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81: श्री पारशुरामनाथ नमः |

**Tr:** I salute Lord Pārśvanātha.

ध्यायेद्बालां प्रभाते बिकसित बदनां फुल्ल राजीवनें श्रुतिवृद्धयंगरैः। सचिरकनकृतैः भूषणैः भूष्टांगिम्। विद्युतकोटिचछादित्। परिमालबल्हला दिष्टो सिंहसनस्थथामीं। तस्य दासी सुरेष्वनन तदनं केलिगेहम्। || 1 ||

**Tr:** I worship 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.

धले ते चरणमृत्युं स्वच्छि कामार्तारे योशित तस्यारस्ये परितत्ते प्रतिदिन वाक्क गद्यपद्यात्मिक लक्ष्मी। तस्य गृहे। भूषता करतले मुक्तिः। स्थितासिद्धयो दूरारे तस्य विश्विताश्च। निधो तिष्टिन्ति नियत्य मुदा। || 2 ||

**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.

जगन्मातर्मस्तेऽस्तु वरदे मंगले मर्वे ग्रन्थकतुं प्रवतशस्य सहायं कुरु मेऽतनर्। || 3 ||

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

अहमपिक जगदम्भे दश्यां दिष्टिश्वस्त्रय न भवति तं तव हानि। ववापि हस्ते कदाचितु।

स्वजन हितपारया। श्रद्धार्पप यियाथो अमृतसहदिनियं सनाथो भवाम। || 4 ||

**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.

भिषच्छचिनिलस्तिव जाडयनाशं करिपणाम्यं बालबोधि यस्त्र नमस्कृत्य धनवत्तिरिवैद्यराघोज्योज्य स्वेन नामना। || 5 ||

**Tr:** By saluting the Great Physician Lord Dhanvantari, who can cure any disease in the world, here I am writing this text, Bhiṣakcakracittotsava. This will help to overcome the darkness and will also help to new learners.
I am saluting Lord Brahmā, Śiva, Garuḍadhwa (Viṣṇu), Bhārgava (Parśurāma), Goutama, Hārita, Caraka, Atri, Bhṛhaspati, Dhanvantari, Mādhava, Nāsātya, Nakula, Rṣis like Parāśara, Dāmodara, Vāgbhaṭa and all the other Great Vaidyas and Rṣis.

Tr: Atreyas like expert Ācāryas have written texts of Ayurveda.

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.

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

कराइगुणमूलोदभवा प्राणभूता नृणा रोगिणा साक्षिणी सोख्या।

जलोकोरगाना गति नाडिका या विधव गिरिवर्ता च वातालिका सा॥ ११॥

J1: - - - भाजं | - - -॥ ११॥

J2: - - - भाजं | - - -॥ 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.

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

विधते गति कङ्कमण्डूक्योयामुनिल्द्रेणिर्वक्ता च पितातिमका सा।

सिरा हस्पपरारवतनं गति या दधाति स्थिरा शलेष्मकोपानिचिता सा॥ १२॥

J1: - - माणुक - मुनील्द्रे - - | - - गतिया - - || १२॥

J2: - - मुंडकक्योयामुनिल्द्रे - - पितातिमका - - - - स्थिर: - - || 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 region.

द्विदोषकोष नाडी लक्षण –

नाडी चन्दलां कवचचिक्षितमां शैत्यं कवचचिक्षोपानां धते मन्दगति द्विदोषकुपिता स्थानच्छुति क्षीणताम् | वक्राकारागति कवचदिवितनु नाडी प्राप्तोति कवचदुष्मतां स्थानार्चयुततं पाता मासान्तरे सातनर्म् || १३॥

B 1: - - कवचचिक्षितां -- कवचदुष्मं -- स्थानच्छुतां - - |

J1: - - कवचदुष्मं - - स्थानच्छुति - | चक्राकार - - पाति कुपिता - - || १३॥

J2: - चन्दलां कवचचिक्षितमा – कवचदुष्मां - मंगदति - - स्थानच्छुति - - | - - || 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 –

विद्विदानिचिता नाडिका चन्दलोषणा स्फुरद् द्विजिरुपा त्वरायुयथिष्ठन्ना |

गति सैतिरियां विधतेतितिकं क्षण क्षीणताम् याति मूर्च्छो कवचित्सा || 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.

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.

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

कामक्रोधाहदयुक्त नाडी लक्षण –

मोहेन कामेन भयेन चचन्तया क्रोधेन लोभेन वा।

मन्दात्ग्ननोद्वेगतरेि पीडया स्यान्नाडडका मन्दतरा नृिां भृर्म्। ९

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

इति श्रीभिषक्षक्रियतोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यर्ास्रे नाडीलक्षिातन। ||

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

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

Tr: The doings of a person creates reasons. Now describing these reasons of vitiation of doṣas.

रोगकारण

दोषविना न रोग: स्युिे दोषा: हंसभिविना हेतुव: कर्मसम्भूतास्तात्ते हेतुव: कथयाम्यहम्। ||

J1: कर्मसम्भूतास्तात्तेहेतुहेतुव: कथयाम्यहम्।

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.
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.

 Reasons for vitiation in Pitta are excess consumption of spicy, unctuous (Pāṭhabhedā), hot, sour, food that causes burning, green vegetables, acrid, , alkaline and bitter food (Pāṭhabhedā), excess exercise, exertion by travelling, exposure to hot sun, anger, exposure heat, jumping, salty food (Pāṭhabhedā), 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.

** तिक्ताश्चः i.e. bitter food from MS is more correct than पिताश्चः hence accepted.**

** लवष्चः i.e. salty food from Copy Bo is more correct than उत्पन्नाः i.e. jumping.**

** निन्धोष्माम्लः from MS copies B1, B2, and Bo can also be a cause of Pitta vitiation along with तीक्षोष्माम्लः. So both factors are accepted.**
**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 Śiśi, Hemanta (winter) and Mādhava (spring) season.

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

**अथ ज्वररोग निदानम्**

ज्वराणां घोररूपाणां याति चिन्हानि तान्यहम् | कः ये जानेन तेनैव रोग: संजायते बुधः: || ५

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

पूर्वरूपः

ताप: शरीरे गुर्तांसलसत्वं सर्वाङ्गपीडा विरसत्वमास्ये |

शीत: शरीरं वीर्यवस्था हानि: ज्वरांगचिन्हानि वदन्ति सन्त: || ६

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

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.

पितज्वर –

हत्कण्ठीष्टकराङ्तघ्रदाहमरतं स्फोंतृषां समब्रमं चोष्माणं श्वसनं मुखे कटुकतां मूर्चछाशमतीसारकम् ||
हत्कण्टमं नयनेशरणं विकलतां शीते रूचिं शोषणं खेदं देहगतं: करोति कृपितं: पितज्वरोऽन्तव्यशथाम् ||

Few words in the line “मूर्चछाशमतीसारकम् हत्कण्टमं नयनेशरणं विकलतां” are missing in the line, but written in the bottom of the page.

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.
Kaphaj Jvara –

स्लैमित्यं वव्यं जक्तं मसं लिषीं वं गौरं माधुर्यं वदने तनुमलितं स्वेदं च रोमोदगमम्

कण्ठे घुघुश्चां च रोमो द्गमम्

| B 1: तैममत्यं - माधुर्यं वदने - - | कण्ठे घुघुश्चां - - काशं - - ||
| B 2: तैममत्यं - माधुर्यं वदने - - | कण्ठे घुघुश्चां - - काशं - - ||
| Bo: तैममत्यं - माधुर्यं वदने - - | कण्ठे घुघुश्चां - - ज्वरं ग व्यथाम् ||

ग is written above the line between र and व्य.

J 1: तैममत्यं - - - रोमोदगमम्|

J 2: तैममत्यं - - माध्वर्यं - - "कण्ठे घुघुश्चां - - 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 पित ज्वर –

अमो रोमणांरुचि: श्वासकासी तृषाङ्गेऽवाहः: शिरोरितिविन्त्वम्|

विनिद्वागपीडासिद्धशोधोस्वप्नः च ज्वरे वातपितोद्धवे चिह्नमेतत् || १०

B 2: - - श्वासकासः तृषाङ्गेऽवाहः - - ||

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 –

स्लैमित्यं गुह्ताःसुचिर्विकलता तन्द्रा पिपासाःसं कासोङ्गस्फूटता वभि: श्वसनता शोथो मुखे लिप्तताः |

स्वेद: पर्वमिदारतिशस्यज्वरा रोमोदगम: शीतता वातश्लेष्मसमुद्भवस्य कथितं चिह्नं ज्वरस्याः || ११

B 1: - - पर्वमिदारतिशस्य - - ||

B 2: - - पर्वमिदारतिशस्य - - ||

Bo: - - पर्वमिदारतिशस्य - - ||

J 1: - - पर्वमिदारतिशस्य - - || Instead of लिप्तता it is written as लिप्तता.

J 2: - - पर्वमिदारतिशस्य - - ||
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.

पितङ्कफ ज्वर –
तिक्तात्स्वादः पचिता कफस्य वदने लेपाः पुत्रा शीतता तन्त्रः संधिः वेदना च हृदये दाहः पिपासा भ्रमः ।
कासः श्वाससर्वस्तिः मलिनता स्वेदः वममः मुहुः चिह्नं पितकफङ्गे मुतवरे: सहकालितिं पूर्वः ॥ १२

B 1: - - - वममेहः - - - ||
B 2: - - - वदने लोमो - - - - - वममेहः - - - - - ||
Bo: - - - हृदये दाहः - - - |
J 1: - - - मुतवरे: तं कीतितिं पूर्वः ॥
J 2: - - - वदने लोमो - - - कासः श्वाससर्वस्तिः - - - ||

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: त्रिदोषोत्पथोज्वरोरौद्रो नाम्ना स्वाससन्निपातकः । भेदैस्रयोदर्हैस्रयो रूपं धते पृथक 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.

सन्निधिक – त्रिदोषोत्पथोज्वरो भेदेत् सन्निधिपीडा स्वाससन्निधिपीडा श्रूलम् ।
भ्रमो वीर्यनिर्द्रविनाशोऽतिथतन्द्रा पिपासोऽष्टाकः सचिदाहकासौ ॥ १३

Bo: - - - सन्निधिपीडा य/स्वासो (थो) त्रूलम् । Above य, स्व is written, above line.

J2: भ्रमो । - - - ||

Tr: In Tridoṣajña Sannipātaka 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.

अन्तः – करोत्यङ्गभङ्गं भ्रमेष वेपथुं य ह्य: शिरः कम्पनेन कण्डुरू रोदान च ।
प्रलापं सतापं च हिकामसाध्यं बुधतवं विजानीहि क्ष चालन्तकाखः ॥ १५
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.

Chitravibhāga -

यो मोहाद्रुदति कवचिद्विकल्तां प्राप्नोति रोदनत्वं - संतापं च | 

B: --- रोदनत्वं - - | --- संतापं च - - ||
B2: --- रोदनत्वं - - | --- संतापं च - - ||
Bo: --- रोदनत्वं - - | --- बुध्यत्वं - - ||
J1: --- रोदनत्वं - - |
J2: --- श्रमं - - रोदनत्वं - - |

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 मोहाद्रुदति, so as to avoid repetition प्राप्नोति रोदनत्वं शोकं should be continued instead of प्राप्नोति रीति.

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

रुदाहं -

य: शूलं वितनोति दारुणमं हस्तांहिर्ैत्यं तथा | जिह्वाकण्टकिः श्रमं विकल्तां मोहं च कणठव्यथाम् ||

व्यासस कार्यसिद्धार्थेऽहि: शोषणम् | सहते श्रमरोदनं प्रलपनं जानीहि रुग्दाहकम् || १६

B: --- हस्तांहिर्ैत्यं - - |
**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.

