missing. \*\*\*\*

जयेत्सुधीः पुष्पधूपपाक्षतै - - - मङ्गलैः फलैः || १४

B2: - - - पूजयेत्सुधिः | पुष्पधूपपाक्षतैः - नैवेद्यैः मङ्गलैः फलैः || १४

**pg 40 bk** starts from word **पूजयेत्सुधिः** - -

Bo: पिटिकार्ते - - - | पुष्पधूपपाक्षतै - - नैवेद्यै मङ्गलै फलैः || १४

**pg राम 5 bk** starts from **येत्सुधीः** - - from 1<sup>st</sup> line.

J1: पिटिकार्ते - - - | पुष्पधूपपाक्षतै - - नैवेद्यैः मङ्गलो फलैः || १४

**Tr:** To overcome the pain of Prameha Piṭikās, the experts tells to worship a Goddess Śītalā by flowers, sacred perfumes, akṣatā, lights, offerings and prayers.

इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे पिटिकाभेदलक्षणम् |

B1: इति श्री भि. मसूरिकापिटिका लक्षणं | pg 30 line 1,2.

B2: - - - पिटिकालक्षणम् | pg 40 bk line1, 2.

Bo: इति श्री मसूरिकापिटिका लक्षणं | pg राम 5 bk, line 1. Number 445 is written at the end and above the line.

J1: - - - - मसूरिकापिटिका लक्षणं |pg 21 bk, line 5,6.

### अथमेदोरोगनिदानम् |

B1: pg 30 line 2. अथ मेदलक्षणं |

B2: अथ मेदलक्षणं | pg 40 bk line 2.

Bo: अथ मेदलक्षणं | pg राम 5 bk, line 1.

J1: pg 21 bk, line 6.

J2: not found.

अव्यायामैर्दिवास्वप्नैर्मासमिष्टान्नभोजनैः । अतिस्निग्धाशनैर्देहे मेदोवृद्धिः प्रजायते ॥ १

B1: - - - ॥ १

B2: अव्यायोमे - सांसनिष्टान्न - - | - - - ॥ १

Bo: - - - | - - - मेदोवृद्धि - - ॥ १

J1: - - - | अतिस्निग्धसने - - मेदोवृद्धि - - ॥ १

**Tr:** A complete absence of exercise, day time sleep, eating excess of meat, sweets and unctuous food causes accumulation of Meda (fats) in the body.

जठरे मेदसो वृद्धिः करोति बलसंक्षयम् । निद्रां दौर्गन्ध्यमङ्गेष्वशक्तितं सर्वेषु कर्मसु ॥ २

B1: - - - ॥ २

B2: - - - | निद्रा - - - ॥ २

Bo: - - - | - दौर्गन्ध्यमङ्गेषु अशक्तितं - - ॥ २

J1: - - - | - - - दौर्गन्ध्यमाङ्गेषु - - ॥ २

**Tr:** Increased fats deposition on abdomen causes loss of strength (debility), excess sleep, bad odour, loss of strength to perform the routine work.

स्थूलोदरमनुत्साहं गौरवं तनुशीतलम् । जठराग्नेः क्षयं जाड्यं श्वासं कम्पनसादने ॥ ३

B1: - - - | - - कुंपन सादनं ॥ ३

B2: - - - | जठराग्ने - - - सादनं ॥ ३

Bo: - - - | जठराग्नेः - जाठरं - - साधनं ॥ ३

J1: - - - | - - - कुंपन सादनं ॥ ३

**Tr:** Increased belly also causes loss of enthusiasm, heaviness and coldness in the body parts, decreased digestive capacity, laziness, dyspnoea, shivering, numbness in the body.

कायं स्थूलतरं मेदसः स्वेदं स्वल्पमैथुनम् । धातुक्षयं त्वचः पीतं बहुमूत्रं शितेक्षिणी ॥ ४

B1: - - भेदमस्वेदं - | - - (त्वचः word is missing.) पीतां - - शितेक्षिणी ॥ ४

B2: - - मेदमस्वेदं - - | - - त्वचां - - बहुमूत्रा - - ॥ ४

Bo: - - स्थूल (लोदरमनुत्साहं गौरवं तनुशी these words from above śloka are rewritten and scratched & then again continued from तरं- -) - - | - - त्वचां - बहुमूत्रा शितेक्षिणी ॥ ४

J1: - - मेदमस्वेदं - | - - - त्वचां पीतां बहुमूत्रां शितेक्षीणी || ४

**Tr:** Fat accumulation causes heftiness in the body, excess perspiration, reduced sexual vigor, emaciation of other dhātus, yellow colored skin, polyuria and pale eyes.

\*\* According to J1, instead of excess perspiration, it is 'loss of perspiration'.

Both can be the situations in Medoroga (fatty disorders). So both are accepted as Pāṭhabhedas.

इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे मेदसोवृद्धिलक्षणम् ।

B1: इति श्री भि मेदसोवृद्धिलक्षणम् | pg 30, line 6.

Hand writing different and shabby.

B2: इति मेदसोवृद्धिलक्षणम् | pg 40 bk line 5.

Bo: इति श्री मेदसोवृद्धिलक्षणम् | number 448 is written after this line above the line. pg 5 bk, line 5.

J1: pg 21 bk, line 10, 11 (21 lines)

### अथ स्त्रीरोगनिदानम् ।

B1: pg 42 bk, line 11, 12

B2: pg 55 bk, line 1

Bo: राम pg 16 line 10

J1: pg 29 bk, line 16

J2: not found.

प्रदर –

आयासतः कुत्सितयानरोहाच्छोकाद्विरुद्धाशनतः प्रपातात् ।

अत्यन्तभारोद्वहनादजीर्णात्स्याद्गर्भपातात् प्रदरोऽतिमैथुनात् ॥ १

B1: - - कुत्सितजान - - | - भारोद्वह - - - ॥ १

B2: आयः सितः कुत्सितः जान - - प्रपा (या) नात् | - - भारोद्वह - - - ॥ ४४

BO: - - - | भारोद्वह - - - ॥ no numbering.

J1: - - कुत्सितजान – छोकाविरुद्धा - - | - - भारोद्वह - - मैथुना ॥ १

**Tr:** Causes of Pradara (menorrhagia) are exertion, travelling on improper vehicle, grief, eating incompatible food, falling from a height, carrying heavy weight, indigestion, repeated abortions, excess sexual indulgence.

\*\* For proper meaning and grammatically भारोद्वहनाद from MS copies is more correct than भाराद्वहनाद.

Hence accepted.

योनिं विदीर्य संजातं शोणितं सर्वदा स्त्रियाः | प्रदरन्तं विजानीहि वातपित्तकफोद्भवम् || २

B1: --- स्त्रियः | प्रदरं तं --- || २

**Pg 43** starts from **यः** from the word स्त्रियः

B2: योनीं विदीर्घं जातं -- स्त्रियः | मूर्च्छा भ्रमस्तृषा दाहः प्रलापः कृशतारुचिः || ४५

2<sup>nd</sup> line of 2<sup>nd</sup> śloka and 1<sup>st</sup> line of 3<sup>rd</sup> Ślok is missing. And 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> ślokas are clubbed and numbered as 45.

Bo: --- स्त्रियः | प्रदरं तं --- || २

**Pg राम 16 bk** starts from णितं सर्वदा .

J1: --- स्त्रियः | प्रदरं तं -- विजानीहि -- || २

**Tr:** These factors causes damage/ tearing in vaginal wall (Yoni) leading to continuous bleeding. This is called as Pradara. There can be vitiation of Vāta, Pitta or Kapha.

प्रवृत्ते प्रदरे नित्यं पाण्डुत्वं जायते स्त्रियाः | मूर्च्छा भ्रमस्तृषा दाहः प्रलापः कृशताऽरुचिः || ३

B1: --- स्त्रियः | --- || ३

B2: --- स्त्रियः || ३

Bo: --- स्त्रिया | --- कृशतारुचिः || ३

J1: --- स्त्रियः | --- दाह प्रलापः --- रुचिः || ३

**Tr:** Recurrent Pradara, causes paleness due to anaemia in women. Also there is syncope, vertigo, thirst, burning, delirium, weakness and anorexia.

वातज – योनिः स्रवेच्छोणितमल्पल्पं श्यावं सकष्टं पवनात्मकं तत् |

B1: --- मल्पल्प --- |

B2: --- स्यवं सकष्टं --- |

Bo: --- मल्पमल्पं --- |

J1: -- स्रवेच्छोणितमल्प श्यावं --- |

**Tr:** In Vātaja Pradara, bleeding is scanty, painful with blackish discoloration of discharge.

पित्तज – पित्तोत्थितं सामिषरक्तमुष्णं दाहार्तिशूलभ्रमकम्पकारी ॥ ४

B1: --- कम्पकारि ॥ ४

B2: --- शूलं -- ॥ ४६

Bo: --- ॥ ४

J1: पित्तोत्थितं --- शूलं -- ॥ १

**Tr:** In Pittaja Pradara, there is warm bleeding with clots. There is burning, pain, giddiness, tremors.

\*\* अर्ति and शूल are synonyms. Repetition of symptom.

कफज – योनिक्षतोत्थं रुधिरं च फेनिलं पीतारुणं स्निग्धतरं च पिच्छिलम् ।

शैथिल्यकण्डूकृमिशोथशीतकृज्जानीहि तं त्वं प्रदरं कफोद्भवम् ॥ ५

B1: --- पिच्छलं | शैथिल्य --- ॥ ५

B2: --- | --- प्रदरोद्भवं रुजं ॥ ४७

Bo: --- पिच्छलं | शैथिल्य --- ॥ ५

J1: जोनिष्ठतोत्थं -- च केलिनं -- पिच्छलं | शैथिल्य --- कफोद्भवं ॥ ५

**Tr:** In Kaphaja Pradara, bleeding from vaginal wound is frothy, reddish yellow in colour, unctuous and slimy. There is laxity, itching, worm infestation, oedema and coldness.

सन्निपातज – दोषत्रयोत्थे प्रदरे युवत्याः सर्वाणि लिङ्गानि भवन्ति काये ।

उच्छ्वासशूलारतिपूतियुक्ते तस्मिन्न कुर्वीत भिषक् चिकित्साम् ॥ ६

B1: -- युवत्याः (व is missing.) --- ॥ ६

B2: --- | उत्स्वा ('ति' scratched and rewritten.) स --- तस्मिन्न कुर्यात् --- ॥ ४८

Bo: --- सर्वानि -- | उत्स्वा --- तस्मिन्नु --- ॥ ६

J1: दोषःत्रयोःत्थे --- | उत्स्वा --- चिकित्सा ॥ ६

**Pg 30** starts from word सर्वानि --- ॥ ६

**Tr:** In Tridoṣaja Pradara, there are mixed symptoms of all the three doṣas. Also there is painful breathing, discomfort and purulent discharge. A physician should not treat such patient. (as it is incurable).

इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे प्रदररोगलक्षणम् ।

B1: इति श्री भि. प्रदरलक्षणम् | pg 43, line 6

B2: line missing.

Bo - - - प्रदरलक्षणम् | Pg राम 16 bk line 5. Number ७०० is written above this line at the end of the line.

J1: - - - प्रदरलक्षणम् | Pg 30, line 2

### अथ योनिरोगनिदानम् ।

B1: pg 43, line 6, 7.

B2: pg 55 bk, line 6 अथ योनिकन्दलक्षणम् ।

Bo: Pg राम 16 bk line 5. अथ योनिकन्दलक्षणम् ।

J1: अथ योनिकन्दलक्षणम् | Pg 30, line 2

J2: not found.

योनिकन्द निदान-

उच्चैः प्रपातान्नखदन्तघातादध्वश्रमात्कुत्सितवीर्ययोगात् ।

कुयानरोहादतिमैथुनाद्वा योनौ भवेत्कन्दकसंज्ञको रुक् ॥ १

B1: - - - | - - भवत्कंटक - - - ॥ १

B2: - - - | - - भद्योवो - - - ॥ ४९

Bo: उच्चैः प्रयाता - - - वीर्यतोगात् । कृ (scratched) तयान - - योनौद्भवे - - संग्यको रुक् ॥ १

J1: - - नष - - वीर्य हिंसकरो योगात् । कुयानरोहादतिमेहनाद्व - - भवत् - - ॥ १

**Tr:** Falling from height, injuries by nails or teeth, exertion by long distance travelling, unethical or excess sexual indulgence and travelling by inappropriate vehicles causes a disease called as Yonikanda.

वातज - योनौ सञ्जायते कन्दं लकुचाकृति पूययुक् । विवर्णं स्फुटितं रुक्षं वातिकं तं विदुर्बुधाः ॥ २

B1: - - - | - - - विदुर्बुधाः ॥ २

B2: - - संयायते - - पूययुक् (यू is missing in the word and written on the left blank space of pg on same line with sign ^) | - - - वातिकं - - विदुर्बुधाः - - ॥ ५०

Bo: - - - | - - स्फुटितं - - विदुर्बुधाः ॥ २

J1: - - - | - - - वातिकं - विदुर्बुधा ॥ २

**Tr:** In Vātaja Yonikanda the growth in vagina resembles to fruits of Lakucha. There is purulent discharge, discoloration, cracking in growth due to severe dryness.

पित्तज – रक्ताक्तं योनिसम्भूतं चिञ्चिणीबीजसन्निभम् | ज्वरदाहान्वितं पैतं योनिकन्दं तमादिशेत् || ३

B1: --- | स्वरदाहा --- || ३

B2: रक्तात्कं --- | -- पैतं तं योनिकन्दमादिशेत् || ५१

Bo: रक्तातं -- चिंविनीबीज -- | -- ये तं योनिकन्दं तमादिश्येत् || ३

J1: रक्ता --- | --- || ३

**Tr:** In Pittaja Yonikanda, the growth in vagina is blood stained, red coloured resembling to seeds of tamarind. It is associated with fever and burning.