**Tr:** Śītāṅga 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.
**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 पीडातत्करिद्वयो: instead of पीडा करिद्वयो: which means severe pain in both ears. According to condition of disease and also meaning wise पीडातत्करिद्वयो: is acceptable.

In the word "वपुपष" , व is scratched. Instead "र्भ्म" is written above these letters. After word वपुपष, "चध" was written but scratched. After that it is written as कृषातमां.

**J1:** In the word ग्लातन: ग्ला is omitted. The word is formed as निष्वास: |

\[\text{Tr:} \]
Tr: Karnataka 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.

**स्त्रदुकण्ठ: from MS copies is grammatically more correct than स्तुदकण्ठ: | hence accepted.**

B1: Additional ślokas:

शनिपात ज्वस्यान्तकिशमूलेषु दार्षण: शोथ: संजायते तेन कशिचदेव प्रमुच्यते |?
ज्वरादितो वा ज्वरमध्यतो वा ज्वरांततो वा शुल्लमूलशयः: कम्येन साध्यः: खलू कुछ्फसाध्यः: सुखेन साध्यः: कथितो मुनीदे: ||

Pg 3 bk starts from ततो वा शुल्लमूलशयः: from 2nd śloka.

Scratching after word सुखेन साध्यः |

Tr: In Sannipata 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.

भुग्नने - स्मृतिभेकधनु भुग्नकण्ठ सानिपात: करोत्युप्पास्मात्म भट्ट्यं भुग्नलेखम: |

ज्वरं वेपनं रून्यतां श्वासकासौ प्रलापं प्रसेकं पपपासामसाध्य: || 21

B 1: भग्नलेख - - भग्नकण्ठ - - भट्ट्यं भग्नलेखम: | - - शुरुं - - विलापं - - || 23

B 2: भग्नलेख - - भग्नकण्ठ - - भट्ट्यं भग्नलेखम: | ज्वरं शूर्यतां - - 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: भग्नलेख - - भग्नकण्ठ - - भट्ट्यं भग्नलेखम: ज्वरं वेपथुं - - विलापं - - ||

J 1: भग्नलेख - - भग्नकण्ठ तनिपात: - - भग्नलेखम: | - - विलापं - - ||

J 2: भग्नलेख - - भग्नकण्ठ - - भट्ट्यं भग्नलेखम: | - - विलापं - - ||

Tr: Bhugnanetra Sannipata 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 - छदि रक्तष्ठीवन्तं कृष्णाधिहवं कासं श्वासं मण्डलं दाहमुग्रम् |

संजानाशं तापमाध्यमानतुण्णं रक्तष्ठीवी प्राणनां च कुर्यंत् || 22

B2: कृष्ण is written as कष्ण.
Tr: Raktaśthīvī 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.

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.

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 यस्तो देहस्थित: स्थाद्वेतस्य मृत्युविनिद्राःतितृष्णा | 

ज्वर: पाददाहोऽङ्गकम्पोतिताः भ्रम: श्वासाता काष्ठता क्षीणचेष्टा || २५
Tr: In Abhinyaśa 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.

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 - अजीर्णवरो लक्षणगृहष्ठिश्वास शिष्को सत्मेज्ञायते सत्तभियोऽ
अतिसार उद्गारमूलमातिनिद्राः शिरोरोऽ प्रलापोहि जृष्टराधेकृः || २६

B1: अतिसार उद्गाररूप्यम् - - -|| २८

B2: अतिसार उष्मा - - -|| (‘उद्गार’ word is missing.)

Bo: - ज्वरे लक्षणगृहष्ठिश्वास्य - - -|| - - उद्गार उष्माद निद्रा - - प्रज्ञेया 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 लक्षणे - - अतिसार उद्गाररूप्यम् - - -||
**Tr:** A physician should know fever with seven or eight signs from these as Ajīrna Jvara signs. Diarrhoea, belching, warmth, excess sleep, headache, delirium, yawning, abdominal pain.

आमज्वर – हृल्लास लालासुति वान्त्यरोचकेः क्षुन्नार्थ निद्राबहुमूर्ततालस्य: |

वक्त्राल्पवैस्यवल्शुधाकारामज्वरो वैद्यवैविलक्ष्यते || २७

B 1: वैस्यवक्त्राल्प वल्शुधाकारामज्वरो वै वैद्यपरो - - - - - || ३९
B 2: - - - - - बहुमूर्तक्षये - - - ||
Bo: - - लालासुति वान्त्यरोचकेः

J 1: वैस्यवक्त्राल्प वल्शुधाकारामज्वरो वै वैद्यपरो - - - - - ||
J 2: वैस्यवक्त्राल्पवैस्यवल्शुधाकारामज्वरो वै वैद्यपरो - - - - - || ३९

**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 Paṭhabhedas from MS Bo are accepted as these signs also indicative of indigestion leading to Āma. They are अरतिः and रेचकै at the place of स्रुतिः and अरोचकै respectively.**

रक्तज्वर – प्रलापोऽङ्गदाहो मुखाद्रक्तपातस्तृषास्फोिना मोहताऽङ्गप्रपीडा |

भमो रक्तज्वरेतेष्ठिनिद्रा विमूच्चार्थ भवन्तिः रक्तज्वरे लक्षणानि || २८

B 1: - - - रक्तज्वरे लक्षणानि ||
B 2: - - - / - - - |
Bo: प्रलापोऽङ्गदाहो - - - शिरस्फोिन्तां मोहनां - - - || ३९

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

J 1: ||
J 2: - - - मुषाद्रक्त - - - || ३०

**Tr:** In Jvara due to vitiation of Rakta Dhātu, there is delirium, burning in the body, haematemesis, 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 शिरस्फोिन्ता (blisters on scalp) instead of तृषास्फोिन्ता. It is also indicative of Raktaja disease. Hence accepted as alternative (Pāṭhabheda).**
**Tr:** Drṣṭi 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 सरक्ततनष्ठीव. Taken as alternative (Pāṭhabheda).

Vomiting and abdominal distention (छहदशमनाहतां) are not given.

**भूतज्वर**

भूतप्रेतशाचैद्यदनुजाको ज्वरे राखासैः यस्तापं हर्दयेर्युं वितनुते मूष्म्छौ प्रलापं मदम्।

र्भ्मो हृद्पवदाहस्तृषो घूिशदृत्िज्वरः।

**Bo:** -

J1: - - - संस्तापं - - - || 37

J2: - - संस्तापं - - - || 37

**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 र्भ्मो हृद्पवदाहस्तृषो घूिशदृत्िज्वरः।

**B1:** - - - निष्ठीवान् - - |

Bo: - - - निष्ठीवान् - - | 39

J1: - - - निष्ठीवान् - - |

J2: - - - निष्ठीवान् - - |
**Tr:** Viḍ (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 स्फोटनमहंगदेशे श्वासः पिपासाःलसता प्रसेकः।
स्वेदोऽततनद्रा मदतीर्यनाशो भवन्ति स्वेदज्वर लक्षणानि || 32

B1: स्वेदज्वरः --- स्वेदज्वर लक्षणानि||
B2: चेदज्वरः मदक्रीणेनाशो --- ||
Bo: स्वेदज्वरः --- स्वेदज्वर लक्षणानि||42
J 1: --- भवन्ति ह स्वेदज्वर ---||38
J 2: विष्टवन्तं --- |34

**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 भ्रमतमायुच्छः।
दुर्गन्धताङ्गे हंदि वेपथुतं भवन्ति शापज्वर लक्षणानि || 33

B 1: श्याद्वश्यतो ---

B2: pg 6 is torn on right lower corner. In the word “लक्षणानि” नि is torned.
Bo: शापोत्थितो --- |43
J 1: श्यामास्यतो --- || 39
J 2: शापस्यतोद्वैग- --- |दुर्गन्धताङ्गे हंदि ---||39

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

औषधगन्धज्वर – भ्रमदोषीदोषेजे विनष्टमोजत्ववरे चितविअंशतारक्तस्तनेत्रे।
शिशोरस्यमिमृत्त्वा गात्रशोषः पिपासा कलमत्वं च निद्राविनाशः || 34

B 1: औषधगन्धज्विनितज्वरः --- कलमत्वं भ्रमत्वं च निद्रा ||
**Bo:** Only heading is given in the main text. The sloka of भयज्वर is continued from भयात्कस्यचचदुद्भवे after heading. The sloka of औषधगन्धजतनतज्वर is actually given on right blank space of the pg.

**Tr:** Ausadha 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 निद्राविनाश: loss of sleep. Taken as alternative (Pāṭhabhedā).**

**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.

**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.
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.

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.

Kāma jvara causes horripilation, pleasure in courageous deeds, yawning, fear, sadness, intoxication, grief, emaciation (Pāthabheda) 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.

** In MS B2 and Bo, there is र्ोष (emaciation) instead of र्ोथ (oedema). It is taken as alternative (habhed a) as it can also be a sign.

Tr: In Strīprasaṅgajā 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).

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.

** विभस्ते is grammatically correct than विभस्तर्. Hence accepted.
संततज्वर –

वसति सधिरधाताः यो ज्वरो द्वादशांक व्यवदायिणि च दशांक सन्ततं संततोऽयम्।

प्रभवति खलु नाम्ना श्वासकाः विधयते ज्वरयति नरदेहं याति नाशं स पश्चात्।॥ ४२

B 1: - - - श्वासकाः विधयते - - -॥

B 2: - - - यो ज्वरो - - - श्वासकाः विधयते - - -॥

Bo: - - - श्वासकाः विधयते ज्वरयति - - -॥ ४३

J 2: - - - श्वासकाः विधयते - - -॥ 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 विद्धाति शैत्यम्।

अत्युष्णां याति क्षारचिदेव तं कष्टसाध्यं विषमं कदचि।॥ ४३

B1: - - - अत्युष्णां - - क्षारचिदेव - - -॥ ४५

B2: - - - क्षारचिदेव - - -॥

Bo: - - - क्षारचिदेव - - -॥

J1: - - - ज्वरो यो विद्धाति - - -॥

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 – अहोराष्ट्रयोवा दृवकाले त्रिकाले चतुष्कालकेवा प्रवृत्ति निवृत्तिम्।

करोति ज्वरो य: स्वतन्त्रो तिरीरो महेन्द्रो हि नाम्ना निवृत्तो मुत्तीः॥ ४४

B1: महेन्द्रज्वर: - - - प्रवृत्ति करोति विषमज्वरो - - -॥ ४६

Bo: - - - चतुष्कालकेवा - - -॥ ५५

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

- - - चतुष्कालकेवा - - -॥ ५० ‘महेन्द्रो’ word is missing.

J2: अहोराष्ट्रियो - - - निवृत्ति:॥ ५६

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** – अहोरात्र्योरक्षेशे ज्वरो यः समागम्य देहे स्वरुपं विधायः

नरं पीडयेन्त्र्यशो निर्देशन्तं विजानीहि वेलाज्वरं वैद्यराजः || ४५

B1: - - - पीडयेन्त्र्यशो - - - वेलाज्वरो वैद्यराजः || ४७

B2: - - - नरेद्यन्तं - - - वेलाज्वरो वैद्यराजः ||

Bo: अहोरात्रियोरक - - - विधियाः | - - निर्देशन्तं - - - वेलाज्वरं वैद्यराजः || ९३

In this MS ‘वेलाज्वर’ is given before ‘महेन्द्रज्वर’.