कफज – तिलपुष्पसमं स्निग्धं योनिमध्योद्भवं दृढम् |

कण्डूशोफान्वितं क्लिन्नं योनिकन्दं कफात्मकम् || ४

B1: --- ||

B2: --- || ५२

Bo: --- जोनि -- | --- जोनिकन्द -- || ४

J1: --- योनिमध्ये -- | -- क्लिन्नं --- || ४

**Tr:** In Kaphaja Yonikanda, the unctuous growth is in the centre of vagina resembles to sesame flowers. It is moist and associated with itching and oedema.

सन्निपातज –

सन्निपातोत्थितं रौद्रं सर्वलिङ्गसमन्वितम् | योनिकन्दं भिषक्तस्य चिकित्सां नैव कारयेत् || ५

B1: --- ||

B2: --- || ५३

Bo: --- || ५

J1: --- समन्वितं | --- || ५

**Tr:** Sannipātaja Yonikanda is a grave disease with mixed symptoms of all three doṣas. The physician should avoid treating such patient.

इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे योनिकन्दलक्षणं समाप्तम्।

B1: इति श्री भि. योनिकन्दलक्षणं | pg 43, line 12.

B2: line missing.

Bo: - - वैद्यकशास्त्रे हंसराजकृते योनिकन्दलक्षणम् | Pg राम 16 bk line 9, 10

Number ७०५ is written at the end of the line and above the line.

J1: - - लक्षणम् | Pg 30, line 8, 9. (23 lines)

### अथ योनिव्यापत् निदानम् |

B1: pg 43, line 12

B2: pg 55 bk, line 10 (last)

Bo: Pg राम 16 bk line 10 अथयोनिदोषलक्षणम् |

J1: starts from Pg 30, line 9 but heading absent.

J2: not found.

[Yoni is Tryāvartā i.e. composed of three parts. They can be said as vagina, cervix and uterus. So at each place Yoni means all three of these parts. So signs or symptoms said for Yoni applies to all three parts or to appropriate part. That will be mentioned accordingly.]

योनौ द्वादशदोषाः स्युः प्रोक्ता वैद्यैः पृथक् पृथक् | केचिन्नैसर्गिकाः केचिद्दोषजा वीर्यं दोषजाः ॥ १

B1: योनेर्द्वादश - - - | - - - वीर्यं योगजाः ॥ १

**Pg 43 bk** starts from **जाः** from word योगजाः

B2: - - द्वादसु - - प्रोक्तो - - | - - - केचिद्दोषाया - - ॥ ५४

**Pg 56** starts from **स्युः** from 1st line.

Bo: योनेर्द्वादश - - प्रथक् प्रथक् | केचिन्नैसर्गिका - - वीर्यं योगजा ॥ १

J1: - - - वैद्यौ प्रथक् प्रथक् | केचिन्नै - - वीर्यं योगजा ॥ १

**Tr:** There are twelve Yoni Vyāpadas. Some of them are natural, some are due to vitiation of Doṣas and some are congenital.

अच्छिद्रा या भवेद्योनिः षण्डाख्या सा विधीयते | सूक्ष्मच्छिद्रा तु या सूचीमुखी सा कथ्यते बुधैः ॥ २

B1: - - भवेद्योनिः खण्डाख्या - - - | - - - सूचीमुखा - - - ॥ २

B2: अच्छिद्रजा भवेद्योनिः खण्डाख्या साविधीयते | - - - सूचीमुख्या - - - ॥ ५५

Bo: - - - खण्डाख्या - - - | - - - सूचीमुखा - - - ॥ २



**Pg राम 17** starts from word सूचीमुखा. . .

J1: - - - खंडास्या सा विधियते | - - रूपा सूचीमुखा - - - || २

**Tr:** The condition in which opening of Yoni (vaginal or cervical orifice) is absent is called as Śaṅḍhā Yoni. When the vaginal or cervical orifice is very small, then the condition is called as Sūcīmukhī Yoni.

विवृतास्या महास्थूला महायोनिः प्रकीर्तिता | रजोवातहतं यस्या अपुष्पा सोच्यते बुधैः || ३

B1: - - - | - - - अपुष्पा सोच्यते - - || ३

B2: विवृतास्यान्महा - - - | रजोवाहतं - - - - || ५६

Bo: - - - महायोनि - - | - - अपुष्पा सोच्यते - - || ३

J1: निवृताश्या महस्थूला - - | - - अपुष्पा सोच्यते - - || ३

**Tr:** When vaginal or cervical orifice is widely opened and large, then the situation is called as Mahāyoni. If Raja (ovum) is destroyed by vitiated Vāta then the situation is called as Apuṣpā.

\*\* According to the situation, the name अपुष्पा from MS copies B1, Bo and J1 is more correct than असौख्या.

Hence accepted.

वातज –

ह्रस्वाऽतिरुक्षा कृशताऽल्पपुष्पा श्यामा विवर्णा स्फुटिता विशुष्का |

वक्राऽल्परोमा परुषा सरोगा योनिर्बुधैर्वातवती निरुक्ता || ४

B1: - - - श्यावा - - | - - - || ४

B2: ह्रस्वाऽतिरुक्षा - - - | - - - - योबुधै - - - || ५७

Bo: - - - श्यावा - - | - - - || no numbering. Number 4 is written after 1<sup>st</sup> line of next śloka.

J1: ह्रस्वति - - - स्फु (खाडाखोड)टिता विशुष्क | - - - परुषा - - || ३ number repeated.

**Tr:** Yoni is small underdeveloped, very dry, emaciated, with less amount of Raja (scanty menses), with blackish discoloration, cracking due to severe dryness, curved, less pubic hair, rough and diseased. Then the experts calls this situation as Vātaja Yonivyāpat.

पित्तज –

ऊष्मान्विता कामवती विशाला लाक्षारसाभापरिपूर्णमांसा |

नीरोगता गर्भवती विशुद्धायोनिर्बुधैः पित्तवती निरुक्ता || ५

B1: ऊष्मावती - - (ला is missing.) क्षारसा - - | नीरोग्यता - - योनिबुधैः - - || ५

B2: - - - क्षीरारसाभा - - | निरोगता - - - || no numbering.

Bo: 1st line is attached to above śloka no. 4.

नैरोग्यता - - - || ५

J1: कुष्मा - - विशाला ला लाक्षा - - | नीरोग्यता गर्तवती - - पित्तवृतो नीरुक्ता || ४

**Tr:** In Pittaja Yonivyāpat, there is elevated body temperature, increased sexual urge, enlarged, bright red colored, thick fleshy vaginal or uterine wall, healthy menstruation, timely pregnancy, clean healthy Yoni.

कफज -

स्थूला सदाद्रा बहुकण्डुरा सा कामान्विता दीर्घमुखी मनोज्ञा |

रोमाधिका स्निग्धतराऽतिशीता योनिर्निरुक्ता कफयुग्भिषग्भिः || ६

B1: - - - मनोज्ञा | - - - कफजुक् - - || ५९

B2: - - - मनोज्ञा | - - - || ५९

Bo: - - - मनोग्या | - - - जोनि - - कफयुक् - - || ६

J1: - - - कामान्वित - - | - - - योनिर्निरुद्धा - - || ५

**Tr:** In Kaphaja Yonivyāpat, there is thick, moist vaginal wall with severe itching and excess sexual urge, long, beautiful Yoni with abundant pubic hair, unctuousness and coldness.

वात उपद्रव -

वातेन यस्या निहितं च पुष्पं तस्याः फलं नैव भवेत्कदाचित् |

योन्यन्तरस्थेन महाबलेन हृन्नाभिकट्यन्तरदुःख वेदनाम् || ७

B1: - - निहितं - - तस्या - - | - - हृन्नाभिकट्यन्तर - - वेदना || ७

B2: - - निहितं - - - | योण्यांतरस्थेन हृन्नात्कट्वांतरः दुःखदेन || ६०

Bo: - - निहितं - - - | - - - कट्यान्तर - - वेदना || ७

J1: - - - || ६

**Tr:** When Raja is reduced or suppressed by aggravated Vāta, There is no chance of pregnancy. This strongly aggravated Vāta occupies the Yoni leading to severe pain in chest, umbilicus and lower back.

प्रसंसिनी –

पितेन दग्धं कुसुमं विशुद्धं शुक्रेण मिश्रं बहिरुद्गिरेद्या ।

नात्युष्मणा धारयितुं समर्था प्रसंसिनी योनिरुदाहता सा ॥ ८

B1: --- | -- धारयतु -- प्रसंसिनी -- ॥ ८

B2: --- मिश्रंश्या | -- धारयतुं सुमथा प्रष्णंशिनि योनिदाहता सा ॥ ६१

Bo: -- कुसुमं -- | नात्युष्मणा धारयतुं -- प्रध्वंशिनी जोनि --- ॥ ८

J1: --- | -- धारयतु -- प्रसः सिनी जोनि ददाहता सा ॥ ७

**Tr:** When Raja is afflicted or burned by aggravated Pitta, even if it gets mixed with healthy sperm it gets expelled out immediately. The embryo cannot withstand the hotness of aggravated Pitta for long time. (leading to repeated abortions). This is called as Prasamsinī Yoni.

परिप्लुता, विप्लुता –

रतिक्रीडारुचिर्यस्याः परिप्लुता तु या भवेत् | नित्यवेदनया युक्ता विप्लुता सा प्रकीर्तिता ॥ ९

B1: --- यस्या परिप्लुता तु या भवेत् | --- ॥ ९

B2: --- परिता प्लुता नुभवेत् | -- मुक्ता विलुता --- ॥ ६२

Bo: रतिक्रीडा -- परितो विप्लुता -- | नित्यं --- ॥ ९

J1: --- परिता प्लुता रुभवेत् | -- विप्लुतां सां -- ॥ ९ (no. 8 missing.)

**Tr:** When a patient is interested in repeated copulation, then the disease is called as Pariplutā. When there is continuous severe pain, then the disease is called as Viplutā.

**\*\*** Śloka from the copy B1 is accepted and both diseases are taken separately. If not taken there will be only eleven Yonivyāpadas. The first śloka says there are twelve. So the number will be completed. So परिप्लुता तु या is accepted instead of परितो या प्लुता. Also रतिक्रीडारुचि is a sign of परिप्लुता and नित्यवेदना is a sign of विप्लुता according to classical texts.

पूतिगन्धि –

सन्निपातान्विता योनिर्दुर्गन्धं वहतेऽनिशम् | शूलदाहार्तियुक्ता सा पूतिगन्धिर्विधीयते ॥ १०

B1: --- वहतेनिहतेनिशम् | --- ॥ १०

B2: --- दुर्गन्धि -- | --- ॥ ६३

Bo: -- दुर्गंधं -- | --- || १०

J1: --- दुर्गंधि -- | --- || १०

**Tr:** In Pūtīgandhi Yoni there is vitiation of all three doṣas. There is continuous foul smelling discharge with pain, burning and discomfort.

वन्ध्या –

पित्तानिलाभ्यां परिकोपिताभ्यां संपीडिता कृच्छ्रतरेण योनिः |

कृष्णं रजोमुञ्चतिफेनिलं या वन्ध्या मुनीन्द्रैः परिकीर्तिता सा || ११

B1: --- ऊच्छतरे योनिः | --- मुनिंदैः -- || ११

B2: --- कृक्षतरेण - | कृष्णं रुजं -- मुनिन्द्रैः || ६४

Bo: -- संपीडता -- | --- मुनीन्द्रैः --- || ११

J1: --- संपीडता -- | --- मुनिद्रैः || ११

**Tr:** When Yoni is severely afflicted by vitiated Pitta and Vāta, there is black colored frothy discharge. This is called as Vandhyā Yoni by expert Ācāryas.

खण्डिता – योनेरभ्यन्तरे बाहये खरस्पर्शा तु मैथुने | न गृह्णाति सदा वीर्यं खण्डिता सा विधीयते || १२

B1: योनेरल्पं बाहये --- | --- खंडिनी साभिधीयते || १२

**Pg 44** starts from न गृह्णाति from 2nd line.

B2: योनौ --- | न ग्रह्णाति --- || no numbering.

Bo: योनौरभ्यंतरे -- खरस्पशा -- | न गृह्णति -- खंडिनी -- || १२

J1: योनिरभ्यं --- | नृ गृह्णा (ति is missing in the line and written at the end of same line in rt. Blank space of the pg.) --- खंडिनी -- || १२

**Pg 30 bk** starts from र्यं खंडिनी in the word वीर्यं from 2nd line.

**Tr:** In Khaṇḍitā Yoni, from inside and outside, there is perception of roughness during copulation and there is inability to retain semen.

\*\* In MS copies B1, Bo and J1, it is taken as खंडिनी instead of खण्डिता. Both are acceptable. Hence taken as Pāṭhabheda.

उपदंश –

पिटिकान्वित सर्वाङ्गी मणिनान्तरबाह्ययोः | सा योनिरुपदंशेन मूत्रफेनरुजार्दिता || १३

B1: पिटिकाचित - - - | - - - शुक्र येन रुजार्दिता || १३

B2: पिटिकांचिचि - - मनांतरवाछेयो | - - - सुत्रपेनरुजा - - || ६५

Bo: पिडकांचित - - - | - - - शुक्र येन रुजार्दिता || १३

J1: पिटिकान्वित - - | - - - शुक्र येन रुजार्दिता || १३

**Tr:** In Upadamaśa, complete Yoni from inside and outside is covered by blisters. There is frothy, painful micturition.

इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे योनिव्यापत् लक्षणं समाप्तम् |

B1: इति श्री भि. योनिरोग लक्षणानि |

B2: missing.

Bo: - - - वैद्यकशास्त्रे योनिरोग लक्षणं | pg राम 17 line 11 (last).

Number '714' is written above the line and at the end of this line.

J1: - - - योनिरोग लक्षणानि | pg 30 bk, line 2.

### अथ प्रसूतिकारोगनिदानम् |

B1: Pg 44, line 2.

B2: pg 56, line 10 (last).

Bo: pg राम 17 line 11 (last).

J1: starts from pg 30 bk, line 3 but heading missing.

J2: not found.