J1: अहोरात्रियोरक - - - | नरं पीडयोण्नि - - - ||

J2: - - - नरो - - - वेलाज्वरं वैद्यराजः - - - ||

**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.

एकान्तरज्वर – दिनेकान्तरे यो विधायोगुरुपं नराणां शरीरे प्रपीडेन्त्र्यतान्तम् ||

दिनेकं विमुच्याथ धातुंश्च शेते तपेनायातत तं विजानीहि वैद्यः || 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 – एकान्तरे ज्वरो घोरो द्विविध: परिकरितिः |

शीतेनेकं: समायाति तपेनायाति यातपरः || ४७

B1: - - - चातपरः || ४९

B2: - - - परिकरित्यते | - - - योषपरः ||

Bo: एकान्तरे - - - | शीतेनेकं: - - - योषपरः || ९६

J1: - - - योषपरः || ९३

J2: - - - परिकरित्यते | - - - योषपरः ||

**Tr:** Ekāntara Jvara is a grave disease of two types. One is fever appears with chills and other fever appears with warmth.
Tryāhahaka Jvara appears after every two days. In this Jvara, the doṣa remains in Meda, Majjā and Asthi dhātu in dormant stage for two days. On the third day, the doṣa again activates to cause fever.

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.

** पालिको** from MS B1, Bo, and J2 is grammaticaly more correct than पालिकौ. Hence accepted.

In the word ‘वे’ 2 and 1 are indicating that दे is 1st letter and वे is 2nd letter.)
If a person destroys well, pond, lake, the gates, fencing of the temple, temple, sacred huts, places of worshipings 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.

**प्राणिनामे कङ्गं** is grammatically more correct than **प्राणिनामे कङ्गं**. Hence accepted.

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.
**Antaka Jvara**

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.

**Tr:** If there is loss of wealth, son, wife, brother or some dear one, then the grief causes Šokaja 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:** रसासृग्मांसमेदोत्स्थमांसमेदोत्स्थमुस्मायत्तयेयोन्यत: सर्वं पाचिता पिततेजसा |

(dot under व)

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

**द्वागत वातज्वर – कुर्यात् लघुस्थ: पवनज्वरोऽनिश्च रोमोद्गमं रुक्षत्वगक्षक्षमीलनम्**

जूमभागमदृवणातिवेदनांविष्मूतवबर्णे मुखमिष्टतारति || ५३

B1: - - - प्लवनातनवेदनां - - तारतां || ५६

B2: - - - द्वागित्विनिविद्या - - प्लवनातनवेदनां - - ||

Bo: द्वागान्तज्वरस्य: - - - द्वागित्विनिविद्या - - - रोमोद्गमं रुक्षत्व गाम्बिक्षमान ||

- - प्लवनातनवेदनां - - भौरति: || ६५

J1: जूमभागमद प्लवनातनवेदनां - - - - || ६०

J2: - - - द्वागित्विनिविद्या - - - प्लवनातनवेदनां - - - - भौरति || 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 भौरति instead of भौरत्तिः which is grammatically correct. Hence accepted.**

**द्वागत पितत्वश्र - रक्तत्वं दाहमतीवतृष्णामास्य कुर्यात् परिदेहशोष्णे**

उष्मानातमानमातुं बहुरीतलेक्षी पितत्वश्रभौरति। करोरति || ५६

B 1: - - - बहुरीतलेक्षी - - - - || ६७

B 2: - - - बहुरीतलेक्षी - - - - ||

Bo: - - - उष्मानमूरति - - - - || ६६

J 1: जूमभागमद बहुरीतलेक्षी पितत्वश्रभौरति। - - - - || ६५

J 2: उष्मानमूरति बहुरीतलेक्षी - - - - ||

**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.

29
ट्वाग्गत कफज्वर – लालामुखे गौरवमालसत्वं निष्ठीवनं शीतवपु: शिरोतिम् || ५७

B1: number 57 is repeat.
Bo: - - - शीतवपु - - - || ५७
J1: निश्च च - - - || ५२

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 – ज्वर: शोणितस्थो भ्म देहदाहां सरक्तं च निष्ठीवनं तामनेन्त्रं ||

शिर: पीडः शोषमृष्माणमाति पिपासामनं करोतीतमति मूर्च्छाशम् || ५८

B2: - - - भ्मं - - - | - - - शोषमृष्माणमाति - - - ||
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 शिरोतिविमम: शूलमृगं प्रलापोऽहककम्पोऽरुचस्विमनस्यम् ||

वपु: स्वेदरोमात्ञ्चतं कण्ठदाहो रसस्थो ज्वरो लक्षितंज्ञायते जै: || ५९

B2: - - - शिरोतिविमम: - - - | - - - रसस्थो - - - ||
Bo: बुधुवद - - - || ६०
J1: ६३
J2: - - - लक्षणेजायते - || 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 तमोप्साङ्गमद्दः भ्मो मृत्तकृष्णः ||

वपु: स्वेदमभुन्तरे तीव्र दाहस्वात्रा वेदना छदिराम: प्रलाप: || ६०

B1: - - - | - क्षेपमभुन्तरे - - - || ६०

Pg 6 starts from त ज्वर: from the heading मांसगत ज्वर: - -
**Tr:** Medogata Jvara (fever occurring in Meda dhātu) causes bad odour, toothache, polyuria, reduced digestive capacity, weakness, sorrow, reduced strength, anorexia, difficulty in breathing and cough.

**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.

31
**Majjāgata Jvara** (fever occurring in Majjā dhātu) causes chills outside but severe burning from inside the body, darkness infront of eyes, rigors, cracking pain at vital points, delirium, thirst, dyspnoea, hic-cough and obstruction of urine.

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

**Shukrayat Jvara** – Jvara: Shukrādeshē stisthe mṛtyudūtastada jayate saptacihnemishchitvagh: ||

| B1: | - - - || 63 |
| B2: | - - - | - - - mṛtyudūtastada - - - || 63 |
| J 1: | - - kampane - - - || 67 |
| J 2: | bahishet - - - | - - muṣṭeroṭ: - - - || 63 |
| Bo: | - - - || 73 |

**Pg 5 bk** starts from Aṣṭu Shukrā Jvara: - - (क्र is missing in the line and written in left blank space of the pg in same line.)

| J 2: | - - stistot - duṅsot - - - | - - nasaṭvaccha - - - vribleṣṭ: - - - || 68 |
| Bo: | - - stistot - - - stāṇ: - - - vribleṣṭ kṣay: - - - || 74 |

**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.

**Dhūtavāpa Jvara** – nīdhyāvṛttāvahināsho īdveṇa gauravatāvyāchandita ||

| B1: | - vribleṣṭ: - - - | - - - stāṇ: - - - || 65 |
| B2: | - vribleṣṭ: - - īdveṇa - - - | - - - stāṇ: - - - || 65 |

32
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.**

A patient with Dhātupākī Jvara feels even the soft toch 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.
There are ten complications of Jvara. They are thirst, constipation, vomiting, diarrhoea, hic-cough, cutting pain in the body, anorexia, dyspnoea, cough and syncope.

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.

** बाह्ये should be taken. भ्यन्तरेभ्यंतरं is more correct.
**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.

**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.
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.

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.

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.
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 luster and oedema, then the patient do not live long life.

** कृर्ात्स्थूलता** is grammatically more correct than कृर्स्थूलता. Hence accepted.

** स्फुिेन्नेरगोलं** from MS B2, Bo, J1, J2 is grammatically more correct than स्फुिन्नेर. Hence accepted.

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

** गममष्येत्स** from MS B2, Bo, J1, J2 is grammatically more correct than गममष्येत्सा. Hence accepted.

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

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 luster and oedema, then the patient do not live long life.

** कृर्ात्स्थूलता** is grammatically more correct than कृर्स्थूलता. Hence accepted.

** स्फुिेन्नेरगोलं** from MS B2, Bo, J1, J2 is grammatically more correct than स्फुिन्नेर. Hence accepted.

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

** गममष्येत्स** from MS B2, Bo, J1, J2 is grammatically more correct than गममष्येत्सा. Hence accepted.
गतायुमशनुष्यो न पश्येत् विजिहायाधून नासिकायां वसिष्ठस्य भायाम्।
स्वकीयां च छायाविशेषीं सरन्ध्रां भृौं याति नासं नरो यो नुपश्येत्॥ ७८

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.

स्वरो यस्य हीने गुदा यस्य भ्रष्ठा शरीरे कृशात्वं बलोंजो विहीनः।
निमगन्नेक्षणी संभं १८ श्वासकासो स रोगी यमस्यालयं याति शीघ्रम्॥ ७९

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.
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.

रुदतत हसतत गीतं गीयते क्वायोपप काले
सतत मुदतत चचत्ते भाषिे दुवशचांमस
प्रलपतत पररदेवं वादते नृत्यते यो वहतत बहुलतापं यास्यते मृत्युवक्रे || 80

B1: भाषते दुव्वशचाँमस || 80
B2: भाषते दुवशचाुंमस || 81
J 1: क्वाय काले वसतत पररदेहं || 85
J 2: गायते पररदेहं वादने || 80
Bo: चेतो भाषते | || 90

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.

रोगमुक्तिलक्षणोऽ
विमुक्तरोगस्यनरस्यलक्षणोऽविविक्ष्यभोजस्तितायमनसि प्रसन्नता|
देहे लघुत्वं रसनाक्षत्रोभक्तिस्वल्पा तृषेवा रसोजनाभवेत् || 87

B1: अथ रोगमुक्तस्यलक्षणोऽ
---------| | तृषेक्षु || 87
B2: ------- || 87
J 1: मोक्षं | | तृषेक्षा || 87
J 2: मोक्षं | | तृषेक्षा || 87
Bo: मोक्षं -- प्रसन्नाता | | तृषेवा || 91

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 रात्रिनिर्वाणगुण्ञा भवति विशदचेत्त स्वल्पपृष्ठा ग्रंथरौख्यम्|
मुखकरणविपकः स्वदेियतं शरीरं कृमिमलपरिपूर्णं रोगमुक्तस्य चिह्नम् || 82
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.

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.
पवदधा: तत घोरंज्वर: तत्स्मन्नौषधमुक्तकंठ – तद्यान – | संयुतो – तरुिो (घि scratched and “देयेनर” written above the line. Handwriting different.) देयेनरत्यौषधं वाद्शचधक्ये -| फलं || ९४

इति हंसराजेनोक्िं | 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.

**बीभत्सु ज्वर स्वरुप –**

- बीभत्सु ज्वर स्वरुप – बीभत्सो रुचधरारुिाम्बरवृतो मुण्डात्स्थमालाधरो
- कृममसङ्कुलत्स्रनयनो दुगशन्धपूिोऽतनर्म्
- नग्नो रुद्रसमुद्भवोऽततबलवान् कोपी जगद्घातक
- कृष्िाङ्गो ममलनो मदान्धदमन: पूष्िो

**द्पवजध्वंसक**:

**र्म्भो:** श्वाससमुद्भवा भयकरा
- भयकरा दक्षक्रतुध्वंसका घोरा घघशरनाहदनो मुतनवरैः प्रोक्ता
- ज्वरास्तेऽष्िधा

**र्म्भो:** श्वाससमुद्भवा भयकरा
- भयकरा दक्षक्रतुध्वंसका घोरा घघशरनाहदनो मुतनवरैः प्रोक्ता
- ज्वरास्तेऽष्िधा

**वाद्शचधक्ये:**

**पवदधा:**

- ज्वरातेष्िधा

**Tr:** There are eight types of Jvaras. They are Bībhsa, 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.
**Tr**: Bībhatṣa Jvara wears red coloured cloths, string of small bones. Have three red eyes with worms, foul smell. It is naked originated from Lord Śīvā with much more strength, anger destructing the world, black dirty body parts, intoxication. He plucked the teeth of Pūsan.

**Tr**: At the time of destruction of Dakṣa’s Yadnya, Triśīra Jvara originated from the anger of Lord Śīvā 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.