निदान - उच्चैः प्रपाताद् दृढमैथुनाद्वा तीक्ष्णोष्णदुष्टौषधिसेवनाद्वा |

दण्डाभिघाताद् बहुवेदनाद्वा गर्भच्युतिः स्याद्भयतः श्रमाद्वा || १

B1: उच्चैः प्रपातात् (पा is missing.) - - दुष्टौषध - | दंडादि - - - || १

Bo: - - - - दुष्टौषध - | दंडादि - - - || १

**pg राम 17 bk** starts from **दुष्टौषधसेवनाद्वा. . . .**

J1: उच्च प्रपाता - - दुष्टौषध - | दंडादि - बहुवेदनाद्वा गर्भच्युतिः - - श्रमाद्वा || no numbering.

**Tr:** Falling from a height, excess copulation, consumption of intense penetrating, hot and unhygienic medicine, injury by rods, severe pain, fear and exertion can cause miscarriage in a pregnant woman.

साव पात – सावो मासाच्चतुर्थात् प्राक्पातः पञ्चमषष्ठयोः ।

मासयोर्भवति स्त्रीणां प्रसूतिस्तदनन्तरम् ॥ २

B1: - - - | मासयोर्भवति - - - ॥ २

Bo: - - मासाचतुर्था प्राक् पात - - | - - - - वती सदासा सदा प्रसूता ॥ २

J1: - - मांसचतुर्था प्राक् - - षयोः (ष्ठ is missing.) | - - - प्रसूत्यि - - - ॥ no numbering.

**Tr:** Miscarriage before 4<sup>th</sup> month of pregnancy is called as ‘Garbhasrāva’. In 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> month it is called as ‘Garbhapāta’. Expulsion of foetus after 7<sup>th</sup> month is ‘Prasūti’ (labour).

लक्षणं – प्रसूतिसमये वायुः स्त्रियाः कुक्षिगतो यदि | निरुध्य शोणितस्रावं करोति बहुवेदनाम् ॥ ३

B1: - - स्त्रियः - - | निरुद्धा - - - ॥ ३

Bo: - - वायु स्त्रियः - - | निरुद्ध - - - ॥ ४

J1: - - स्त्रियः - - | निरुद्ध्या - - - बहुवेतनां ॥ ३

**Tr:** At the time of Prasūti (labour), if Vāyu in pelvic cavity gets vitiated, obstructs bleeding leading to severe pain.

बाले पृथिव्यां पतिते तदाऽनिशं संरक्षणीया मरुतः प्रसूता ।

यस्याः शरीरे पवने प्रविष्टे नूनं भवेद्रोगवती सदा सा ॥ ४

B1: - - तदानीं - - प्रसूताः | यस्या - - - ॥ ४

Bo: - - तदानीं - - | - - - भवेद्रोगसनोदा प्रसूता ॥ no numbering after this śloka. The above śloka comes after this śloka in continuation.

J1: - - तदानीं - - - | यस्यः - - - भवेद्रो (scratching) गवती - - - ॥ ४

**Tr:** Immediately after the delivery of a baby, a Prasūtā (puerperal woman) should be protected from vitiation of Vāta. If Vāta gets vitiated, it leads to various disorders.

उपद्रव – हृत्कुक्षिशूलं गुरुता शरीरे कम्पः पिपासा कटिबस्तिपीडा ।

दाहोऽङ्गमर्दोऽल्परुचिः प्रलापः शोथं कृशत्वं प्रदरोऽतिसारः ॥ ५

B1: - - - | - - - शोथः - - ॥ ५

Bo: -- कम्प -- || दाहोमदोल्प -- शोथ -- || ५

J1: --- पिपासां – बस्ती - | --- शोथ: -- || ५

**Tr:** It causes pain chest and flanks, heaviness in the body, tremors, thirst, pain in lower back and pelvic region. Burning, body ache, anorexia, delirium, oedema, weight loss, menorrhagia and diarrhoea.

निद्रालसत्वं बहुपाण्डुताऽङ्गे शीतं शिरोर्तिभ्रमताऽविशुद्धिः |

तापोऽप्यानाहोऽबलताऽतिकासः स्यात्सूतिकायाः परिरोगचिह्नम् || ६

B1: --- | तापोत्यन्नाहो -- त्सूतिकायाः (का scratched and rewritten) - || (अवग्रह 's' sign is not used.)

Bo: ---- | तापोत्यनाहो बलहानि कासः -- || ६

J1: -- शिरोर्तिभ्रमताविशुद्धिः | तपोत्यनाहो -- त्सूतिकाया -- || ६

**Tr:** It also causes excess sleep, laziness, severe paleness, coldness in body parts, headache, vertigo, loss of hygiene, fever, abdominal discomfort, weakness, severe cough. These all are signs of puerperal disorders.

अतीसारो ज्वरः शूलं बलहानिः शिरोव्यथा | शोफोऽनाहोऽतिदाहोऽष्टौ सूतिकायामुपद्रवाः || ७

B1: Śloka not found.

Bo: ---- || ७

J1: अतिसारे -- हानि शिरोव्यथां | शोफोनाहौ --- मुपद्रवा || ७

**Tr:** There are eight complications in puerperal period viz. diarrhoea, fever, abdominal pain, loss of strength, headache, oedema, abdominal discomfort and severe burning.

इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे प्रसूतिकारोग लक्षणम् |

B1: इति श्री भि. सूतिकारोग लक्षणम् | Pg 44, line 10.

Bo: -- वैद्यकशास्त्रे हंसराजकृते सूतिकारोग लक्षणम् | pg राम 17 bk line 6, 7.

J1: --- हंराजकृते (स is missing.) सूतिकारोग लक्षणम् | pg 30 bk, line ११ (22 lines)

### अथमूत्रपरीक्षा |

B1: pg 46 bk, line 3, 4. अथरोगिणोमूत्रलक्षणं |

B2: pg 48 bk, line 4. अथरोगीमूत्रलक्षणं

Bo: pg राम 19 bk, line 5.

तैलबिन्दु -

सुपात्रे समादाय मूत्रं गदीनां प्रभाते भिषक् चिन्तयेतैलबिन्दुम् ।

विनिक्षिप्य तस्मिन्विकासं समेति तदा साध्यमेवं वदद्गोगिणं तम् ॥ १

B1: - - गदीतां - - | - - - ॥ १

B2: - - - - ॥ १९

Bo: - - - बिन्दु | विनिक्षि (प्य is missing) तस्मिन्विकारां - - - ॥ १

J1: - - - गदानां - - | - - - साध्येमेवं - - ॥ १

**Tr:** A physician should collect the urine of a patient, early in the morning, in a clean, container with wide mouth. Put a drop of (sesame) oil in it and observe the changes. Then only tell the patient about its curability.

यदा बिन्दुरुपस्थितं मूत्रमध्ये तले संश्रितं वा तदसाध्यमेवम् ।

त्रिकोणस्थितं तैलाबिन्दुर्यदिस्यात् तदा चैव दोषं वदेन्मानवानाम् ॥ २

B1: - - - संस्थितं वा तदाऽसाध्यमेवम् | त्रिकोणस्थितस्तैल - - तदा देव - - ॥ २

B2: - - - तदासाध्यमेवम् | त्रिकोणस्थितस्तैलबिन्दुं यदि - तदावेव दोषं - - - ॥ २०

Bo: - - रूपास्थितं मूत्रमध्ये - - तदासाध्यमेव | त्रिकोणस्थितातैल - - तदादेव - - ॥ २

J1: - - - ॥

**Tr:** If the droplet of oil is stagnant or sinks at the bottom of the container then the disease is incurable.If it becomes triangular in shape it tells the critical situation of a patient.

क्षुरादण्डकोदण्डतूणीरखड्गं गदाचक्रबाणासिरूपं विधत्ते ।

यदा तैलबिन्दुस्त्रिशूलाकृतिर्वा तदा रोगिणो यास्यते मृत्युवक्त्रे ॥ ३

B1: - - - रषड्ग - - | - - कृतिं (र्वा is missing) तदा रोगिनो यास्यते मृत्युवक्त्रे ॥ ३

B2: - - कोदण्डु (क्षु scratched) तूणीरषडं गद - - | - - - कृतंधा तदा रोगिणो यास्यते मृत्युवक्त्रे ॥ २१

Bo: - - क्षुराहदंडतूणीरषड्ग - - - | - - तदा यो नरो यास्यते मृत्युवक्त्रे ॥ ३

J1: क्षुरादण्डतूणीरषड्गं - - बानांसिरूपं - | - - तदा रोगिनो जास्यते मृत्युवक्त्रे ॥ ३



**Tr:** If the oil droplet takes the shapes of Kṣurā (knife), Daṇḍa (rod), Koḍaṇḍa (bow), Tūṇīra, Khaḍga (long knife), Gadā, Cakra, Bāṇa (arrow) or Triśūla, then the disease is leading a patient towards death.

\*\* Grammatically रोगिणो यास्यते मृत्युवक्त्रे from copies B1, B2 is more correct than रोगयुग्यास्यते मृत्युवक्त्रम्  
Hence accepted.

ज्वरार्त - ज्वरार्तस्य मूत्रे यदा तैलबिन्दुर्विधत्ते भुजङ्गाकृतिं मध्यरन्ध्रम् ।

विरूपं कृतान्ता कृतिं वृश्चिकाभं स रोगी यमस्यालयं शीघ्रगन्ता ॥ ४

B1: - - - | - - - यमस्यालये - - ॥ ४ number is written in small writing above गन्ता<sup>4</sup>

B2: - - - | कृताता - - यमस्यालये - - ॥ २२

Bo: - - - | - - - यमस्यालये - ॥ ४

J1: ज्वरार्तस्य - - मध्यरन्ध्रे | - - वृश्चिकाभां - - - ॥ ४

**Pg 32** starts from बिन्दुर्विधत्ते from 1st line of śloka 4.

On the last 23rd line of pg 31 bk after last word तैल there are five standing lines |

**Tr:** If an oil droplet is dropped in the urine of a patient of fever, it takes the shape of serpent, or appears with a hole in the centre or shape of Yama (god of death) or scorpion then the disease is fatal.

ज्वरार्तस्य पुंसो यदा मूत्रमध्ये समादाय तैलं तृणेन प्रभाते ।

विनिक्षिप्य सिंहासनाभं विधत्ते तडागाकृतिं दीर्घमायुर्वदन्ति ॥ ५

B1: - - - - ॥ ५

B2: - - - - ॥ २३

Bo: - - - - ॥ ५

J1: - - - - ॥ ५

**Tr:** In the early morning, in the urine of a fever patient, if an oil droplet is dropped with the tip of grass and it takes the shape of thorn or a pond, then the patient is having a long life.

महारोग -

भेरीदुन्दुभिश्चिखगोमुखतुरीतुल्यं मृदङ्गाकृतिं वीणातोरणहंसकम्बुसुरभी छत्राश्वयानासमम् ।

ढक्काकुम्भकिरीटहारसदृशं केयूररत्नद्युतिं संधत्ते तिलतैलबिन्दुरनिशं मूत्रे महारोगिणः ॥ ६

B1: - - - हंसपद्म - - यानासमं | - - - ॥ ६

**Pg 47** starts from the word **तिलतैल** ---

B2: - - - हंसपद्म ("मूत्रे महारोगिणः २४" is written and scratched.) छत्राश्वजानासमं | २४

- - कीरीट - - - no numbering. Next śloka starts in continuation of this śloka.

**Pg 49** starts from **केयूररत्नद्युति** ---

Bo: - - शंखमुगोमुख - - - हंसपद्म - - यानांसमं | - - रत्नद्युति - - रोगिन || ६

**Pg राम 20** starts from the word **हारसदृश** - - from 2nd line.

J1: - संखःगोमूषतुरीतुल्यं मृगाकृतिं (दं is missing.) - - - (instead of कम्बु) पद्मसुरभि छत्राश्वजानासमं | - -

करीटहारसदसं - रत्नाद्युतिं - - - बिन्दुरतिसं - - || ६

**Tr:** The condition of a patient is grave, if an oil droplet in urine takes the shape of Bherī, Dundubhi, Śaṅkha, Gomukha, Turī, Mṛdaṅga, Vīṇā, Torāṇa, haṁsa(swan), Kambu, Padma(lotus) (Pāṭhabheda), Surabhī (cow), Chatra (umbrella), Aśva (horse), Yāna, Dhakkā (vase), Kumbha (pot), Kirīṭa (crown), Hāra (neckless), Keyūra (hair décor), Ratna (gems).

दिशोक्त - प्रसरति यदि मूत्रे रोगिणस्तैलबिन्दुः दिशि विदिशि समन्तान्नीरुजं तं हि विद्यात् |

व्रजति दिशि मघोनः पश्चिमायां दिशायां पवन ककुभिरोगी रोगमुक्तं नितान्तम् || ७

B1: - - - | - - मघोतः - - रोगमुक्तो - || ७

B2: - - -सिविदिशि च समंतात् - - | - - - ककुभिरोगं चोक्तयेत न्नितान्तम् || २६ (number 25 missing.)

Bo: - यहि - - - समंतात् नैरुजं - - | - - मघोतः - - ककुभि (रोगी word is missing) रोगमुक्तो - || ७

J1: - - - न्निरुजं - - | - - मद्योतः पश्चिमायां - - रोगमुक्तो - || ७

**Tr:** If the oil drop spreads in the north or south direction, then the person is free of any pain. If it spreads to east, west, north - west or north direction, then the person is healthy.

वातपित्तकफज - श्यामं स्निग्धं तारकाभिर्युतं तद् विद्यान्मूत्रं रोगिणां वातभूतम् |

पीतं मूत्रं पित्तजं बुद्बुदाक्तं श्लेष्मोद्भूतं पल्वलं वारितुल्यम् || ८

B1: - - तारिका - - रोगिनो - | पीता - - श्लेष्मात्थं - - || ८

B2: - - तारिका - - वानभूतम् | पीता - - बुद्बुदाक्तं श्लेष्मात्थं पज्वलं - - || २६

Bo: - - तारिका - - रोगिनो - | - - श्लेष्मात्थं पल्वलारितुल्यं || ८

J1: - - - र्युतः त विद्यान्मूत्रं रोगिणो - | पीता - - श्लेष्मात्थं तं - - || ८

**Tr:** If the urine is of bluish black colour, unctuous, sparkling, then the patient is suffering from disease of Vāta. Yellow coloured urine suggests disease due to Pitta. Frothy, watery urine suggests disease of Kapha.