**व्रजस्वरूप**

भूद्वमस्वरूपः विशीर्षस्त्रिपालस्त्रीलक्ष्मीतिकायः

भूमिवज्ञानिः सूक्ष्मकणिः लेलिहान्वृहतालज्ञारुपणाश्रितिकोऽधि

**Tr**: from MS copies is grammatically more correct. Hence accepted.

**वार&म्ब्रह्मस्वरूप**

अभूद्रुद्रकोपाज्ज्वरः कपपलाख्यो मुखाङ्गारपुञ्जोमहाप्रभासिकायः

मदाघूणिशताक्षः स्फुरताम्रकेर्षो महामेघगजो मनोहषशहताश

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

Tr: Bhasmavikśepaka 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.

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

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.

Jvaradviśagha Jvara -

Jvaradviśagha 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.
In Tr.: Jvaladvigraha Jvara has free tangled hair, unstable eyebrows, Trīṣūla 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.

भिषक्कःचित्तोत्सवस्य कर्कशालाः ज्वराणं स्वरूपं मया कीर्तितं तत्

सुषेनंस्वरीयाः विलोक्याखिलं शास्त्रमन्यागर्न वे || ९४

B1: - - - | सुखेनाश्वनरीयाः विलोक्याखिलं शास्त्रमन्यागर्न वे || ९४

B2: - - - | सुखेनाश्वनरीयाः विलोक्याखिलं शास्त्रमन्यागर्न वे || ९४

J1: - - - | मसुखेनाश्वनरीयाः विलोक्याखिलं शास्त्रमन्यागर्न वे || ९४

J2: - - - | मसुखेनाश्वनरीयाः विलोक्याखिलं शास्त्रमन्यागर्न वे || ९४

Tr.: I have described all types of frightful Jvaras in Bhiṣakcakracittotsava after consulting all the information given by Great Ācāryas Suṇa, Aśvinikumāras, Atri, Dhanvantari and all.

** वषेण is more correct according to meaning. Hence accepted.

इति श्रीभिषक्कःचित्तोत्सवस्य हंसराजकृते वैद्यरस्रे

B1: इति श्री भिषक्कः च. ज्वरलक्षिस्वरुपाणि || pg 8, line 6.


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

J2: - - ज्वरलक्षिस्वरुपाणि || 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 –

तृष्ण ग्लामिततालं इदि जठरगुदे शूलमयं सदां स्वरूपं स्वल्पं पुरीं प्रभवितं सततं नेव सर्वच्युतं: स्यात्

अन्तदातश्च श्वसोऽन्तं चित्तोत्सवस्य वातातिसाराचिह्नं निगदितमृषिमिः. पूवशेषवेदयवदिमिः: || १

B 1: - - मिततालं - - - सर्वच्युतं: - - - - - - वातातिसारसोचिह्नं - - - - || १

B 2: - - मिततालं - - - - - ||
Numbering is in continuation with numbering in Jvara.

J1: नितान्तं - - - सर्वभूति: - - |  
J2: नितान्तं - - - सर्वभूति: - - |

**Tr:** The ancient, medicine knowing Sages told symptoms of Vatātisāra 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. **\*नितान्तं** is grammatically more correct than नतान्तं. Hence accepted.

पितातिसार –  

नानावर्ण पूर्णधिशादिकं दुष्टदुगस्किठुकं वारंवारं तत्पत्यः प्रचलितमुदः कम्पसंतापयोगः |  

शूलं दाहो गुदायो हंदि नासि बदने शोष्ठृष्णः श्रमत्वं पितातिसारचितवं कथितमृष्णिवरितिभारद्वजाद्यः: ||  

B1: - - - प्रचलितमुदः - - | - - - गुदायो - - - शोष्ठृष्णः - - पितातिसार - - भारद्वजाद्यः: ||  
B2: - - - शोष्ठृष्णः - - पितातिसार - - कथितमृष्णिवरितिभारद्वजाद्यः: - - ||  

Bo: - - - प्रचलितमुदः - - | - - - गुदायो - - - शोष्ठृष्णः - - पितातिसार - - भारद्वजाद्यः: || 96  

Pg 10 starts from ये हंदि – from word गुदायो from 2nd line.  

J1: - - - दुगस्किठुकं - - - | - - - पितातिसार - - भारद्वजाद्यः: ||  
J2: - - - शोष्ठृष्णः - - पितातिसार - - - ||  

**Tr:** The great Ācāryas like Atri, Bhāradvāja told symptoms of Pittātisāra 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 पुरीषप्रवाहश्चलकेनिलो मेदुरो दुष्टगच्छि: |  

हरिच्छवेतक्षणाःकृति: कपटसाध्येऽभवेचिच्छन्मचतु कपस्यातिसारे: || 3  

B1: - - - गुदायो - - - शचलकेनिलो - - ||  
B2: - - - गुदायो: पुरीषः - - ||  
Bo: - - - गुदायो - - - शचलकेनिलो - - || 97
Tr: In Kaphātisāra, 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.

In Tridosaja Aṭisāra, 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.

The great Sages told the symptoms of Raktātisāra 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.
From the sayings of the great Sages, Ācārya Hāṃśarāja told signs of Āmāīśāra 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.

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

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

Vātāja 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.
पिताज -

चिह्न-पितथहयां प्रभवति हदये कण्ठदेशेऽविदा-शूलं मेघे गुदाये सघिरतितः। शुष्कक्षणं पुरीषम्।

तदुच्छ तुच्छ सकर्द-कवचिदं बड़ुशो दुटकालद्धित्युक्तं पीतं वा कृषणरूपं बससारशिनिं रोगहर्षातिभृंणा। ॥

B1: - - पितथहयाः - - सघिरतितः - - |

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

B2: - - यहयाः - - in the word ‘प्रभवति’, ‘ति’ is missing. - - सघिरतितः - - |

- - - बहुं - - -||

Bo: - - यहयाः - - - दाहं - - गुदेऽहसघिरतितः - - - - - - बहुः - - - - -|| १०५

J2: - - यहयाः - - - सघिरतितः - - |

Tr: Pittaja grahanī 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 सघिरतितः instead of सघिरतितः। शुष्कक्षणं in this case after solving the Sandhi, the word is Aruci (anorexia). This is given as a sign in Pittaja Grahanī in classical texts. So can be accepted.

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

Hence accepted as Pāthabheda.

बरदोषज - कफसंग्रहिती कुस्ते हदये जडतामुदे गुरुतामरुचचं।

मनसि श्रममुखरुजं शयिलं सितफेन्युं च पुरीषम्। ॥ ३

B1: - - - गुरुतामरुचचं (र is missing) - - - श्रममुखरुजं शियलं - - पुरीषमं - - |

B2: - - - श्रममुखरुजं शियलं - - पुरीष यरे - -||

B2: - - - श्रममुखरुजं शियलं - - पुरीषमं - -||

B2: - - - श्रममुखरुजं - - पुरीषमं - -||

J1: - - - श्रममुखरुजं शियलं - - पुरीषमं - -||

J2: - - - श्रममुखरुजं - - पुरीषपं - -||

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

कोशज – ग्रहणां कृष्णदाशवायं सकर्द पुरीषद्वं शद्यक्तं वसाभं। ॥ ५०
भवेदल्पमल्पं कवचिद्रक्तवर्ण गरिष्ठोदरं सूत्सदुर्गंधिमिश्रम || ४

Bo: - - - पुरीषं द्रवं - - - ||१०७

pg 11 starts from विदोषोद्वायां from line 1, śloka 4.

J2: Pg 9 starts from “मल्पं कवचिद्रक्तवर्ण” - - -

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.

विष्टमं ग्रहणीगद: प्रकुल्टे दोषस्त्रिविभिष: संभवो वैस्यं निरसि व्यथां गुरूतमं शूलं गुदापीडनम्।
आलस्यं हदये गुरूत्वमरमविच कासं तृषा संभवं श्वासाध्मान विवेशं तदमीन दाहं कराङ्ग्योव्सैमिषम्।

B1: - - - दोषस्त्रिविभिष: - - - गुदापीडनं - - - || ५

B2: - - - वैस्यं च शिरस्वथा गुरूतमो - - - गुदापीडनं - - - || ५

Bo: - - - गुरूतमं - - गुदापीडनं - - - कराङ्ग्योव्सैमिषम् || १०८

J1: - - - गुदापीडनं - - -

J2: - - - गरिरंदं ('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 वह्नीमाछोदल्यावितिभोजने: | वर्त्ते यो भवेश्य गहणी दारुणां भृशूभम् || ६

B1: - - मन्दे वह्निः - - - - निशं || ६

B2: - - वह्निःछर्यावितिभोजने: - - - - निशं || ६

Bo: - - वह्निःछर्याविति - - - || १०९

J1: - - वह्निःछर्याविति - - निशं || ६

J2: - - गुरूतमं - - गुदापीडनं || - - मंदा - - निशं ||

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

Bo: अतिसारे निवित्त्ये मंदात्शिविताहिताशन: भृशूभृशूभमाघिन ग्रहिन गहीमभिदृष्येत् || ११०

51
Tr: Even if the disease Aśāra 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 vitiatiation in the Grahaṇī.

अपथ्य – व्यायामं मैथुनं भोजनं वहिनितापनम् | तैलाभ्यं दिवास्वांग ग्रहणीरोगवांस्त्यजेत् || ७

B 1: - - - ग्रहणीरोगवांस्त्यजेत्
J 2: - - - ग्रहणीरोगवांस्त्यजेत्
Bo: - - || ११२

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

इति श्रीभिषक्चक्रचचत्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यर्ास्रे

इति संग्रही pg 11, ine 8
J2: pg 9, line 4, 5.

अथ अशौनिदानम् |

B1: pg 9, line 8  
Bo: pg 11, line 8  
J1: pg 7 bk, line 10. (total lines 20)
J2: अथ अशौनि | pg 9, line 5.

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

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.
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.

The stools forms in very little quantity leading to constipation, discomfort and gurguling 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.
Bo: - - - मलिना: - - बीजोपमा: बध्या - - - ||११८

J 1: - - - भवन्त मिलित: कार्पसवीयोपमा 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.

**Sanskrit Text:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>सङ्कोचं गुदबन्धनं च जठरे कुर्वन्त्यनां हदं तुच्छं कण्ठतरं पुरीषमसकृत्निद्रां तनी पांडुताम्</td>
<td>It also causes shrinked 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आध्मानं गुरुतां भ्रमं जाययां पवलोप - - -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1: - - - पुरीषसकृत् (‘म’ is missing.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2: - - - गुरुतां भ्रम - - - जाययां वलोय - - -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bo: - - - कुर्वन्त्यनादं - - पुरीषसकृत् निद्यं - - -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J1: - - -</td>
<td>- - शियलतां - - वलोय - - -</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>सन्निपातज - अशीर्षसाध्यानि गुदोद्भवानि त्रिदोषजातानि समस्तरोगान्</td>
<td>Tridoṣa 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तन्वत्न्त काश्युं रुचधरं स्रवत्न्त वीयुं ददतीह खम्</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2: - - - सर्वन्ति वीयं विशेषितं ददतीह</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J1: - - -</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Tr: Tridoṣa 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.

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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>वातिक अशीर्षि अपथियानि - त्यजेदशासा संपुत्तो वातजेन नर: सर्वदा मैथुनं रुक्षभोज्यम्</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कषा यं श्रमं मद्यपानं विद्यहि जलस्यावगाहं बहि: स्वापमेतत्</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bo: - - - - - -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J1: - - - - - -</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A patient suffering from Vātaja Arśa should avoid sexual indulgence, eating dry and astringent food, exertion, alcohol consumption, spicy food, cold water tub bath, sleeping in open.