द्वि-त्रिदोषज - रोगीमूत्रं द्विदोषोत्थं सर्षपातैलसन्निभम् ।

सन्निपातोत्थितं कृष्णं विद्याद् बुद्बुदसंयुतम् ॥ ९

B1: रोगि - - सर्षपातैल - - | - - - ॥ ९

B2: रोगि - - सर्षपातैल - - | - - - ॥ २७

Bo: - - सपिषातैलसंनिभी | - - - - ॥

J1: रोगि - - सर्षपातैल - - | - - - ॥ ९

**Tr:** Mustard oil appearance of urine suggests disease due to dominance of any two doṣas. Frothy, black colored urine suggests disease due to all three doṣas.

अजीर्ण - अजीर्णसंभवं मूत्रमजामूत्रसमं भवेत् । ज्वरोत्थं कुङ्कुमाकारं सुखिनो जलसन्निभम् ॥ १०

B1: - - - ॥ १०

B2: - संभनं मूत्रमजामूत्र - - | - कुङ्कुमारं सुखिनो - - ॥ २८

Bo: - - मज्जमूत्रसमं - - | - - सुखिनो - - ॥१०

J1: - - - ॥ १०

**Tr:** Urine appearance like goat's urine suggests condition of indigestion. Dark red colored urine like Kumkuma suggests condition of fever. Watery urine suggests good health.

B1: इति श्री भि मूत्रलक्षणम् | pg 47 line 7.

B2: - - - - रोगीमूत्रलक्षणानि समाप्तम् संवत् १८८५

This line is last after śloka 29 and 30 on pg 49. Line no.7.

Bo: इति श्री भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यकशास्त्रे मूत्रलक्षणम् | ७८१

pg राम 20, line 5.

J1: - - // - - ॥ ० ॥ pg 32 line 10, 11. (Total lines 16)

भिषक् चक्रचित्तोत्सवं वैद्यशास्त्रं कृतं हंसराजेन पद्यैर्मनोजैः ।

सुहृद्यैरदोषैरुजोध्वान्तनाशं हरेरंघिसंसेवनानन्दमूर्तेः ॥११

B1: - - - ||

B2: - - - - | - - रजध्वान्त - - - || २९

Bo: - - वैद्यकशास्त्रं - हंसराजन पद्यैर्मनोग्यैः | - - रोध्वान्त - - - || १

J1: - - - र्मनोजम् | मुहृद्यै - रुरोध्वान्त - हरेरघिसमेविनानन्दमूर्तेः ||१

**Tr:** Bhiṣakcakkacittotsava is a text of medical science written by Haṁsarāja in very attractive poetic words. This is composed to treat the various sufferings of all dear and near ones. Ultimately submitted to the God Viṣṇu at whose lotus feet everyone finds happiness.

महामंगल विश्वेश मंगलेश जगत्पते मंगलं कुरु मे देव वासुदेव नमोस्तुते ||

B1: - - - ||

B2: - - - || ३०

Bo: - - - - || 2

J1: - - - || 2

**Tr:** I salute, the holy Lord Viṣṇu, who is the creator of the world and and creates holiness and happiness. He may create all the holiness in me.

## ANALISYS

### OBSERVATIONS

Total 352 ślokas from 35 diseases and 33 ślokas from Maṅgalācaraṇa, Nāḍī parīkṣā, Doṣaprapakā Hetu and Mutra parīkṣā are studied from critically edited MS Bhiṣakcakracittotsava. They are compared with Bṛhat-trayī and Laghu-trayī.

Observations drawn from comparison are as follows.

**Number of Verses per chapter** in the MS are as follows:

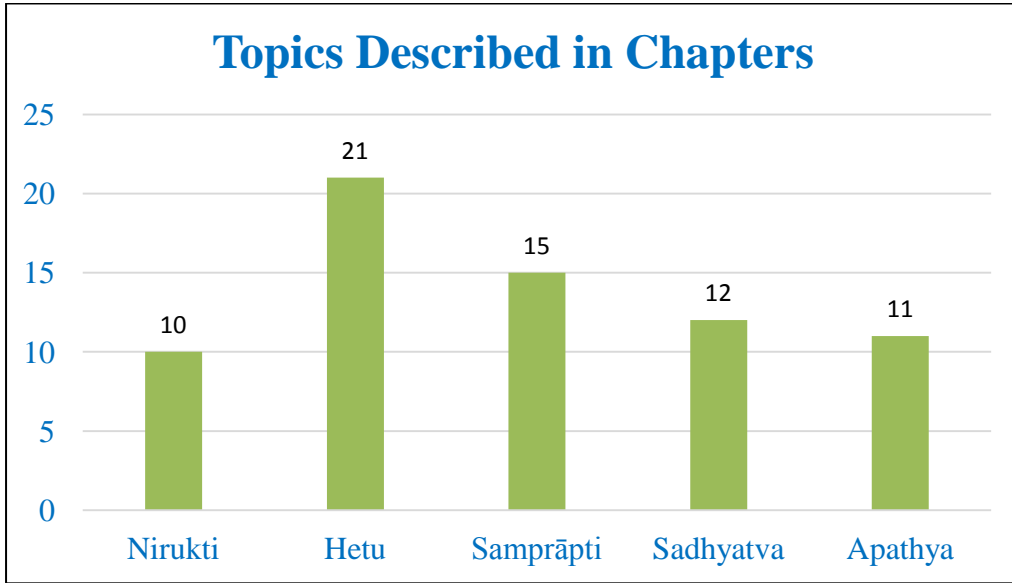
Name of the disease	No. of Verses	Name of the disease	No. of Verses
Maṅgalācaraṇa	10	Chardi	8
Nāḍī parīkṣā	9	Tṛṣṇā	8
Roga Hetu	4	Mūrchā	13
Jvara	90	Dāha	3
Atisāra	9	Madātyaya	17
Grahaṇī	7	Unmāda	8
Arśa	10	Bhūtonmāda	12
Bhagandara	5	Apasmāra	4
Ajīrṇa	7	Vātarakta	8
Alasaka Vilambikā	5	Urustambha	5
ḷmī	5	Āmavāta	8
Pāṇḍu	8	Hṛdroga	7
Kāmalā	5	Prameha Piṭikā	14
Raktapitta	9	Strīroga	6
Rājayakṣmā	8	Yoniroga	5
Kāsa	8	Yonivyāpada	13
Hikkā	10	Prasūtikārog	7
Śvāsa	6	Mūtra parīkṣā	11
Svarabheda	6	Total	385
Aruci	7		

Thirty five diseases are described with following topics. Nirukti, Hetu, Samprāpti, Sādhyāsādhyatva and Pathyāpathya. Which topics are described in diseases is given in the table form. ‘Y’ stand for yes, this topic is given. While ‘N’ stands for no, this topic is not given in the MS.

**Topics described chapter-wise:**

Name of the disease	Nirukti	Hetu	Samprāpti	Sādhyatva	Apathya
Jvara	Y	N	N	Y	N
Atisāra	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Grahaṇī	N	N	N	N	Y
Arśa	Y	N	N	N	Y
Bhagandara	Y	N	N	N	N
Ajīrṇa	Y	Y	N	N	N
Alasaka Vilambikā	Y	N	Y	N	N
ḷmī	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Pāṇḍu	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Kāmalā	N	N	N	N	Y
Raktapitta	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rājayakṣmā	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Kāsa	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Hikkā	N	Y	N	N	Y
Śvāsa	N	N	Y	N	N
Svarabheda	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Aruci	N	Y	N	N	Y
Chardi	N	Y	N	Y	N
Tṛṣṇā	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mūrchā	N	Y	Y	N	N
Dāha	Y	N	Y	N	N
Madātyaya	Y	N	N	N	N
Unmāda	Y	Y	N	N	N
Bhūtonmāda	N	N	N	N	N
Apasmāra	N	N	N	N	N

Vātarakta	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Urustambha	N	N	Y	N	Y
Āmavāta	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Hṛdroga	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Prameha Piṭikā	N	N	Y	N	N
Strīroga	N	Y	Y	N	N
Yoniroga	N	Y	N	N	N
Yonivyāpada	N	Y	N	N	N
Prasūtikārog	N	Y	Y	N	N



Nirukti of 10 diseases is given.

Hetus of 21 diseases are given.

Samprāpti is given for 15 diseases.

Sādhyāsādhyatva of 12 diseases is given.

Pathyāpathya is given in 11 diseases.

Apart from these topics, few specific topics are described in some chapters. They are given in the chart below.

**Specific Topics described in chapters.**

<b>Name of the disease</b>	<b>Specific Topics Described</b>
Jvara Rājayakṣmā Hikkā Chardi Mūrchā	Pūrvarupa Mahārājayakṣmā In children, adults and elders Upadrava Klāma Swarupa
Madātyaya Bhūtonmāda	Paramad, Madyaja ajirṇa, Madyaja bhrama Grahanam deha praveśa
Vātarakta Hṛdroga Prameha Piṭikā	Upadrava Upadrava Śītalā Pūjana
Yonivyāpada Prasūtikārog	Upadamśa Srāva, Pāta nirukti, Upadravas



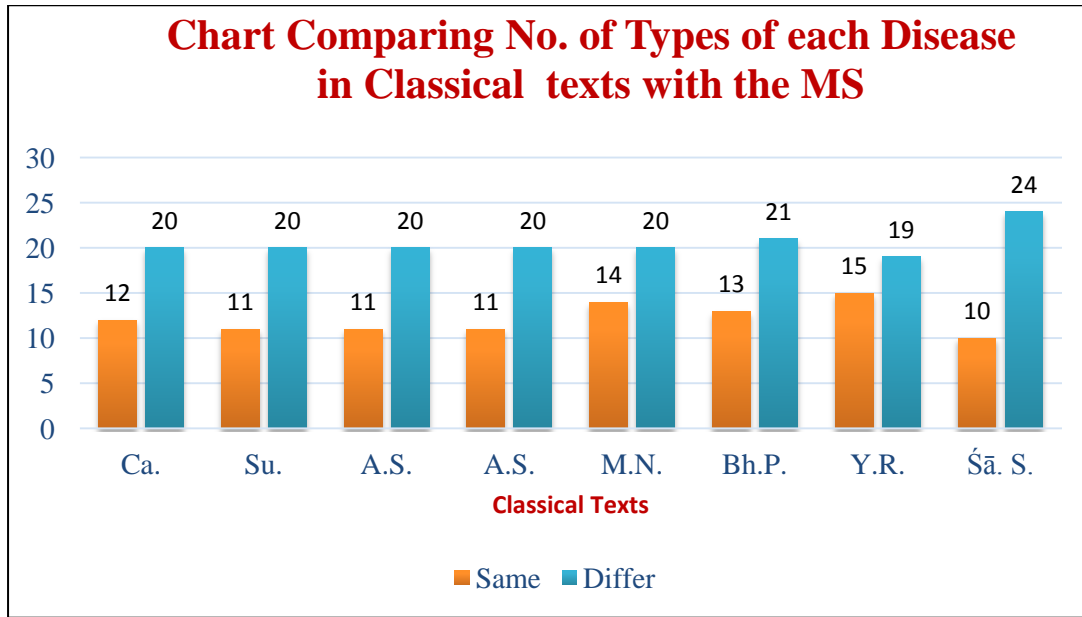
**Number of types of each disease is listed from MS and all classical texts.**

No. of types given in	MS	Ca.S	Su.S	A.S.	A.H.	M.N	Bh.P	Y.R.	Śa. S.
Jvara	62	39	31	35	35	34	44		43
Atisār	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Grahaṇī	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Arśa	4	5	6	6	6	6		6	6
Bhagandar	4		5	8	8	5	5	5	8
Ajīrṇa	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Alasak Vilambikā	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
kṛmī	2	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21
Pāṇḍu	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	
Kāmalā	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Raktapitta	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rājayaḥsmā	4	NA							
Kāsa	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hikkā	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Śvāsa	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Svarabhed	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Aruci	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chardi	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7
Tṛṣṇā	8	3	7	6	6	8	7	8	6
Mūrchā	7	4	6	4	4	6	6	7	4
Dāha	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
Madātyaya	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Unmād	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	6
Bhūtonmād	8	8	8		9	8		8	20
Apasmār	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Vātarakta	3	2	2	2	2	8	2	7	8
Urustambha	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Āmavāta	4					3	0	0	4
Hṛdroga	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5

Prameha Piṭikā	10	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Strīrog	4	4				4	4	4	4
Yonirog	4					4	4	4	4
Yonivyāpad	12	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Prasūtikārog	1								
Medoroga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Alasak- Vilambikā, Kāmalā, Urustambha and Prasūtikāroga are not divided into specific types.

Whereas no specific types of Rājayakṣmā are given in classical texts but MS gives its 4 types. Number of types of each disease in MS is compared with that of from Bṛhat-trayī and Laghu-trayī. Chart of comparison is prepared.



Number of types of 12 diseases given in Śā,S. are similar with number of types given in MS. Number of types of 23 diseases given in Śā,S. differs from number of types given in MS. Similarly the numbers are compared with each classical text and given in the chart above.

**Diseases are sorted according to number of types given in a disease.**

E.g. there is only one disease having 12 types. There are 3 diseases which have 5 types. Similarly found for all diseases. Table is prepared for distribution of Diseases according to no. of types.