कफज अर्शमस अपथ्यानि — कफार्शसा युक्तस्त्वसातापं मधुराम्लशीतम्

त्यजेततिस्नग्धगररष्ठभोज्यं स्वापं हदने जागरिं रजन्याम्

A patient suffering from Pittaja Arśa should avoid alkaline, hot, sailty, sour and acrid food, exercise, exposure to hot sun.

इतत श्रीमभषक्चक्रचचत्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यर्स्रेऽर्शसां लक्षिम्

B 2: - - - प्रभाते जलावगाहं - - - ||

A patient suffering from Kaphaja Arśa should avoid cold breeze, cold water tub bath, sweets, sour, cold, unctuous, heavy to digest food intake, day time sleep and night vigil.

इति श्रीभीष्मक्रचचितोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रेः श्रेष्ठां लक्षणाम्

B: pg 10. Line 2.
Bo: pg 12, line 9 actual line missing.
J1: - - - वैद्यशास्त्रेः श्रेष्ठां लक्षणाम् || 4. Pg 8, line 11, 12.
J2: pg 9 bk, line 9, 10.

अथ भगन्दर निदानाम्

B: pg 10. Line 2.
Bo: pg 12, line 9 अथ भगन्दरमाह |
J1: Pg 8, line 12.
J2: अथ भगन्दर लक्षणाम् | pg 9 bk, line 10. (12 lines on pg 9bk.)
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.

Vātaj – Bhagandaro māṃstham vo rūjāṃ kāroti daṇḍaṇo hṛayahnapāvat sambhavo guḍaṃ prāpiḍyathasamam |

कारति पैडकार्तां विपाकदानसंयुतः प्रकार्तिः रूचिं नदीः पुरीषम्बन्धनम् || 2

B1: -- pāṭikārtaṁ -- vṛttānam bhumamānam vo naddihārī || 2
B2: -- daṇḍaṇaṁ -- vṛttānam bhumamānam vo naddihārī (nī) naddi -- ||
Bo: -- rūjāṃ -- daṇḍaṇaṁ -- vṛttānam pāṭikārtaṁ -- || 125
J1: -- pāṭikārtaṁ -- rūdhipī niś di -- || 2
J2: -- bhagandarotār -- pāṭikārtaṁ -- vṛttānam bhumamānam -- || 2

Tr: Vātaj 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.

पिटज – Bhagandarośśiḍharaṇa: kāroti pīṭaṃ hāṃ guḍe ch pāṭikāraṇāvapāk dhūḥ-kaḥkṣāma: |

अनेकथा मुखा: हरास्तु पूष्यशोषणितवहा: कटोविमामनक्षणोपनकोषां भवाम् || 3

B1: bhagandarotār -- pāṭikāraṇa -- -- kopaabhava || 3
B2: bhagandarotār -- pāṭikāraṇa -- bhūmiḥkṣāma: -- shobhāntamāna: -- kopaabhava -- ||
Bo: bhagandarośśiḍharaṇa -- pāṭikāraṇa -- bhūmiḥkṣāma: -- mukho: -- shobhāntamāna: -- bhava || 126
J1: bhagandarotār -- guḍe ch pāṭikāraṇa -- -- shobhāntamāna: kटोविमाम || 3
J2: bhagandarotār -- -- shobhāntamāna: -- māpanakośāntābhava || 3
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.

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.

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.
अथ अजीर्ण रोगनिदानम्

परिभाषा - भृक्तान्नपाचितं नैव वहिननिदरजयेन तत्। तस्योपरि पुनर्भृक्तमजीर्णं तं विदुर्बुधः: || ¹

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 -
भृक्तान्नं न विपाकमेति जठरे विषमृत्रोऽवसम्भनस्तम्भनानादत्यमुपागश्लूष्णाम्।
दुर्म्याविज्ञानादतिनिष्कृताद्वितीयशानात् मन्दाग्निः बहुभोजनाद् गुस्तरात्मदेशवेषतशिचन्त्या: || ²

Tr: On pg 10 last line, after दुर्म्याविज्ञानें scraping of words - - -

Pg 10 bk ¹st entire line is indicated as not to consider with sign X at the beginning and end of the line. Then शिचन्त्याः - - - starts from 2nd line - - -

विभाषण -

B1: - - - स्तम्भानानादत्यमुपाग शिचन्त्याः: || ²

B2: - - - स्तम्भानादत्यमुपाग शिचन्त्याः: || ²

Bo: - - - पवण्मूरयो जठरेजाशगरिाः || ³

J1: - - - - सन्दाग्निः त्प (त्य) द्वेषत - - - || ²

J2: - - - जठरे विषमृहोस्तम्भनाद्वारवेज़ाणा - - - || ²
**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 विषमतं समुपैततवहिन: पिताधिके भवति वहिनरतीव तीक्ष्ण: |
श्लेष्माधिके जठरजो हुतभुकः समन्दो वाताधिकेषु समकेषु समोषज्ञनरन्त्ये || 3

**B1: ** **the śloka starts from समुपैततवहिन. But the words ‘समुपैततवहिन: पिताधिके भवति वहित्न’ are written but crossed. Later the previous śloka has been completed. Then again this śloka has been rewritten.**

...-विषमवां - -| - - वाताधिके वहिनरात्मे समर्भतेण समाघिनरते || 3

**B2: - -| - - वाताधिके समकेषु समोषज्ञनरते || 3**

**Bo: - -| - - वाताधिके समनो विषमोषज्ञनरते || 133**

**J1: - -| - - पिताधिकेशु वहिनरतीव तक्ष्ण: | - - हुतभुक्तमन्दो वाताधिकेषु समकेषु - - - -|| 3**

**J2: - -| - - वाताधिकेषु समश्लेष्मु समाघिनरते || 3**

**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.

विष्टवधं विषमोऽनल: प्रकुरूले रोगान्त्व वातोद्भवावाव्य तीक्षण्विद्विद्धाति पितजनितान् रोगान् विद्रधाशनम् |
आम्ब श्लेष्मसमुद्भवान् विनतुं रोगान्वं वातान्त्वमन्दान्नैरोग्यं हुतभुकः समो हि सततं धते रुचचं मानसीम् || ४

**B 1: - -| आमश्लेष्म - - मन्दान्नैरोग्य - - - -|| 4**

**B2: - -| - -|| 4**

**Bo: - -| विषमोऽनल - - वातोद्भवन् - - - -|| 135**

**J1:विष्टेंम - - पितजनितोन् रोगान् विद्रधाशनम्|| 5**

**J2: - -| - - मन्दान्नैरोग्य - - - -|| 5**

**Tr:** Improper i.e. Viṣama digestive capacity causes viṣṭabdhājīrṇa leading to many Vātaja disorders. Severe digestive fire causes Vidagdha jīrṇa leading to Paittika disorders. Low digestive fire causes Āmājīrṇa leading to Kaphaja disorders. Samāgni- normal digestive fire gives healthy body and happiness of mind.
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.

pg 16 starts from तृणोद्गारो

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.
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: शिर: पीडालस्य headache, laziness and movements of Vāta (Apāna) in lower abdomen, anal region instead of शिर: कण्ठे नाभः. It seems more correct. Hence accepted.

According MS copies B1, Bo, J1, J2, there is:

इति श्रीभिष्कक्चकचितात्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रजीण निदानं समाप्तम्

B1: pg 11, line 5. इति श्री भिरि.जीण विसूचिकाविलिबिका लक्षणाः

Bo: इत्यजीण विसूचिकाविलिबिका लक्षणाः | 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 2nd ślok. “वातादिकेकु समस्तेषु समागिरिर्ते 3” are scratched.

अथ अलसविलिम्बिकानिदानाम्

J2: No separate chapter. Included in अजीरणिदानाम् अजीरणो - - - on pg 10 bk, line 3 with number 8.

Bo: No separate chapter. Included in अजीरणिदानाम् अजीरणो - - - on pg 13 bk, line 1.

अलसक – कुक्षावुपररधावतत ||

वातवचो तनरोधश्च यस्यात्यथुं भवेदपप || तस्यालसकमाचष्िे तृष्िोद्गारौ च यस्य तु || 1

B1: 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 –
अजीर्णीतो विसूचिका भवेदविलम्बिका थवाविसूचिकोध्वशगामिनी श्रेणीनाशयेन्नरम्।
अधोगतिविलम्बिका विलम्बकारिणीति सा त्वमानवात्प्रेरितमनोज्वृतिविहारिणी।॥ २

B1: Described in chapter “Ajīrṇa”.
- - भवेदविलम्बिका - - - | अधोगतिविलम्बिका - - - | अपान - - | मानोक्षवृत्त - - - - || ८

B2: - - - - | - - किलविकारिणीलि सा - - - | मनोज्वृतिविहारिणी || ८

Bo: Described in chapter “Ajīrṇa”.
- - भवेदविलम्बिका - - - || १३९ - - - - अपान - - || १४

J1: Described in chapter “Ajīrṇa”.
- - नाशयेन्नरे | - - विलम्बिकारिणीलि सा अपान - - मनोज्वृतिविहारिणी || ८

J2: Described in chapter “Ajīrṇa”.
- - द्विविलम्बिकातथा - - - || 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 प्रहारात्पूवुं द्रवं कृत्योध्वशमानयेत्। या सा विसूचिका प्रोक्ताःथो नयेत् सा विलम्बिका।॥ ३

B1: - - प्रहारात् - - - || ९

B2: - - प्रहारात् - - || ९

Bo: - - प्रहारात् - - द्रव्यो - - - || - - || १४९

Pg 13 bk: starts from ‘तो विसूचिका’ - - from the 1st word of 1st line अजीर्णीतो of śloka 139.

J1: - - प्रहारात् - - कृत्वोध्व - - - || ९

J2: - - प्रहारात् - - || 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 –
अतीसारमूर्चछां चिपासाङ्गपीडा भ्रमोल्लास हिक्का विमुक्ताङ्ग:।
निम्ननेक्षिणी द्राण्डश्योष्ठजिहवा विसंज्ञा विसूच्च: भवन्तीहशुलम्।॥ ४
Visćikā 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.

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.
कृमि प्रकार –

जायते कृमयो नरस्य जठरे बाह्ये च यूकादयो बाह्यायन्तरभेदतो बहुविधा: सूक्ष्मातिसूक्ष्मास्तथा |

दीर्घ्य दीर्घतरा भवन्ति मिलिता मिन्ना: पराजन्तवो नानावर्णसमहिता बहुपद: पादेविहीना: परा: || १

Bo: - - - -|| १

Bo: - - - -सूक्ष्मातथा | - - - बहुपदा - - -|| १४२ (श्लोक numbers 142 and 143 are repeat.)

J1: -- | दीघाशदीघश | - - - - - - पादैश्चहीना - - -|| १

Tr: कृमिः (worms) gets manifested in the stomach and on outer body parts also. कृमिः 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 – मूच्छातिकण्डुपिटिकाश्च कोटरान कुर्वत्स्यतीसारमानाह सम्र्भ्मम् |

दाहः विवण्ण वमथुं विगान्धितं काश्च लीतीरे कृमयो मुद्रुमुः: || २

B1: -- -पिटकांश्च - - तीसारमानाह - - | - - विगान्धितं - - -|| २

B2: - - - -|| २

Bo: - - - - - - - - - - पिठिका - - - - - - - - - -|| १४३

Pg 14 starts from ‘ह सम्र्भ्मं’ from word तीसारमानाह from 1st line.

J1: -- -पिटकांश्च - - तीसारमानाह - - | - - - विगान्धितं - - -|| २

J2: -- - तीसारमानाह - - || २

Tr: कृमिः 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.