No. of types	No. of diseases	Name of Diseases
12	1	Yonivyāpada
10	1	Prameha Piṭikā
8	2	Tṛṣṇā, Bhūtonmāda
7	1	Mūrchā
6	1	Atisāra
5	3	Chardi, Hikkā, Hṛdroga
4	12	Grahaṇī, Arśa, Bhagandara, Pāṇḍu, Rājayakṣmā, Kāsa, Madātyaya, Unmāda, Apasmāra, Āmavāta, Strīroga, Yoniroga
3	6	Ajīrṇa, Raktapitta, Śvāsa, Svarabheda, Aruci, Vātarakta
2	1	kṛmī
1	10	Alasaka, Vilambikā, Kāmalā, Kumbhakāmalā, Halimaka, Pānakī, Dāha, Urustambha, Prasūtikāroga, Medoroga
68	1	Jvara

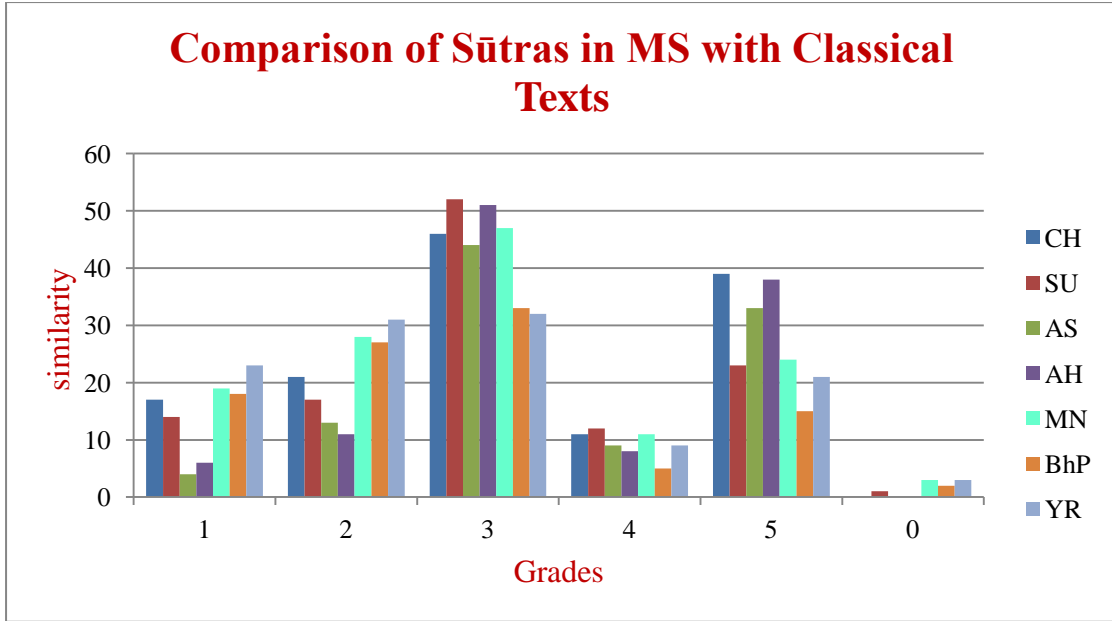
Sutras from critically edited MS are compared with Bṛhat-trayī and Laghu-trayī.

For comparison a scale was prepared depending on grades.

Grade	
-1	Change in principle
0	Totally same śloka
1	≥ 75 % same signs
2	≥ 50 % same signs
3	≥ 25 % same signs
4	Only 1 sign common
5	Totally different

Number of Sūtras of each grade in each of the classical texts is given in the table along with the chart.

Grades	Ca.S.	Su.S.	A.S.	A.H.	M.N.	Bh.P.	Y.R.
1	17	14	4	6	19	18	23
2	21	17	13	11	28	27	31
3	46	52	44	51	47	33	32
4	11	12	9	8	11	5	9
5	39	23	33	38	24	15	21
0	0	1	0	0	3	2	3



Only one Sūtra from MS is same with Su.S.

Two Sūtras from MS are same with Bh.P.

Three Sūtras from MS are exact similar with M.N. and Y.R.

Only one Sūtra from M.N. comes under grade -1. i. e. the principle given in the Sūtra is different in MS than M.N.

Most of the Sūtras comes in grade 3 in all classical texts.

When compared for similarities and impact of Bṛhat-trayī and Laghu-trayī, the impact ranges from 5% to 16%. Where A.S. and A.H. have 5% similarity and maximum similarity was with M.N. and Y.R. which is 14% and 16% respectively which are from 16<sup>th</sup> century. Majority construction of composition is author's own contribution. Being the poet Vaidya, Bhiṣakcakracittotsava is author's own creativity. Impact of Ca.S. is 11%, Su.S. is 9% and Bh.P. is 13.5%

## DISCUSSION

### Discussion on MS:

There are total 67 chapters in the MS describing Nidāna of various diseases. Among which 385 śloka from 35 chapters were studied thoroughly to prepare critical edition by comparing 5 copies B1, B2, Bo, J1, J2 and a book Hamsarāja Nidāna.

The author Hamsanātha, was a well-known poet of his time.<sup>1</sup> He has written the text in Sanskrit verses. No passage is found in the text. The verses are very poetic and hence easy to learn and remember.

The author has used many different “Chandas” from Sanskrit to derive such beautiful verses. Śārdulavikrīḍita, Bhujāṅgaprayāta and Anuṣṭubha Chandas are used abundantly.

Along with those, the author has also used following Chandas:

Endravajrā, Upajāti, Endravamśā, Āryā, Toṭaka, Upendravajrā, Śālinī, Mālinī, Vamśāstha and Vidyunmālā.

There is not at all use of letters ङ (ñ), ञ (ñ) (half) ऋ, (half) ॠ in any of the five copies.

“Anusvāra” is used at all these places. Even in the end of the last word of the line, instead of (half) ऋ, Anusvāra is used.

### Information found about copies of the MS:

**B1:** In the beginning of the MS instead of श्रीगणेशाय नमः | it is written as श्री पार्श्वनाथाय नमः |

At the end of the MS the writer of this copy has given year as Saṁvat 1783.

Place: Udayapūra. The writer said that it is written for his self-study.

**B2:** At the end of the MS the writer of this copy has given year as Saṁvat 1885.

No other information is given.

**Bo:** At the end of the MS the writer of this copy has given his Guru’s (Master) name as ‘Śrī Rāma’. No any other information is given.

**J1:** At the end of the MS the writer of this copy has given date of completion of writing as Saṁvat 1923, Pauṣa, Vadya 13. It is written by Kṛṣṇadatta for his own study.

**J2:** No information about this copy is available as the copy is incomplete.

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<sup>1</sup> Śarmā P. V, Ayurveda kā Vaijnyānika Itihāsa, Chaukhambhā Orientalia, Vārānaṣī, 7th ed,2003.

While studying many **errors** are observed in copies as well as in the book.

- ❖ The MS copy 'J1' is incomplete with 17 folios upto chapter Madātyaya śloka no.15.
- ❖ In MS copy 'B1', after page no. 16 there is page no 30. The pages in between are missing. The last śloka on pg no. 16 is first śloka of Tṛṣṇā. The first śloka on pg no. 30 is śloka of Śītalā pūjana (the last śloka) in Prameha Piṭikā adhyāya.
- ❖ Types of errors found are omission, addition, rewriting, scratching, writing in border area etc.

- ❖ **Addition** : 1) One additional line is present in all **5 copies** but absent in the book in Jvara nidāna after śloka 25.
  - 2) 3 additional ślokas are present in **B1** in Jvara nidāna adhyāya.
  - 3) One additional śloka is present in **Bo** in Jvara nidāna adhyāya.
  - 4) One additional śloka is present in **Bo** in Saṅgrahaṇī nidāna adhyāya.
  - 5) 5 additional ślokas are present in **J1** in Jvara nidāna adhyāya.

- Omission**: 1) One śloka from Alasaka is not found in any of the **5 copies** but is present in the book.
- 2) One śloka from Kāmalā is not found in any of the **5 copies** but is present in the book.
  - 3) 3 ślokas from Hikkā are not found in any of the **5 copies** but is present in the book.
  - 4) One śloka from Urūstaṃbha is not found in any of the **5 copies** but is present in the book.
  - 5) One śloka from Prasūtikāroga nidāna is not found in **B1**.
  - 6) Last line of Adhyāya is absent in Strīroga nidāna and Yonivyapada in **B2**.
  - 7) First 7 ślokas are not found in **Bo** in Nāḍī parīkṣā chapter.
  - 8) Last line of Adhyāya is absent in **Bo** in Arśa, Bhagandara and from Kṛmī to Svarabheda adhyāya.
  - 9) Ślokas from 85 to 94 are not found in Jvara nidāna adhyāya in **Bo**.
  - 10) Bhūtonmāda is not found in the copy **Bo**. After Unmāda there is Apasmāra chapter.
  - 11) 2 Ślokas from Jvara nidāna adhyāya are not found in **J1**.

- ❖ Mis-numbering is a very common error found in all the five copies of the MS.

- ❖ Missing some letter/s or word/s and writing them in blank corners of the pg is also seen in all the 5 copies. In the copy J2, it is seen only once. Whereas in Bo and J1 it is found for more than 15 times. In 'Bo' a complete śloka is missed and written in the outer blank space of the pg in Jvara nidāna adhyāya.
- ❖ Sometimes, missed letters, words or even a line is not written anywhere in blank places.
- ❖ Scratching and rewriting are again very common errors found in all 5 copies. Scratching is not at all found in 17 folios of J2. Whereas maximum scratching is found in a copy B1. In B1, on the Pg 10 bk, 1st entire line is indicated as not to consider with a cross sign (X) at the beginning and end of the line.

### Chapter wise Discussion:

Bṛhat-trayī and Laghu-trayī describes Nidāna of each disease in Pañca- nidāna method i.e. Hetu, Pūrvarūpa, Rūpa, Samprāpti, Upaśayānupaśaya.

On the other hand MS do not strictly follow the method. Pūrvarūpas are not given for any disease. Upaśayānupaśaya is also not given. For some diseases Pathyāpathya is given which is usually a part of Cikitsā (treatment).

Mainly the diseases are described with Types and their Rupāṇi (signs and symptoms). Hetus are given in 21 diseases. Samprāpti is given for 15 diseases. Sādhyāsādhyatva of 12 diseases is given. Pathyāpathya is given in 11 diseases. Nirukti is described for 10 diseases.

In Śā.S. detail description of diseases is not given. In Pūrva khaṇḍa chapter 7, Rogagaṇanā adhyāya, Acārya has given number of diseases with their types. So only number of types and their names are compared with Śā.S.

### Nāḍi parīkṣā:

It has been described in detail in Laghu-trayī.

Śā.S describes Nāḍi parīkṣā in Pūrvakhaṇḍa chapter 3. Y.R. describes it in details with 43 ślokas in Pūrvārdha, Nāḍi parīkṣā adhyāya. Whereas Bh.P describes it in Pūrvakhaṇḍa, Rogi-parīkṣā adhyāya 6/11-22.

The place where Nāḍi is to be checked is given in all Laghu-trayī. But the MS śloka (11/1<sup>st</sup> line) is similar to śloka in Śā.S. (Pūrvakhaṇḍa 3/1). Only few words are different.

Bh.P. gives gati of Vātaja Nāḍi as Vakra, Pittaja as Utplutya, Kaphaja as Manda (slow) and Sannipātaja as Atidruta (very fast) in śloka 17.



In Pittaja Nāḍī, along with Kāka and Maṇḍūka gati, Śā.S gives Kuliṅga (sparrow) gati and Y.R. gives Lāvaka gati and fast.

In Kaphaja, along with Haṃsa Pārāvata gati, the MS adds that Nāḍī is stable. Y.R. adds Kukkuṭa, Kapota and Mayūra gati.

In Sannipātaja, Śā.S. gives only gati like Lāvā, Tittira. In MS along with this gati more signs are described suggesting critical illness.

Y.R. and Bh.P. gives signs of each type of Dvi-doṣaja combination separately. Whereas MS and Śā.S. do not differentiate. The MS describes it in details with more signs suggesting critical illness.

Rest all the signs in different situations like in fever, in emotional situations etc. are found similar with Laghu-trayī. But Y.R. and Bh.P. gives many different details about Nāḍī parīkṣā. Hence more influence of Śā.S. is observed.

After Nāḍī parīkṣā “Causes of diseases” are given in 4 ślokas. The śloka 1 is not found in the classical texts. The causes of vitiation of Doṣas enlisted in ślokas 2, 3 and 4 are similar to classical texts.

### Jvara:

There are 62 types of Jvaras described in the MS.

‘Aṣṭa-swarūpa Jvara’ (8 forms of Jvara) that has originated from the Lord Śiva are described. Ca.Ci. 3/23-25 and Madhukoṣa commentary on M.N. 2/1, describes only one Rūpa of Jvara.

The classical texts gives 13 types of Sannipātas based on variation in Doṣas. The MS gives 13 types different from the classical texts. Bh.P. and Y.R; first describes 13 Sannipātas according to Bṛhat-trayī. Then gives second set of 13 types which has been found in MS. For citing this, the Ācāryas says that, these types are taken from some other text. But do not mention name of the text or author. Then they describes the third set of 13 Sannipātas, taken from some different text. At last in Sannipātaja Jvara, Ācārya Haṃsanātha describes Dhātupāka and Malapāka signs in the MS.<sup>2</sup> Śā.S. says there is only one Sannipātaja Jvara. 5 Viṣama Jvaras are its five types.

Santata Jvara has been described separately from Viṣama Jvara in the MS. But in classical texts, it is given as a type of Viṣama Jvara. Mahendra Jvara, Velā Jvara, Ekānta Jvara, Tryāhika and Cāturthika Jvara are given as types of Viṣama Jvara. Satata, Santata, Tryāhika

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<sup>2</sup> Kulkarni Madhura A, Comparison of the types of Jvara in MSS “Bhiṣak cakra cittotsava” with Bṛhat-trayī and Laghu-trayī., IAMJ: volume 4; issue 03; March - 2016.

and Cāturthika Jvaras are also described in classical texts as types of Viṣama Jvara. Few signs given are similar but many signs are different in MS and classical texts.

The MS gives Āma Jvara and Ajīrṇa Jvara separately. But in classical texts only Āma Jvara is given. Instead Nirāma, Pacyamāna and Jīrṇa Jvaras are given which are not found in the MS. A new concept of Mala Jvara is given in the MS. Viṭ Jvara and Sveda Jvara are given under Mala Jvara.

Apart from these Rakta, Dṛṣṭī, Bhūta Jvaras and Antaka Jvara are described.

Dhātukṣīṇajanya evam Mandāgnijanya Jvara given in the MS is different.

Before describing Dhātugata Jvara, a copy 'Bo' has given additional verse which gives names of 7 Dhātus and their evolution from previous Dhātu.

In Dhātugata Jvara, instead of Rasagata Jvara, the MS gives Tvaggata Jvara. The MS describes 3 types of Tvaggata Jvara according to Doṣas. E.g. Tvaggata Vātaja Jvara etc.

It also describes Antarvegī and Bahirvegī Jvaras like classical texts.

After giving Jvara-mukti (subsiding) signs the MS describes the concept of newly developed fever disease (Acute stage) and chronic fever disease.

After this verse the chapter of Jvara nidāna ends in the copy 'Bo'.

8 forms of Jvaras are not given in the copy 'Bo'.

Abhighāta Jvara in MS copies B1, B2, J1, J2, is named as Abhicāra Jvara in the copy Bo and the book.

The MS has described 'Śastrāghātādi janita Jvara' and Abhighāta janita Jvara separately. Also Kāma Jvara and Strīsaṅga Jvara has been described separately.

### Atisāra:

Caraka and both Vāgbhaṭas gives Śokaja and Bhayaja Atisāra as types of Āgantū Atisāra which are related to emotional conditions. Those are not found in MS. Other classical texts gives Śokaja but not Bhayaja. Instead they along with MS gives Āmātīsāra as separate type while others gives as a condition in a disease. Suśrutācārya says Āma, Rakta and Pakva are phases in the disease. Pakvatisāra is described by all classical texts but not by MS. Only in Śāraṅghara Saṁhitā, there are 7 types which includes both Āmātīsāra and Bhayaja Atisāra. In MS, in Pittaja type stool consistency is said as i.e. multi-coloured, fatty which is given in Sannipātaja type in classical texts. Classical texts gives specific stool colour names as blue, yellow, greenish, and pinkish for Pittaja.

In Āmātīsāra only stool related symptoms are given. No generalized symptoms are given in th MS.

In MS, Asādhya signs are generalized signs. Specific stool related signs are not given like classical texts.

Y.R. do not gives Asādhya signs but Upadravas given in śloka 21 of Atisāra Nidānam in Pūrvārdha are similar with Asādhya signs in MS śloka 7.

Apathya (don'ts) are given. Few verses about diet are given in the book stating that, these ślokas are directly taken from Y.R. These ślokas are not found in B1, B2, Bo, J1 and J2 copies.

### Saṅgrahani:

Types of the disease given by all i.e. Bṛhat-trayī, Laghu-trayī and MS are same. Only in Śāraṅadhara Saṁhitā, along with these four types, fifth type 'Āmaja' is given.

First line of śloka 6 is similar to that of from Bṛhat-trayī, Laghu-trayī. Second line of the śloka is of similar meaning but words used are different.

Laghutrayī describes Saṅgrahaṇī and Ghaṭīyantra as grievous states of the disease.

Bṛhat-trayī, Laghu-trayī all describes Pravahikā. The MS do not describes any of these states. But the author has given the name of the disease as 'Saṅgrahaṇī'.

In Vātaja type, MS said there is हृदि शोषो i.e. emaciation at chest (Heart region). While M.N. says it is हृत्पीडा i.e. pain.

In Pittaja type MS gives stool colour as yellow or black, while Bṛhat-trayī, Laghu-trayī gives yellow or blue.

One extra śloka (number 110) found in a copy 'Bo' which is not found in other copies and a book. The verse's concept is found similar to the concept in the classical texts. Grahaṇi is caused if does and don'ts are not followed after Atisāra.

Apathya (don'ts) are given in MS.

### Arśa:

Bṛhat-trayī, Laghu-trayī all describes Sahaja i.e. congenital Arśa (piles) which is not given by MS. The MS describes only Doṣaja Arśa while classical texts also gives Raktaja. Blood in stools is given as one of the signs in Pittaja type.

Arśa resembling to fruit of Ivy gourd (Toṅdale) is given in Pittaja type in MS while classical texts gives in Vātaja type.

Shape of the Arśa like the udder of cow is given in Kaphaja type in all classical texts while in MS, it is given in Pittaja type.

The MS says that Kaphaja Arśa resembles to cotton seed while classical texts describes as seed of unripened mango or jack fruit.

Jvara is given in Pittaja type in classical texts but MS gives this in Vātaja type.

Su. S. says Kaphaja Arśa (śloka 13) do not gets ruptured and do not ooze. Where MS (śloka 6) says the same in different words that, it has closed orifices.

Apathya (don'ts) is given in MS separately for each type Vātaja, Pittaja, Kaphaja.

### **Bhagandara:**

MS gives only 4 types viz. Vātaja, Pittaja, Kaphaja and Sannipātaja. Along with these 4, Su, M.N., Bh. P. and Y.R. gives fifth type 'Āgantu'. Both Vāgbhaṭas, and Śāraṅgadhar gives 8 types including three Dvidōṣaja types in above five.

Specific names for all 8 types are given in classical texts except Ca. S. They are Śataponaka, Uṣṭragrīva, Parisrāvī, Śaṅkhāvarta (Śambukāvarta), Parikṣepī, Ruju and Arśobhagandara. These names are same in all texts.

In MS, no such specific names are given.

In Ca. S. only two ślokas are found about Bhagandara, in Śvayathu Cikitsā (Ca.Ci. 12/ 96, 97) śloka 96 gives Nidāna and śloka 97 Cikitsā. Second line of śloka 96 is similar with first śloka of MS.

A.S. gives separate signs of Bhagandara Piṭikās (ślokas 6 to 11) and then gives signs of Bhagandara (ślokas 12 to 20).

In the MS, the description of Bhagandara Piṭikā and Bhagandara of each type is given in the same verse.

In all, few similarities about this disease are found with Y.R. and Bh.P. otherwise not much similarities are found with other classical texts.

### **Ajīrṇa:**

MS gives three types of Ajīrṇas viz. Vātaja, Pittaja and Kaphaja. Whereas classical texts except Śā. S. describes four types with specific names.

Vātaja is called as Viṣṭabdhājīrṇa. Pittaja is Vidagdhājīrṇa, Kaphaja is Āmājīrṇa and fourth is Rasaśeṣājīrṇa.

Śā. S. gives first three types and then Viṣājīrṇa and Rasājīrṇa.

The relation between Doṣa and Agni (digestive power) is also described in this chapter in the MS.

Sadhūma Amlodgāra (साम्लोद्गारो धूमयुक्तो) sign is given in Pittaja type in all classical texts.

Whereas MS gives this in both Vātaja and Pittaja types.

Ca. S. describes Ajīrṇa in Grahaṇī Cikitsā (Ca.Ci. 15/45-49). Su. S. gives it in sutrasthāna chapter 46. Both Vāgbhaṭas also describes it in sutrasthāna in Mātrāsītīya Adhyāya (A.H. Su. 8/25-34) and (A.S. Su.11).

In Y.R. there is a separate chapter. Whereas in M.N. and Bh. P. it is described in Agnimāndya and Jāṭharāgnivikārādhikāra respectively.

### Alasaka – Visūcikā:

Alasaka śloka is given in the book but not found in MS copies B1, B2, Bo, J1, J2.

The śloka is same as Su.U. 56/ 7, 8. M.N. (Agnimāndya 19, 20) Y.R. (Ajīrṇādi Nidānam) and Bh.P. (Jāṭharāgnivikārādhikāra 27, 28)

A.S. and A.H. gives same principals of Alasaka.

Śā.S. says it is of three types, Vātaja, Pittaja and Kaphaja.

In MS, a list of Visūcikā lakṣanas is given in ślokas 4 and 5. A.S. and A.H. both divides these symptoms into Vātaja, Pittaja and Kaphaja. Very few lakṣanas from MS are found. Śūla, Bhrama, from śloka 4, Kampa (Vepathu – MS) from śloka 5 are given in Vātaja lakṣanas. Atisāra, Tṛṭ (Pipāsā – MS), Pralaya (Mūrchā –MS) from śloka 4 are given in Pittaja lakṣanas. Chardi (Vami – MS), Vāksanga (Alpaśabda – MS) from śloka 5 are given in Kaphaja lakṣanas.

Whereas Bh. P. divides this list in lakṣanas, Upadravas, and Ariṣṭas. Lakṣanas includes Mūrchā, Atisāra, Pipāsā, Śūla from śloka 4. Dāha, Kampa (Vepathu – MS) from śloka 5. Upadravas includes Arati, Kampa (Vepathu – MS), Mūtrāghāta and Visangyatā from śloka 5. Visangyatā is also given in śloka 4.

Ariṣṭas includes Śyāvadantoṣṭha, Abhyantarayātanetraḥ (Nimagnekṣiṇī – MS),

Vimuktasandhi from śloka 4. Vami, ksāmasvara (Alpaśabda – MS) from śloka 5.

Only Ca.S. gives two types of Visūcikā – Urdhvaga and Adhoga. Whereas MS says that Visūcikā is Urdhvaga and Vilambikā is Adhoga. Vilambikā is not given in Ca.S.

A new concept is given in the MS. After eating food, in one Prahara duration, if undigested food comes out through upper way (mouth), is called as Visūcikā. If it comes out through lower way (anus), is called as Vilambikā.

## Kṛmi:

All classical texts except Śā.S. gives 20 types of Kṛmis with basic two types as Bāhya and Ābhyantara. Śā.S. gives 21 types with Snāyuka as extra type.

MS gives two basic types same as classical texts and says there are many types.

‘बाह्याभ्यन्तरभेदतो बहुविधा: |’

In śloka 4, MS describes hetus i.e. causes with differentiation as hetus for Śleṣmodbhava Kṛmis, for Raktodbhava Kṛmis and for Kṛmis in Jaṭhara.

Classical texts divides Kṛmis in Śleṣmaja, Purīṣaja, Śoṇitaja and Āmāśayasamudbhava types.

They also gives specific names of all 20 Kṛmis.

Śloka of symptoms from Su.S. (U. 54/16) and Apathya (Su. U. 54/40) are much similar with MS. Similar ślokas are also found in Y.R. (Pūrvārdha, Kṛmi Ci.) and Bh.P. (Madhya Khaṇḍa Kṛmi Ci.)

Aruci is a sign given in all classical texts, is also present in MS copies B1, B2, Bo, J1, J2. But not found in the book.

## Pāṇḍu:

Ms gives 4 types of Pāṇḍu according to doṣas. Whereas all classical texts gives 5 types.

Along with doṣaja, they gives fifth Mṛd-bhakṣaṇaja. MS gives Mṛt-bhakṣaṇa as a cause of Pāṇḍu but not as a separate type.

Both Vagbhaṭas gives different causes than MS. Y.R. (Pūrvārdha, Pāṇḍu Ni.2) gives all same causes except one. Madyapān (alcohol consumption) is not given in Y.R. Causes given in Su.S. (U.44) are all present in MS. But there are more causes in MS.

All classical texts gives skin discoloration as Kṛṣṇa – Aruṇa i.e. black or pinkish black in Vātaja type. But MS gives as मलिनतां पीतद्युतिं i.e. yellow discoloration in Vātaja. Whereas all classical texts gives yellow discoloration in Pittaja type.

Śvāsa, Kāsa i.e. breathlessness and cough are the symptoms given in Pittaja type in MS whereas Ca.S. gives these in Kaphaja type (Ca.Ci. 16/23-25)

Kampa (tremors) sign is given in Vātaja type and Jvara in Pittaja type in all classical texts but not given in MS in any type.

In MS ślokas 6 and 7 Asādhya lakṣaṇas (prognostic signs) are given. In Su.S. Jvara, Pipāsā, Agnisāda are given in Upadravas (comlications) and Jvara, Atisāra are given in Asādhya lakṣaṇas which are given as prognostic signs in the MS.

### Kāmalādi:

In MS, only signs and symptoms of Kāmalā, Kumbha-kāmalā, Halīmaka, Pānakī are given in a separate chapter. All classical texts describes these diseases in Pāṇḍu nidāna chapter only.

They says that these diseases develops in patients of Pāṇḍu, on consumpuion of Pitta vitiating factors

From classical texts only Y.R. describes Pānakī.

In Ca.S. in the commentary of Halīmaka, (Ca.Ci. 16/132-133) “Cakrapāṇidatta” gives signs of Pānakī, saying that it is from some other text. Only one sign is common with MS i.e. dull white discoloration.

In Kāmalā, yellow discoloration of skin is said in MS. All classical texts describes it as, Hāridra (yellow) or Bheka varṇa i.e. colour of a Frog (greenish yellow).

Signs of Kumbha-kāmalā in MS śloka 2 are similar to that of in Ca.S. (Ca.Ci. 16/37, 38).

Whereas rest all classical texts says that if Kāmalā is neglectected it is called as Kumbha-kāmalā. It is a later stage of Kāmalā only.

A.H. gives synonyms of Halīmaka as Loḍhara, Alasa. (A.H.Ni. 13/18, 19) whereas Su.S. describes it separately from Halīmaka. (Su.U.44/ 13(Alasa) and śloka14 Halīmaka).

MS and all classical texts says that Halīmaka is caused by Vāta and Pitta.

MS says that there is ‘blue’ discoloration in Halīmaka. Whereas all classical texts says that there is green, yellow or grey discoloration.

Pahtya (Do’s) are not given separately for these diseases as they are described in Pāṇḍu nidāna chapter only.

Bh.P. gives separate Asādhya lakṣaṇas (prognostic signs) for Kāmalā, Kumbha-kāmalā.

### Raktapitta:

Three types of Raktapittas are described in MS and classical texts. They are Vātaja, Pittaja and Kaphaja. Also three ways of hemorrhage are given. They are upward, downwards and from hair follicles.