उदरगतकृमिःिांचचह्नमेतन्नरािां भवतत हृदयदाह: सम्र्भ्मोऽङ्गे |

अरततरुचधर कासं छद्याशयतीसारर्लं सकलपवकलकाय: ष्ठीवन लिबलत्वम || ३

B1: -- -अरततरुचधर - - - -|| ३

B2: - - | अरततरुचधर - - - -|| ३
**Tr:** Kṛmī infestation in stomach causes heart burning, vertigo, impairment in body parts, cough (with blood stained sputum), anorexia (Pāṭhaheda), vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, debility, expectorations, loss of strength.

**अरुचच from MS is more correct than रुचधर.** As mostly symptoms should be related to digestive system. So अरुचच is accepted as Pāṭhaheda.

**उत्पत्ति –**

भुक्तस्योपररभोजनेन मधुराम्लाभ्यां मृदाभक्षिात् दध्ना माषपयोमभराममषयुतैः | श्लेष्मोद्भवायाः |

सन्तापक्षतर्ोफर्ाकमधुमभमशद्येनरक्तोद्भवा अन्यैवाश कृमयो भवत्न्त जठरे नृिां सदा |

**Tr:** Repeated food intake (eating food even after meals), excessive eating of sweet and sour food, soil, curd, urad 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.
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, sendentary life. (should do regular exercise.)

Tr: 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.
**त्पूगीफलभोजनां** is grammatically more correct than **पूंगीफलभोजनं** so accepted.

**संभक्षिणाम्** is grammatically more correct than **संभक्षिणाम्** / **संभक्षिम्** so accepted.

वातज –

पाण्डुवाशतसमुद्भवो नयनयो रूसं ल्वचःस्फोटनं लोदनाहकृमीन करोति कृशतां गुर्दस्थले शोफताम्।

हस्तकम्यं श्वसनं तनान मलिनानं पीतद्युति क्षीणान्त मन्दाग्निम वल्लवीयकान्तिहरणं छहदि तृषां दाहुणाम्॥ २

B1: - - - लोदनाहकृमीन - - - कृशतां - - - पीतवीयकान्तिहरण - - - शोषणम् ॥ २

B2: many spelling/ scribing mistakes.

- कृमीन् कृसतत कृसतां गुस्थले - - - तौ (instead of तनान) मलिनितान - - - शोषणम् ॥ २

Bo: - - - लोदनाहकृमीन - - - कृशतां - - - शोषणम् ॥ १४८

Pg 14 bk starts from लिनतां from word मलिनानं from 1st line.

J1: - - - - - शोषणम् ॥ २

J2: - - नयनयां - - - लोदनाहकृमीन - - - - - - शोषणम् ॥ २

Tr: Vātajā 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.

**कृमीन्** from MS copies B1, Bo and J2 is taken as alternative (Pāṭhabheda) at the place of कृमीन्

पितज –

अल्क्षोऽभृतपूरिषोस्त्वचि नखेष्वन्तेपुष्टिप्रवहा श्वासां काससमन्वितात कृशतां मृच्छोमतीसारकम्।

हल्लासं हिदः सम्ब्रमसं विकलतां दाहं तृषासंयुतं वाणुः पितसमुद्भवः प्रकुरते शोष मुखे शोफताम्॥ ३

B1: - - - - - - - विकलतां - - - - -

B2: - - - - - - - शोष मुखे - - - - ॥ ३

Bo: १४९

J1: - - - पुष्यो (री is missing.) - - - नखेष्वन्तेपुष्टिप्रवहा - - - - - हिदः सम्ब्रमसं - - - - ॥ ३

J2: - - - पूरिषोस्त्वचि नखेष्वन्तेपुष्टिप्रवहा - - - - - - - ॥ 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 – शुकलाननं शुक्लपुरीषः तन्द्रालसं स्त्रीष्वरुचिः कृशत्वम् |
लालाविशिष्टविश्वरुचिः स्रीष्वरुचचं कृर्त्वम् ॥ ४

B1: - - - - - पाण्डवादय: - - - ||
Bo: १५०
J1: - - स्रीथऽरुचचं - - | लालाविशिष्टवि - - - - || ॥
J2: - - | लालाविशिष्टवि - - - - || ॥

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 – त्रिदोषद्वे पाण्डुरोगे कृशत्वं भवेत् श्वासकासं तृषा वेययुत्तम ।
शिरोति: प्रसेकोऽरुचिः संभ्रमत्वं बलोजोपवना: क्लमश्चोत्तरलम् ॥ ५

B1: निद्राधवे - - - | शिरि: - - - बलोजोपवना: क्लमो - - - ||
B2: - - - - | बलोजोपवनाश: क्लमो - - - - ||
Bo: - - - - - - बलोजोपवनाश: क्लमो - - - - || १५१
J1: - - - | क्लमो - - - - || ॥
J2: - - - | क्लमो - - - - || ॥ Pg 11 bk starts from “त्रिदोषद्वे 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 – त्रिदोषान्वति: पाण्डुरोगी भिषज्ञार्थाय निरूपति हलाक्षोविचे: ।
ज्वर: श्वासहृल्लास कासातिसारस्तृषा सम्भ्रमोऽरुचिः क्लमश्चोत्तरलम: प्रलापी ॥ ६

B1: - - हलाक्षोविचे: ।

Pg 12 starts from शातिसारस्तृषा from word कासातिसारस्तृषा from 2nd line.

B2: - - - ॥ ६
Bo: १५२
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 हृताक्षो. Hence accepted.

The meaning of भृर्ं, is more correct than र्भ्मं from the copy B2. Hence accepted.

** अंगेषु from the copy J2 is more correct as paleness of intestines (अन्रेषु) is not visible but that of body parts can be observed. So accepted.

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 भृमं from the copy B2. Hence accepted.

Tr: A patient of Pāṇḍu should avoid consumption of sour food, green vegetables, meat, dry, spicy food and soil, day time sleep and copulation.
अथ कामला- कुम्भकामला- हलीकर- पानकी- रोगिनिदानम्

B1: pg 12, line 4, 5.

J2: अथ कण्ठकुबजः | pg 11 bk, line 6.

Bo: Pg 15, line 1.

कामला लक्षण –
हत्याधे मलनयोनयनयोधतितियकीतुतिदौरबल्यं बलवियथोरनुदिनं नाशं श्रमं कामलाम्
अस्थिस्फोटवती करोति विकलं मांसाशानत् रक्तपात सन्तापं करोधमुखे कृषणयो: शौफं च पादद्वयो: || १

B1: - - - बलवियथो:रनुदिनं - - - कामलं | - - - मांसाना रक्तया: - - - ||

B2: - - - | - - - मांसाशानो रक्तय: - - - || १

Bo: - - - पीतद्युती - - - | - - - मांसाशाना रक्तथ: - - - | - - - || १५४ (number repeat. Same as last श्लोक of Pāṇḍu.)

J1: - - - | - - - मांसाना रक्तया: - - - || १

J2: - - - कामलं | अस्थिस्फोटवति - - - मांसानो 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 नेत्रयोमुखे पुरीषमूखयो: भृं शस्त्रकृप्तं तृषांतिकृतं |

बलामिनियथेतसां विनाधीनी प्रक्रमपिनी ज्वराङ्गदाहवदर्ढिनी विमोघशुलदधिनी || २

B 1: - - - भृशं च कृष्णांत - - - | - - - प्रक्रमणी - - - वद्धिनी - - -||

B 2: - - - नखेषु मूखयोमुखे - - - | कालाणिन - - - || २

Bo: - - - | - - - प्रक्रमपनी - - - वद्धिनी - - - || १५४

J 1: - - - भृशं च कृष्णांत - - - | - - - द्व / ह - - || २

J2: नखेषु (खोडून गिरवलेले) - - - | - - - प्रक्रमपनी - - - ||
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 – पद्यक्रेषु नखेषु नेत्रयुगले विष्मुर्योनीलतां सन्ध्यते च हलीमकं कृष्मतुः स्त्रीणुः प्रहर्षक्षयम्।

सन्तापां कृष्मतुः रूढः विदितहृदी पितामिलोत्थ गोद तन्द्रामुखङ्गविमर्दिन शिथिलतां श्वासं भूतं वेपुषुम।||3

B 1: षड्वर्क्रेषु - - नेत्रयुगले - - कृष्मतुः स्त्रीणुः प्रहर्षक्षये। - - - - - - भूतं वेपुषुम।||3

B 2: - - - - नेत्रयुगले - - कृष्मतुः - - || 3

Bo: - - नेत्रयुगले - - कृष्मतुः - - | - - पितामिलोत्थ - - विवर्धन - - -- || १५७

J 1: - - - नेत्रयुगले - - -- ||3

J 2: यद्वक्रेषु - - नेत्रयुगले - - हलीसकं - - | - - -- || 3

Tr: In Halimaka, there is bluish discoloration at Śaṭ 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 मूरयुगले. It is also present in विष्मुर्. Hence accepted.

पानकी – नखेष्वङ्गदेशेशु मूरे पुरीषे दवयोज्यर्थः: पाणुता तूट प्रसेकः।

बहहः: शोधतता अन्तरेत्यन्तदाहो वदेत् पानकीलक्षणलक्षणज:। || ४

B 2: नखेष्वङ्गदेशेशु - - - बहहः: सातता - - अभवेत् पानकी - - - -- || ४

Bo: नखेष्वः - - - - - - अभवेत् पानकी - - - -- || १५८

J 1: नखेष्वः - - - बहह: शोधतता - - - -- || ४

J 2: नखेष्वः - - पुरीषे - - - | अभवेत्पानकः - - - -- || ४

pg 12 starts from “ताम्भृतरेत्यन्तदाहो” - - 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.

** नखेष्वः from MS copies Bo, J1, J2 is grammatically more correct than नखेष्वङ्गः. Hence accepted.

कामलायां पर्यं – चूंतुं दुर्घोदं पर्यं कृष्मेऽद्वै लवणं विना। कामलां नाशवन्यथाशु वायुरसं हरेद्यदा। || ५

B 1: not found in this copy.

72
Consumption of ghee, milk, rice and salt free diet subsides the Kāmalā just like the wind blowing away the clouds.

अथ रक्तपितनिदानम् |

B1: pg 12 bk, line 1

Pg 12 bk starts from अथरक्षितेष्टा

J2: pg 12, line 2.

Bo: Pg 15, line 10, 11.

निदान संप्राप्तिः

व्यायाः(पित-स्वतःसमृद्धिः) सृजनातिः अत्यन्तं सुरतैहृदातिः तथा यथा च नेत्रयुगले रक्ते नमी मण्डलम् || १

B1: - - - मित्रत्यान्तं स्वरतै - - - लोहितमां - - - || १

B2: - - - तपस्विन्तं रत्यन्तं स्वरतै - - - | - - संकुपपतंदा-पहायंतरात् - - लोहितमां - - - युगले रक्ते - - - || १

Bo: व्यायाः(पित-स्वतःसमृद्धिः) सृजनातिः अत्यन्तं सुरतैहृदातिः तथा यथा च नेत्रयुगले रक्ते नमी मण्डलम् || १५९

Pg 15 bk starts from ‘वानिःयनैैः’ - - from word सृजनातिः तथा यथा च नेत्रयुगले रक्ते नमी मण्डलम् from 1st line.

J1: - - - तपस्विन्तं - - - अत्यन्तं ख/स्वरतै - - - स्वरतै - - - | - - संकुपपतंदा-पहायंतरात् - - लोहितमां - - - युगले रक्ते - - - || १

- - निर्गत्य शा these are the last letters of last line on the pg 9. But are corrupted. On the next pg 9 bk त्य शा these two letters are repeated.
**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.

**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.

**Tr:** In (Urdhwag) 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)
Experts says that, in Vata 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.

If the bleeding is from upper and lower both orifices, then it is Dvidośaja Raktapitta caused by Vata 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.