‘Saphena’ froathy bleeding is given in Vātaja type in Ca.S; M.N; Y.R. and Bh.P. whereas Ms gives it in Kaphaja type.

### Rājavakṣmā:

All the classical texts gives only 4 causes of Rājavakṣmā. Whereas the MS gives more causes and they are mostly different types of injuries.

The basic Samprāpti given in MS is similar with classical texts. But the classical texts gives four different Samprāptis for four Hetus.

All classical texts gives sets of signs and symptoms viz. Tirūpa, Ṣaḍ- rūpa and Ekādaśa- rūpa Rājayakṣmā.

Whereas the MS gives 3 types of Kṣayas - Vātaja, Pittaja and Kaphaja.

In A.S. and A.H. Tirūpādi sets are given. They also gives symptoms according to Doṣa predominance. Few signs from Pittaja and Kaphaja are similar with MS.

The MS gives one more type “Mahā-rājayakṣmā” which is not found in any other classical texts.

In Śā.S. Kṣaya is said as of 5 types- Vātaja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Sannipātaja and Uraḥ kṣataja.

### Kāsa:

According to Doṣa predominance MS has given 4 types of Kāsa- Vātaja, Pittaja, Kaphaja and Sannipātaja. No classical text gives Sannipātaja type. They gives 5 types- 3 Doṣaja, Kṣataja and Kṣayaja. Śā.S. gives names as Uraḥ kṣataja and Dhātu kṣayaja.

Chardi is given as a sign in Pittaja Kāsa in M.N. 11/ 6 and Su.U.52. Whereas it is given in Kaphaja type in the MS śloka 5.

A sign पूयोपम दुर्गन्धि ष्ठीवन i.e. purulent foul smelling expectoration given in Sannipātaja type in MS is found in Kṣayaja Kāsa in classical texts.

Sādhyatva given in classical texts is totally different from MS.

Vagbhaṭas gives Raktapitta and Kāsa Nidāna in one chapter (number 4) in Nidānasthāna.

There are few similarities in Samprāpti in MS and classical texts, like, involvement of Prāṇa and Udāna and production of sound like banging of bronze pots.

### Hikkā:

Number and names of types of Hikkā given in MS and classical text is same except Ca.S. gives Vyapetā hikkā instead of Yamalā.

Kṣudrā and Annajā given in MS are totally different from classical texts. Classical text says that Kṣudrā originates from the base of the throat (जत्रुमूलात् प्रवर्तते). Whereas MS says that it originates from Nābhi i.e. umbilicus.

MS and classical texts all says that Gambhīrā originates from Nābhi i.e. umbilicus. Gambhīrā is said as ‘Anekopadravī’ i.e. associated with many complications in MS śloka 6, M.N. 12/9, Su.U. 50/ 12 and Y.R. (Pūrvārdha Hikka Ni.)



‘Marmapīḍā’ is given in Gambhīrā in MS whereas classical texts gives in Mahatī Hikkā.

A new concept given in MS is Hikkā in different age groups. Bālye Hikkā (in children) is caused by Prāṇa, Udāna and Samāna and good for their growth. Tāruṇye Hikkā (in adults) is caused by Kapha and Vāta. Vārdhakyē Hikkā (geriatric) is due to all three Doṣas. It is Mahā hikkā, mostly fatal.

All three ślokaś of Pathya (Do’s) are taken from Y.R. (Pūrvārdha Hikka Ci.)

Ca.S. do not give Pathya separately but some procedures in MS are given as Cikitsā (treatment procedures) like Svedana (hot fomentation), Vamana (emesis) and Dhūmapāna (fumigation). Elsewhere no separate Pathya found for Hikka.

### Śvāsa:

MS gives only 3 types of Śvāsa viz. Mahā, Svābhāvika and Ati Śvāsa. All classical text In Samprāpti, classical texts gives involvement of first Kapha and then it vitiates Vāta (कफपूर्वकः मरुतः ।). Whereas MS says there is vitiation of Prāṇa, Udāna and Samāna Vāyu.

Symptoms of Svābhāvika and Ati Śvāsa from MS are not found in any other type of Śvāsa in classical texts.

Svābhāvika Śvāsa is different from Kṣudra Śvāsa given by classical texts. Svābhāvika Śvāsa is taken as normal breathing. How it is essential and how it builds strength in the body is explained in MS.

In MS ślokaś 1 and 2, general signs of Śvāsa are given. Few signs are similar to Tamaka Śvāsa given in classical texts except Su.S. They are severe perspiration, dryness of mouth, thirst, difficulty in speech. (प्रस्वेदं, शुष्कास्यं, तृषां, विकलतां शब्दं परं रुध्यते।)

Su.S. gives only common sign (प्रस्वेदं) severe perspiration.

Mahāśvāsa described in classical texts is different from that is in MS śloka 6. Only one sign is common between Su.U.51 and MS i.e. loss of consciousness. (संज्ञाम् नाशयते।). Instead of everted eyes Suśruta has given irritation of eyes. (संरब्ध नेत्रः)

Common signs between MS and M.N. 12/18-20, Ca. Ci. 17/46-48, A.H.Ni. 4/13-15 and Y.R. (Pūrvārdha Śvāsa Ni.) are loss of consciousness, difficulty in speech, everted eyes (संज्ञाम् नाशयते, वाग्बन्धं, उद्वृत्तं नयनं ।)

### Svarabheda:

The MS gives 3 types of Svarabheda, whereas all classical texts gives 6 types. Along with 3 types in MS, they gives Sannipātaja, Medoja and Kṣayaja.

A.S; A.H. and Ca.S. gives it in Rājayakṣmā adhyāya only.

In Pittaja type, MS has given Aṅgadāha i.e. burning sensation in the body. Whereas all classical texts gives burning in throat and palate region.

Deep, feeble voice is a sign given in incurable stage in MS, whereas in Medoja type in M.N. 13, Y.R. (Pūrvārdha Svarabheda Ni.) and Bh.P. (Madhya khaṇḍa Svarabhedādhikāra 4).

### Aruci:

The MS gives 3 types of Arucis whereas all the classical texts gives 5. Along with 3 doṣaja types in MS, classical texts gives Sannipātaja, Agantu and Mānasa.

In A.S. and A.H; it is given in Rājayakṣmā adhyāya only in 2 śloka.

In Vātaja type, MS gives Kaṣāya (astringent) and Amla (sour) tastes in the mouth. Classical texts gives only astringent.

In Pittaja type, MS and M.N. 14 gives Katu (acid) taste in the mouth. Whereas Bṛhat-trayā gives Tikta (bitter) taste. Su.S. also says there may be tastelessness (Virasatva). In Y.R. (Pūrvārdha) and Bh.P. (Madhya khaṇḍa) it is given as astringent, sour, salty, foul or tastelessness.

In Kaphaja type, MS gives Kṣāra (alkaline or metallic) taste. All classical texts except M.N. gives sweetness in the mouth. M.N. gives salty taste in the mouth.

The MS also gives Sārvadaihika laxaṇās i.e. symptoms showing effects on the body.

In the MS, Apathya (don'ts) are given for separately for each type.

### Chardi:

The MS and classical texts except Śā.S. gives 5 types of Chardis. Śā.S. gives 7 types. Along with types in MS, it gives Kṛmīja and Garbhādhānaja. Along with these types Y.R. and Su.S.(U.49) describes few more types viz. Kṛmīja, Douhṛdaja, Āmaja and Asātmyaja under the heading of type of Āgantuja Chardi.

A.S. and A.H. describes Chardi in Rājayakṣmā adhyāya.

MS describes colour of vomit as green or black in Vātaja type. Whereas green coloured vomiting is given in Pittaja type in classical texts.

In the MS, metallic or alkaline taste in the mouth is given in Kaphaja type. But it is given in Pittaja type in A.S. (Ni. 5).

Upadravas are not described in Bṛhat-trayī. Whereas Upadravas described in Laghu-trayī are similar to the MS.

### Trṣṇā:

The MS, M.N. and Y.R. describes 8 types of Trṣṇās. Ca.S; Su.S. and Bh.P. describes 7 types. A.S; A.H. and Śā.S. describes 6 types.

A.S. and A.H. describes Trṣṇā in Rājayakṣmā adhyāya.

Bhuktabhavā Trṣṇā in the MS is named as Annaajā in Ca.Ci. 22.

All symptoms in Bh.P. are included in MS. But there are more symptoms described in the MS.

### Mūrchā:

There are 7 types of Mūrchās described in the MS and Y.R. 6 types are described in Su.S; M.N. and Bh.P. Whereas Ca.S; A.S; A.H. and Śā.S. gives 4 types.

M.N.(17/13), Y.R. and Bh.P.(Madhya khaṇḍa śloka 14,15) describes Sannipātaja type but do not count it in a śloka that counts types.

Ca.S. describes Mūrchā in Sūtrasthāna 22 Vidhīṣṇitīya adhyāya. A.S. and A.H. describes it in Madātyaya nidāna.

In Samprāpti, the MS says that, vitiated Doṣas resides in all Srotasas. Whereas Carakācārya in Su. 24 says that vitiated Doṣas resides in Rasa, Rakta and Saṅgyāvaha Srotasas.

The MS describes 'Klama' in this chapter. Suśrutācārya describes 'Klama' similarly in Śārīra sthāna 4/50 and Bh.P. in Madhya khaṇḍa, Mūrchādhikāra, śloka 24.

### Dāha:

Dāha is described in a separate chapter in the MS.

There are only three ślokas about this disease. Su.S; M.N; Bh.P; Y.R. and Śā.S. gives 7 types of Dāha. The MS gives general features of Dāha and one type Dāha due to emaciated Dhātus. Su.S. describes it in chapter Pānātyaya Pratiṣedha (U.47).

The MS says that, increased vitiated 'Rakta Dhātu' causes Dāha. But Ca.S; A.S. and A.H. has given Dāha in 'Pittaja Nānātmaja Vyādhis' i.e. diseases caused by only Pitta doṣa. They gives its types Oṣa, Ploṣa, Dāha, Davathu, Vidāha, Uṣmādhikya etc.

Su.S. also describes it as Pittaja disease. Hence do not give Pittaja as a separate type.

The MS gives its treatment as 'Pitta and Vāta reducing medicine'.

### Madātyaya:

The MS, Laghu-trayī (except Śā.S.), Y.R; A.S. and A.H. gives 4 stages of Madātyaya whereas Ca.S. and Su.S. gives 3 stages.

Four types of Madātyaya are given by the MS and all the classical texts. Ca.S; A.S. and A.H. gives names as first stage, second stage, 'Madhyama' stage and third stage.

Along with these 4 types of Madātyayas, A.H; A.S. and Śā.S. gives 7 types of 'Madas'.

First line of śloka of Pittaja type in the MS is similar to that of Vātaja type in all classical texts.

A śloka of Kaphaja type in the MS is similar to that of in M.N. (18/18).

A śloka of Paramada in the MS is similar to that of in classical texts except Ca.S.

Ca.S. do not describes Paramada, Pānājīrṇa and Pānavibhrama.

Ślokas 3 and 4 in the MS describes Anarhatā (who should avoid alcohol consumption). This is similar to the classical texts.

Few benefits of proper consumption of alcohol are similar to that of Su.U. 47/7, 8 like बल,

धैर्य, शौर्य, स्त्रीषु प्रहर्षो (strength, courage, bravery, pleasure) etc.

### Unmāda:

The MS describes 4 types of Unmāda according to Doṣas. Ca.S. and Y.R. gives 5 types with Āgantu as fifth type. Rest of the classical texts describes 6 types of Unmādas.

The definition of Unmāda given in MS is different from classical text.

The Hetus (causes) given in the śloka 3 is similar to that of in M.N. (20/4)

MS śloka 8 is also describes hetus. These are given as causes of Manovikāraja type of Unmāda. The śloka is similar to that of in Y.R. (Pūrvārdha, Unmāda Ni.) and Su.U.62/12.

Very few symptoms of types of the disease are similar in the MS and classical texts. E.g. in Pittaja type only one symptom is common in MS and classical texts, which is desire of coldness. (शीतेच्छा)

The site of vitiation of Doṣas is said as Manovaha Srotasa in Laghu-trayī and Su.S. whereas there is no mention of Manovaha Srotasa in the MS.

### Bhūtonmāda:

Bhūtonmāda is not found in the copy 'Bo'. After Unmāda there is Apasmāra chapter.

The MS, Ca.S; Su.S; M.N. and Y.R. gives 8 types of Bhūtonmāda. The only difference is that, they gives Piśāca type instead of Preta. But the signs given in both are similar to each

other. Also, Ca.S. gives Śāponmatta and Brahmarākṣasa types instead of Daitya and Mahāsarpa.

A.S; A.H. and Bh.P. gives 9 types whereas Śā.S. gives 20 types of Bhūtonmādas.

Classical texts gives name of Daityonmāda as Asura or Devaśatru.

Dehapraveśakāla i.e. time of affliction by these Grahas given in the MS is similar to that of given in Su.U. 60/17, 18; M.N. (20/27, 28); Y.R. (Pūrvārdha, Bhūtonmāda Ni.); Bh.P. (Madhya khaṇḍa, Unmādādhikāra).

### **Apasmāra:**

The MS and the classical texts all gives four types of Apasmāra.

The MS and the classical texts describes that, there is discolouration of skin, nails, eyes, stools and urine. The colours are black, yellow and white respectively in Vātaja, Pittaja and Kaphaja types.

The MS do not describes discolouration in Vātaja type. In Kaphaja type, describes discolouration of eyes only.

### **Vātarakta:**

According to the predominance of Doṣas, 3 types of Vātarakta are described in the MS. The classical texts gives 8 types. Along with 3 in the MS, they also gives 3 Dvi-doṣaja, one Sannipātaja and one Raktādhika type. Also they describes its two stages as 'Uttāna' and 'Gambhīra'.

Su.S. describes this disease in Vātavyādhi chapter from śloka 40 to 49.

The hetus (causes) given in MS ślokas 1 and 2 are similar to that of in M.N. 23/1, 2.

Few Upadravas from MS 7 are similar with M.N. 23/14-17, Y.R. (Pūrvārdha) and Bh.P. (Madhya khaṇḍa Vātarakta 15, 16).

A.S. and A.H. do not gives Upadravas separately but gives Arbuda in Asādhya signs which is in Upadravas in MS.

### **Urustambha:**

There are no types of this disease. This disease is not found in Śā.S.

The basic concept in Samprāpti is similar in the MS (ślokas 1, 2) and classical texts.

Symptoms given in MS (ślokas 3, 4) are similar to M.N. 24/ 4, 5.

In Ca.Ci. 27, few symptoms from MS 3, 4 are given in Pūrvārūpas (śloka 15) and some are given in Rūpas (śloka 13).

Pathyas (Do's) given in the MS 5 is exact similar to that of in Y.R. (Pūrvārdha) and Ca.Ci. 27/ 26, 27.

### Āmavāta:

This disease is not described in Bṛhat-trayī.

M.N. describes this disease for the first time. So it is found only in Laghu-trayī and Y.R.

According to the predominance of Doṣas 3 types are given in the MS; M.N and Bh.P.

whereas Śā.S gives fourth type as Sannipātaja. Y.R. gives 3 types without Vātādhika type.

The concept of Āma and its role in Samprāpti of Āmavāta is given in the MS. It is similar to M.N. 25/ 3, 4. Y.R. (Pūrvārdha).

Sādhyāsādhyatva given in MS is similar to that of in M.N. 25/ 12 and Bh.P. (Madhya khaṇḍa Āmavāta 14).

### Hṛdroga:

The MS and all classical texts except Su.S. gives 5 types of Hṛdroga. Only Su.S. gives 4 types excluding Sannipātaja type.

A.S. and A.H. describes Hṛdroga in Rājayakṣmā adhyāya. Ca.S. first describes Hṛdroga in Sutr.17, Kiyantaśirasīya adhyāya and then in Ci. 26, Trimarmīya adhyāya.

Hetus (causes) given in the MS are similar to Y.R. (Uttarārdha).

Severe chest pain is given in Pittaja type in the MS but it is given in Vātaja type in A.S. and A.H.

Symptoms of Sannipātaja type are similar to classical texts except Su.S.

### Prameha-piṭikā:

The MS and all classical texts gives 10 types of Prameha-piṭikās except Ca.S. which gives 7 types.

The classical texts gives Alajī and Vinatā types instead of Piṇḍakā and Añjalī types given in the MS.

The MS gives Sārvadaihika Lakṣaṇāni i.e. generalised symptoms showing effects on the body. These are not given in any of the classical text.

The MS describes curability and prognosis of these piṭikās based on the colour of the piṭikās.

This is also not given in any of the classical text.

The MS describes Śītalā Pūjana as its treatment at the end of the chapter.

### Medoroga:

No types are given for this disease in the MS and classical texts.

The MS says that, the digestive capacity is reduced. जठराग्नेः क्षयं | but the classical texts says that the digestive capacity is increased. Hence the hunger and thirst are also increased.

### Strīroga:

Raktapradara disease is described in this chapter in the MS.

The MS, Laghu-trayī, Y.R. and Ca.S. gives its 4 types according to Doṣas. It is not found in Su.S; A.S. and A.H.

A.S. and A.H. gives Raktaja Yonivyāpada in which there is severe menorrhagia.

Hetus given in the MS are similar to M.N.61/1, Bh.P. (Madhya khaṇḍa, Strīrogādhikāra 1) and Y.R. (Uttarārdha).

The MS gives only Vihāraja hetus (external causes) while Ca.S. gives only Āhāraja hetus. (causes related to improper food and beverage).

Frothy discharge is given in Kaphaja type by MS, while Y.R. and Ca.S. gives it in Vātaja.

The MS gives colour of discharge in Pittaja type as bright red, whereas Ca,S. gives as yellow-blue.

The MS gives colour of discharge in Kaphaja type as pinkish yellow, whereas Ca,S. gives as white.

### Yonikanda:

The MS, Laghu-trayī and Y.R. gives 4 types of Yonikandas according to Doṣas. It is not found in Bṛhat-trayī.

Hetus in the MS are similar to Y.R. (Uttarārdha, yonirogādhikāra).

The shape of the growth is like Lakuca fruit in Vātaja Yonikanda is given in the MS.

Whereas it is given in general signs in Y.R.

### Yonivyāpada:

Yoni is Tryāvartā i.e. composed of three parts. They can be said as vagina, cervix and uterus.

So at each place Yoni means all three of these parts. So signs or symptoms said for Yoni applies to all three parts or to appropriate part. That has been mentioned accordingly in the translation.

The MS has described 12 types of Yonivyāpadas. Whereas all classical texts gives 20 types of Yonivyāpadas.

Hetus given in the MS are similar to that of in M.N. 62 and Ca.Ci. 30.

Sign of Prasamsinī Yoni in MS is given in Vāminī yoni in A.S; A.H. and M.N.

In MS, Upadamśa is given in one verse in this chapter only. Bh.P. describes it in details for the first time in separate chapter. Y.R. also gives a separate chapter for Upadamśa.

### Sūtikāroga:

The definitions of ‘Garbhasrāva’ and ‘Garbhapāta’ are given in this chapter in śloka 2. These are similar to classical texts.

The concept and symptoms given in MS śloka 3 can be co-related with ‘Makkala’ disease in Y.R. (Uttarārdha, Sūtikārogādhikāra) and Su.Śā. 10.

### Mūtra-parīkṣā:

Mūtra parīkṣā has been described in Laghu-trayī.

Y.R. describes it in details with 22 ślokas in Pūrvārdha, Mūtra parīkṣā adhyāya.

Śā.S. describes Mūtra parīkṣā in Pūrvakhaṇḍa 3/16 in one śloka. Bh.P. gives same śloka in Pūrvakhaṇḍa, Rogi-parīkṣā adhyāya 6/10. Colour of urine according to Doṣa is given in this śloka.

Colour and consistency of urine in various Doṣaja conditions from the MS and Laghu-trayī are listed in the table.

Condition	MS	Bh.P.	Y.R.	Śā.S.
In Vātaja disease	Bluish black, unctuous, sparkling.	Pale white	Pale white	Pale white
Pittaja disease	Yellow, red.	Yellow, blue	Red	Yellow, blue
Kaphaja disease	Frothy, watery.	White, frothy	Frothy	White, frothy
Raktaja disease	-	Red		Red
Dvandvaja	Like sesame oil	-	Mixed	-
Sannipātaja	Black, frothy	-	Black	-

The MS says that, collection of urine should be done in the early morning. Whereas Y.R. says, it should be done in last hours of night, 4 Ghaṭikās before the night ends.



The MS describes 'Tailabindu' (oil droplet) urine examination in the patient of Jvara, Ajīrṇa and in the patient with critical stage of illness. It also describes stage of the illness according to the directions in which the oil droplet spreads.

Only thirty seven chapters are chosen for this study.

Among these chapters, the diseases, from Jvara to Dāha, Jāṭharāgni Vikṛti is the base of etio-pathology. Studying these diseases is clinically more important. Diseases related to Gynaecology were studied because of my personal practice oriented interest. The other diseases chosen for study are of practical importance. Nāḍī and Mūtra Parīkṣā are very important diagnostic tools. Hence chosen for the study.

## **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

The MS “Bhiṣakcakracittotsava” is written by Ācārya Hamsanātha in Sanskrit language. The period of the MS is around 16<sup>th</sup> century or first half of 17<sup>th</sup> century. The complete text is written in beautiful flawless poetic verses using many different Chandas from Sanskrit language. Śārdulavikrīḍita, Bhujaṅgaprayāta and Anuṣṭubha Chandas are used abundantly along with Indravajrā, Upajāti, Indravamśā, Āryā, Toṭaka, Upendravajrā, Śālinī, Mālinī, Vamśāstha, Vidyumālā etc. No passages are found in the text.

There are many errors like omission, addition, scratching, mistakes in writing are present in all the copies studied and in the book. All the copies are in ‘Devanagari’ script. According to the book, one copy is in ‘Kannada’ script which Dr. Krishnamurthy used for his book. So original copy is not there in the study material. Further search of remaining copies can help to find the original copy.

The Nidāna of various diseases is described in different chapters. 35 diseases were chosen for the present study.

It seems that, the text is a contribution of Ācārya Hamsanātha’s clinical experiences and the knowledge he learned from his Master (Guru) along with his knowledge from previous classical texts.

When compared for similarities and impact of Bṛhat-trayī and Laghu-trayī, the impact ranges from 5% to 16%. Where A.S. and A.H. have 5% similarity and maximum similarity was with M.N. and Y.R. which is 14% and 16% respectively which are from 16<sup>th</sup> century. Majority construction of composition is author’s own contribution. Being the poet Vaidya, Bhiṣakcakracittotsava is author’s own creativity.

Many new types of diseases and new concepts are found in the MS.

Thirteen Sannipātaja Jvaras are described which are totally different from classical texts. Dhātupāka and Malapāka signs are given in Jvara. Mahendra Jvara, Velā Jvara, Ekānta Jvara has been described as types of Viṣama Jvara. A new concept of Mala Jvara is described with signs and symptoms of Viṣ Jvara and Sveda Jvara. Apart from these Rakta, Dṛṣṭī, Bhūta Jvaras and Antaka Jvara are described. The MS describes 3 types of Tvaggata Jvara according to Doṣas. E.g. Tvaggata Vātaja Jvara etc.

Apathya (don’ts) is given in MS separately for each type Vātaja, Pittaja, Kaphaja Arśa.

The MS gives only 4 types of Bhagandara which differs from classical texts even in symptoms.

A separate chapter is given for Ajīrṇa and Alasaka – Visūcikā. The relation between Doṣa and Agni (digestive power) is also described in this chapter. A new concept about Visūcikā and Vilambikā is given in the MS with one Prahara time duration after eating food.

MS gives two basic types of Kṛmīs as Bāhya and Ābhyantara. Then says there are many types.

Kāmalā, Kumbha-kāmalā, Halīmaka, Pānakī are described in a separate chapter with detail signs and symptoms of each disease. Kāmalā is given as a disease with single type.

In Rājayakṣmā, Mahā-rājayakṣmā is given which is totally different from classical texts.

Three types of Rājayakṣmā according to Doṣas are given which is from more practical view.

Hikkā in different age groups is described; in children, in adults and geriatric Hikkā.

MS gives 3 types of Śvāsa viz. Mahā, Svābhāvika and Ati śvāsa. In Samprāpti, it has been given that, there is vitiation of Prāṇa, Udāna and Samāna Vāyu. Initially general symptoms of Śvāsa are described.

The definition of Unmāda given in MS is different from all classical texts.

Generalized body symptoms are given in diseases, Aruci and Prameha piṭikā.

Apathya (don'ts) are given separately for each type of Aruci.

Prognosis of Prameha piṭikās based on the colour of the piṭikās is described which is totally new concept. It can be very helpful for Ayurvedic practitioners. The MS describes Śītalā Pūjana as its treatment.

Dāha is described in a separate chapter with its treatment principle.

The definition of Unmāda given in MS is different from classical text.

Bhutonmāda is described in a separate chapter.

The MS has described only 12 types of Yonivyāpadas. Upadamśa is given in one verse in this chapter only.

The definitions of 'Garbhasrāva' and 'Garbhapāta' are given in the chapter Sūtikāroga.

Mūtra parīkṣā and Nāḍī parīkṣā is also described in details. Mūtra parīkṣā description is influenced by Y.R. whereas Nāḍī parīkṣā description is influenced by Śā.S.

The MS describes 'Tailabindu' (oil droplet) urine examination. It also describes the stage of the illness according to the directions in which the oil droplet spreads.

Even if the text is about Nidāna (diagnosis), treatment principles are also given at few places.

Does and Don'ts are also given in 11 diseases out of 35 diseases taken for study. Does and Don'ts are also a part of treatment principle.

### **Scope and modern relevance of the study:**

The information described in the MS is very much practical oriented.

The practical view of describing diagnosing method makes it practitioner friendly.

The information described in the MS can be tested practically by Ayurvedic medical practitioners. E.g. Prognosis of Prameha piṭikās based on the colour of the piṭikās can be used by practitioners. It will be very helpful for determining the stage and prognosis of the disease.

Sannipātaja fevers described in the MS can be studied clinically, to find, if there is any similarity with different fever epidemics in modern era.

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16. [www.ignca.nic.in](http://www.ignca.nic.in)
17. [www.namami.org](http://www.namami.org)

### Annexure I

From New Catalogues Catalogorum, it is found that copies of this MS are also available at following places :

1. Alwar : Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS in the library of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar by Peter Peterson, Bombay 1892. (1684. Extr. no 418)
2. Baroda : An alphabetical list of MSS in the Oriental Institute, Baroda, vol. I, compiled by Raghavan Nambiyar. Gaekwad oriental series XCVII, Baroda 1942. Quoted by library numbers. (II. 7449. 12776)
3. Bharatpur : A handlist of MSS in the state library, Bharatpur. (XIII. 44)
4. IBhP.I. : A Catalogue of 3168 MSS in the Jain Bhandars of Punjab, part I. bt Banarasi Das, Oriental college, Lahore. (1993)
5. Jha G.N. : A handlist of MSS of Ganganath Jha, Allahabad – in two sections : A- palm leaf & B- paper Mss. (II. ii. 9544)
6. Kasin : Report on Sanskrit MSS, by Pandit Kasinath Kunte, Lahore. (36)
7. NPS : A Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS in private libraries of the North-Western Provinces. Parts I – X, Allahabad, 1877-86. (I.p. 20)
8. Ranbir III : A typed list of MSS in the Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu. (p.820)
9. RORI : Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute. (I. 2581)
10. SB. New DC. : A Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS in the Sanskrit college library, Benares, Allahabad. (XII. Ii. 108224)
11. Stein : A Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS in Raghunath Temple library of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir. Prepared by M.A. Stein, Bombay 1894. (185)
12. VVRI : Vishweshwaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur, Punjab. (I. p. 238)