रक्तपिता - रक्तपितां सूखों साध्यं निरुपदवमेव तत् | सौपदवं तु दुःसाध्यं जयोपमौषधादिभिः: || ॥

B1: - - ||

B2: - - | - - जयोपमौषधादिभिः: || ॥

Bo: - -|| १६५

J2: - - || ७

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 विशीवने तथा | भवेन्मूर्ते पूरींचे वा रक्तपिती मिर्येननर: || ॥

B1: - - - रक्तपितामृयेननर: || ॥

B2: उद्गारो - - निश्चिन्ने - - | - - - रक्तपिताद् शृं तन्नर: || ॥

Bo: नुद्गारो - - तस्य - - मृयेननर: || १६६

Pg 16 starts from ‘द्रवं तु’ - - from word सोपद्रवं from 2nd line of śloka 165.

J2: उद्गारे लोहित - - | - - - मृयेननर: || ॥

Tr: If there is metallic taste or smell in belching, sneezing, expectoration, urine and faeces of a patient of Raktapitta, then it is fatal.

अष्ठ्य - त्यायांमं धर्मसत्तां तीक्ष्णोष्णकटुवकाति च | दिवावायपतितसिनगं रक्तपिती नरस्त्यजेत् || ॥

B2: - - | - - रक्तपिती - - || ॥

Pg 13 starts from मतितिनगं - -

Bo: १६७

J2: pg 12 bk starts from “जेत् || ॥”

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 श्रीभिषेकक्रियास्ववें हस्सरानकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे रक्तपितं लक्षणम् ||

B1: pg 13, line 1 इति श्री मिष. चित्तलक्षणम् || ७६
अथ राजयक्षमानिदानम्

B1: pg 13, line 1
J1: अथ राजक्ष्मा लक्षिः
J2: अथ राजक्ष्मा लक्षिः | pg 12 bk, line 1.

रक्तपपत्ति

Bo: अथ राजयक्षमानिदानम् | Pg 16, line 4.

परिघाततो द्वारधनुः प्राकर्षते पीड़ितः

उच्चैव अघायितः महाश्मातरुमभः सन्दीपपतो महदशतो दण्डैमुशकर्वाहदमभः पररहत् संघपषशतः र्ापपत: || १

J1: उर्चचैवाशः योभारं भारं वहते नरो गुरुतरं सम्पीडयते यक्ष्मा िार्स्रास्रैः पररघातततोऽङ्गं नाडीमागुं रुिद्चध ज्वरयतत मनुजं क्षीयते धातुसंघान् || २

B1: कात्न्तजोऽनलबलपपमर्तं हत्न्त पाण्डुं पवधत्ते ऊध्वुं श्वासं तनोतत प्रसरतत हृदये क्षीिर्ब्दं करोतत || २

B2: र्ोषतोंगं चरयतत | - - - कान्त || २

Bo: - - - पीययत: - - - श्रापपत: || १६८

J1: - - - परिघाततो - - पीडता: | - - - सन्दीपतो मदतो - - - || १

J2: उच्चैवा - - | अथ राजयक्ष्मा लक्षिः

Tr: Causes of Rājāyakṣmā 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.

देहस्थो राजयक्ष्मा हदिद कफनिचयं वर्त्तभरे शोषितेऽर्कवाऽ नाडीमागर्घन्दस्य ज्वरस्य क्षायक्षाय धातुसंधायनः

वीर्याजः कान्त्तजोऽनलबलपपिषत् हल्ल्ति पाण्डुः विधते ऊध्वः श्वासं तनोति प्रसरति हदये क्षायक्षाय धातुसंधायनः करोति || २

B1: - - - शोषितोऽमगर्घन्दस्य चरयति - - - कान्त - - - || २

B2: - - - मनुजः - - - पिषितः हेतु - - - || २

Bo: - - - शोषितोऽमगर्घन्दस्य - - - || १६८

J1: - - - - - - शोषिते - - - रजयति - - - धातुसंधीनः वीर्याजः - - - हेति - - - विधृतः - - - ||

J2: - - - ||

Tr: In Rājāyakṣmā, Kapha gets accumulated in cardiac region (chest) leading to emaciation of body parts. It blocks the srotasas causing fever and emaciation of all the dhātuḥ. 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 कुस्तेकुरुवर्तमानं त्वरं गरीरं देहं जरीरितं क्षतं च गलके कासाधिकं शोषणम् || 3

B1: सन्तापं । This line is missing.
B2: ---- पौयनं । शोषं छट्ट्दिरति । || 3
Bo: कासाधिक: -- । शोषं छट्ट्दिरति । || 170

Pg 16 bk starts from जं १७० from word कवचिद्दारणम्

J1: - - - - पौयं शोषं छट्ट्दिरति । || 3
J2: देहं जजशररतं । निष्ठवनं पौयं शोषं छट्ट्दिरति । || 3

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 —

विवरणः शरीरं सक्सग्रंथमूं करोत्यडं गले युवत्यामहष्मम् || 4

B1: विवरणः शरीरं - - - - । तनाः शून्यताः - - - घर्षत्वं युवत्यामहष्मम् || 4
B2: विवरणः शरीरं यकृद्र - - - । यक्ष्मात् । तनाः शून्यताः - - - घर्षत्वं युवत्यामहष्मम् || 4
Bo: विवरणः शरीरं - - - - । तनाः शून्यताः - - - घर्षत्वं युवत्यामहष्मम् || 171
J1: विवरणः शरीरं - - - - । तनाः शून्यताः - - - घर्षत्वं युवत्यामहष्मम् || 4
J2: विवरणः शरीरं - - - - । तनाः शून्यताः - - - घर्षत्वं युवत्यामहष्मम् || 4

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.

** तनाः from MS is taken instead of ततो as it is completing the meaning more correctly.

** In MS there is युवत्यामहष्मम् instead of युवत्याप्रहष्मम्. It is taken as alternative (Pāṭhabhedā) as anyone can be the sign.
**विवरण शरीरं** is grammatically more correct. Hence accepted.

वातज – मन्दानिन्द्रियार्थपीडाकुक्षक्षमर्रोगलेषु हानि: कृष्णत्वं वषु: कास: शुष्कतरो सत्तुकृष्णतरश्वासोऽरुचि: शोषता ।

कास। श्वाससम्भवित: कृष्णत्वं निगल्लं गृहमं छादिवा ह्रदि वेपुष्मवति तद् वातकाये लक्षणम् ॥ ५

B1: - - - शुष्कतरो हते कृष्णतरं - - - छादिवा ह्रदि वेपुषु - - - ॥ ५

B2: - - - कृष्णत्वं वषु: - - - - - पूर्णं छादि वा ह्रदि वेपुषु - - - ॥ ५

Bo: - - - कृष्णत्वं - - - शुष्कतरो हते कृष्णतरं - - - कृष्णतुषा छादिवा ह्रदि वेपुषु - - - - - ॥ १७२

J1: - - - - - छादिवा ह्रदि वेपुषु - - - ॥ ५

J2: - - काम: शुष्कतरोस्तं - - - - - - मन्दतरोज्वर: कृष्णतुषा - - - पूर्णं छादिवा ह्रदि वेपुषु भवति - - - - - ॥ ५

Tr: Vātaja 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 (Paṭhabheda).

**Instead of यदि वेपुषू there is ह्रदि वेपुषू 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.**

पैपत्तक –

पीडकुस्तिधिरोगलेषु हृदये सत्तुतं च निष्टिवानं शीतेम्लेोपिधिताःचिर्ज्वलनता कण्ठे विगलिधिमुखे ।

कास। श्वाससम्भवित: कृष्णतुषामिन्नस्त्रोऽस्पतज्वर: तत्पत्तक्षयलक्षिः निगदितं वैद्ये: सुषेषादिधिभिः: ॥ ६

B1: - - - सुखेनादिधिभिः: ॥ ६

B2: - - - सुखेनादिधिभिः: ॥ ६

Bo: - - - सुखेनादिधिभिः: ॥ १७३

J1: - - - - - - श्वाससन्निभिः - - - स्तापित - - - वैद्य: सुखेनादिधिभिः: ॥ ६

J2: - - - शिगलेषु (रो is missing.) - - - - - ज्वस्तंत्र फिवक्षयलक्षण - - सुखेनादिधिभिः: ॥ 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 Suśeṇa.
**Tr:** Kapha Kṣaya causes, oedema, cough, body ache, fever (Pāthabheda), stiffness, dyspnoea, painful breathing (Pāthabheda), 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 शौचल्य instead of शैचिल्य. शौच and शौफ are synonyms with meaning oedema. So to avoid repetition शैचिल्य is accepted which is a commonly caused by Kapha.**

**कण्ठ 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 (Pāthabheda).**

**If meaning of श्वासरुजा from MS copy J1, is taken as pain while breathing, then रुजा and anorexia अरुच्छ both can be signs in this situation. Hence रुजा pain while breathing is taken as alternative (Pāthabheda).**

**Asādhy – सहस्रदिनपर्यन्त न जीवयति मानवः | ग्रहेण यक्ष्मणा ग्रस्तोऽसाध्यायित्वादिग्यायित्वः || ८**

**B1: - - जीवयति - - | - - || ८**

**B2: सहस्रदिनपर्यन्त नरं - - - - (the text in between is missing.) नव: | - - - बलीयसा: || ८**

**Bo: - - जीवयति - - - - ग्रस्तोसाध्यायित्वादिग्यायित्वः || १७९**

**J1: - - पर्वाण्त - - जीवयति - - | - - - ग्रस्तोसाध्यायः - - - - || ८**

**J2: - - जीवयति - - | - - - || ८**
If Rājayakṣmā continues up to one thousand days then it is fatal. Also when it is caused by Graha doṣa, it is fatal.

** जीवयति is grammatically more correct than जीवेहदतति. Hence accepted.**

द्वयशास्त्रे यक्ष्मणो लक्षणम्

Tr: heavy weights, dry food intake, beating by stick or rope are the causes.

**रजोभिभाववरुक्षतात् कामौपत्रधातवे दक्षिणाकृष्णाध्यानादृक्षादारिमाद्भ्यं वै**

Many grammatical / scribing mistakes.

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.
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.

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.

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 सान्द्रकफनयुक्तं कासेन छदिबलवीर्यनाशः |

शीर्ष प्रपीडा जडताड़गौरववं प्रेक्षं भिषाग्मः कफकासचिह्ननम् || ५

B1: - - कासेत - - | - - जवलांग - - - || ५
B2: - - काश्च छद्दि - - - || ५
Bo: - - छद्दबलवीर्य - - - || १८०
J1: - - | - - जठरांगगौरव - - - || ५

Tr: Kaphaja Kāsa causes dense thick sputum, vomiting, loss of strength and vigour, severe headache, stiffness, heaviness in the body.

निदोषज – अवेदुश्य निष्ठीवनं पूयवर्णं मुखान्नासिकाया विगलिधि विवर्णम् |

महाश्वासवाहोऽङ्गगौरव: स कासी न जीवेतु कदाचित्सुधामभि: || ६

B1: - - न्नासिका (या is missing.) - - - - - वाहोगतोजोल्पवीय: - - - || ६
B2: - - निष्ठीव पूयवर्णं - - - - - वाहोगतोजोल्पवीय: - - - || ६
Bo: - - - | महाश्वासदाहोगतोजोल्पवीय: - - - || १८१
J1: - - | - वाहोगतोजोल्पवीय: - - - || ६ pg 11 starts from word ‘कासी न’ - -
J2: - - - | - वाहोगतोजोल्पवीय: - - जीवेत्सहस्रैमभशषत्ग्मः: ||

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, गतीजोल्पवीय: is more correct from Bo.

**According to Bo, Mahāśvāsa, burning, loss of luster,

असाध्य – मुखे यस्य शोषोऽरिचिरपश्चात्तत्त्वं सर्वकं च निष्ठीवनं फेनिलं वा |

तृत्वा शूलमुः अवेदुश्याधिमाध्य: स कासी न जीवेत्सहस्रैमभशषत्ग्मः: || ७

B1: - - जीवेत्सहचित्त्रयत्त्व: || ७ (सहस्रैमभशषत्ग्मः: - is also written above these words.) ||
B2: - - - - - - || ७
Bo: - - - | १८२
J1: - - - जस्य मोयो - - - || ७
J2: Śloka 7 is missing.

83
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.

बृद्ध: क्षीणतम: काशी साध्यो दानजपादिभि: | तरुणो बलवान्साध्य: पथ्येऽरोषिधिभि: || 8

B1: - - - दानजपादिभि: - - - पथ्येऽरोषिधि - - || 8

B2: - - - || 8

Bo: - - - | १८३

J1: - - - दानजपादिभि: | with ^ this sign after दानजपादिभि: न is written on the left side of the page number 11.

J2: After number 5 there is directly number 8. From मुखे - - to भवेदुद्गुष्टनिधि: i.e. Śloka 7 is missing. Again Śloka 8 is in continuation with Śloka 6 and it is complete.

Pg 13 bk starts from “नजपादिभि:” - - -

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 श्रीभिष्कचक्रचित्तसवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रेः कासलक्षणाम् |

B1: pg. 14, line 5

Bo: This line is missing. pg 17 bk, line 1.

J1: वैद्यशास्त्रेः word is missing. काशी लक्षणाम् | pg 11, line 3,4

J2: pg 13 bk, line 1, 2

अथ हिक्कानिदानाम् |

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 – रजोधूपपानाम्मुखे नासिकायं गरिष्ठान्न्यपानादेजलस्यावगाहात् |

श्रमादध्ववेगात्तृषातेररुर्चया: || 1

B1: धूपपाना (म is missing) - - - - - - - रुच्या: - - - - - - || 1
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 हिक्काक्ष्ट्थृतिधिप्रदा कष्टे हिन्ति करारि जननसमये बालस्य वृद्धिः सुखम्।
तेजोजुबलवीय शवृद्धिमधिक नरण रूढ़िध रक्तास्यं तनुकंपं नयनयोविस्फारमाद्रं गलम्।

Bo: १८५

J1: - धूम - - | - - रुच्या: - - || १
J2: - - गरिण्त्वास्याजलस्यावकार्था | - - रुच्या: - - हिक्का || १

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.]

तारण्ये –
तारण्ये वयस्सिस्थिते कफमरुज्जाता न हिक्का हिता वैरस्यं वदने गले सरसतां कुक्षौ प्रपीडा रुजम्।
आदीपं इदयं रुणद्धिध पवनं मर्मणि सन्तोदते छदि सा कुस्तेरति वितनिते हल्लासमुल्लासते।

Bo: १८५

J1: - मरुज्जातानि - - | प्रपीडा रुंदे | आदोप - - - - || ३
J2: तारण्ये - ज्जातानि - - रुंदे | - - संदधते - - - - || 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, gurgling sound in abdomen, catching pain in chest. Vitiatted Vāyu causes prickling pain at vital points, increases nausea, vomiting and discomfort.

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 शूलाध्मान is more correct than शूकाध्मान hence accepted.**
There are five types of Hikkās caused due to vitiation of Udāna Vāyu. It leads to many diseases. They are as follows:

Tr: These are five types of Hikkās caused due to vitiation of Udāna Vāyu. It leads to many diseases.

**अन्या या** is grammatically more correct than आन्या या. Hence accepted.

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.

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.
Annaj Hikkä causes tastelessness and spreads heaviness in the body parts. **विमेदिनी** is grammatically more correct than विमेदिना and accepted.

पथ्य –

स्वेदनं वमनं नस्त्रं धूमपानं विरेचनम् | निद्रा स्निग्धानि चान्नालि गुदूनि तवणालि च || ८

जीणा: कुलित्या गोधूमा: शाखा: छण्टिका: यवा: | एण तितिर लावाद्या जाड़गाला: मृगपक्षिणा: || ९

उष्णोदकं मातुलुङ्गं पटोलं बालमूलकं | पक्वं धसि पत्थे तस्यनं चौंद्रं चेष्टानि हिधिमनाम् || 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 Hikkä. The patient should consume unctuous, soft and salty food.

Consumption of old horsegram, wheat, Śaṣṭika rice, barley, meat of Ena deer, Tittira and Lāvā birds, birds and animals from desert.

Also warm water, Mātuluṅga (citron tree fruit), snake guard, tender radish, ripened wood apple (Kapiththa), garlic and honey.

इति श्रीभषक्चक्रचचत्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यर्ास्रे हहक्कालक्षिं समाप्तम्|

B2: pg 21, line 6
B1: इति श्री घ्र. वै शास्त्रे हिङ्गकाक्षणं | 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 –

प्राणोदानसमानकोपजनित: श्वासे रुषा वर्धिते अधश्चोध्वरः ब्रजते मुहुर्महरूऽऽ दोषयमान नरम्।

निद्रां हस्तिमहातृषां वितनते शीतज्वरं कम्पनं प्रस्वेदं कुस्ते तनाईं विकलतां दहां भ्रमं बिधिते।

B1: - - - उद्धोर्द्धं - - - | - - तनाते (वि is missing) - - - बिधिते।

B2: - कांप - श्वासो तृषा वर्धिते (अधश्चोध्वरः word is missing. Blank space is left.) - - बिधिते।

Bo: - - कोष्ठि - - श्वासो - - उद्धोर्द्धं - - - - महातृषा - - - - वाधिपुर्युं कुस्ते तनाईं - - - -।

J1: - - उद्धोर्द्धं - - - - -।

pg 11 bk starts from हुरथो दोषयमान from word मुहुर्महरूऽऽ from 1st line of śo. १।

Tr: In Śvāśa there is vitiation of Prāṇa, Udāna and Samāṇa 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 (Pāṭhahbhedā), impaired body parts, burning and giddiness.

** As per MS copy Bo, there is वाधिपुर्युं i.e. deafness at the place of प्रस्वेदं. This is accepted as Pāṭhahbhedā.

शृष्ठकास्य कुस्ते रूखद्धि परत: सोतांसि रक्तानां हत्कण्ठोष्ठमुखेषु शोषमरतिः श्वासो रुषी नाशते।

आध्मानं तनुरे शिरां विधमते नृणा तनुरे कम्पते शूलं वेदनया युतं विकलतां शब्दं परं रुखते।

B1: - - परत: - - हत्कण्ठोष्ठमुखेषु - - - - - - रुखते।

B2: - - परत: सोतानां हत्कण्ठोष्ठशोषमुखेषु शोषमरति - - - -।

आध्मानं - - A complete line is missing.

 Pg 21 bk starts from कुस्ते रूखद्धि - -

Bo: - - रूखद्धि परित - - -।

J1: शृष्ठकास्य - - परित: - - - - विधमते - - - -।

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.

श्वास: स्वाभाविको मन्दो ह्यतितिवासो रुजाकर:। मृत्युप्रदो महाश्वासस्त्रिविधि श्वास लक्षणम्।

B1: - - ह्यतितिवासो - - मृत्युप्रदो - - श्वा (स is missing) - - -।

Pg 15 starts from मो रुजाकर:।। from the word ह्यतितिवासो।
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.

**Śvāsa** from MS copies B1, Bo, J1 is more correct than **Mūrtipṛddha** as per meaning. Hence accepted.

**Śvāsa**: and **Rujaka**: are grammatically correct hence accepted instead of **Śvāsa** and **Rujaka** from the copy J1.

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.

Tr: 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: - - - - || 4
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—
संज्ञामनाशयतेरुणद्धिसततंसोतासिविष्टम्भनंवायन्यंकुरूतेगालेकफचयंभर्मनिसन्निदोतेः
उद्वृत्तंनयंतृषांचहदयेदाहंमुखेशोषणंनाडीस्त्रोटयतेभर्मंवितनुतेश्वासोमहान्‌प्राणहा‌||6

B1: - - - -||6

B2: - -सोतोसिष्ठंभनं- - -| - -नाडी—टयते (स्त्रो is missing. Blank space) - - -||6

Bo: १९५

J2: Pg 14 bk starts from ‘टयते’ - - - from the word स्त्रोटयते|

J1: संज्ञा—विष्टम्भनं—कुरूत—- - -नाडीस्त्रोटयतेभर्म—- - -||6

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.

इति‌श्रीभिषक्क्रक्रितित्सवेंसंसराजकृतेवैद्यशास्त्रेश्वासलक्षणंसमाप्तम्‌|

B1: pg 15, line 7, 8 इति‌श्री‌भि‌.‌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 इति‌श्री‌भिषक‌क्रक्रितित्सवेंसंसराजकृतेवैद्यशास्त्रेश्वासलक्षणं‌|12.

J2: pg 14 bk, line 1.

अथ‌स्वरभेदनिदानम्‌|

B1: pg 15, line 8

B2: pg 21 bk, last line no.8

Bo: अथ‌स्वरभेदगलक्षणं‌|pg 18 bk, line 5.

J1: pg 11 bk line 12

J2: pg 14 bk, line 2
निदान – अन्त्रछचाभाषाध्ययनाभिधात्सतैतादिभिधातीर्तिदुष्टपाने: |

संकोष्ठितम: पितककथनिलास्ते कुर्विनितिभिन्नस्वरमेव नृणाम् || १

B1: --- --- स्तालादिभिधाती --- --- || १

B2: -- भाषा ण्योग्यिता --- --- || १

Pg 22 starts from ण्यो. ण्यो is a last word of pg 21 bk and repeat on pg 22 start.

Bo: - - - स्तालवादि --- --- --- | मेव नद्याण || १७

J1: - - दध्यानभिधात्सतैतादिभि --- --- | स्वरमेव नृणाम || १

J2: - - भाषाध्ययनाभिधि --- --- || 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 – सम्भिन्नकास्वरतुल्यशब्दा: केचित्या गद्दुभन्तुल्यघोषा: || २

B1: सम्भिन्नकास --- --- | अजाविकुचितरिधिकाश्रवण मुखे नेत्रयो: श्यामतां मूरवचाशः: || २

B2: - कांस --- --- | मूरवचाशः: | - - प्रस्थललों तलं - - || ३

The three lines are together with śloka no. 3. Number 2 not found.

Bo: - - कांस - - शब्दे --- | अजाविकुचितरिधिकाश्रवण: केचि भिन्नस्वरमेव नृणाम् || ९८

J1: - - कांस --- --- | मूरवचाशः: || २ - - प्रस्थललों तलं - - || ३

J2: सम्भिन्नकास --- --- | अजाविकुचितरिधिकाश्रवण मुखे नेत्रयो: श्यामतां मूरवचाशः || २

Tr: In this situation, the voice resembles to the sound of clinging 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 2nd line is in continuation of śloka 2 only.

** In MSS Bo, no discolouration is mentioned.

** मूरवचाश: is more meaningful than मूरवेगम hence acceptable.

वातज – अजाविकुचितरिधिकाश्रवण मुखे नेत्रयो: श्यामतां मूरवचाशः |

कविचिददूरिधिश्रवण खरोद्धरस्वतुल्य वचाप्रस्खलं वातलं: कण्ठपीडाम् || ३

B1: कविचिद - - परोष्ट्रा - - प्रस्थललों तलं कण्ठपीडाम् || ३ only one line in this śloka.
पिताजः स्वरः पितृकुशिदिन्नकांस्यप्रघोषः करोति।

तनौ नेत्रयोऽपि ठूलोऽक्षणोऽरुऽजः क्षीणगामः।

Bo: मुखे - मूरचश | - - प्रस्थलं तलं - - स्वर पितविद्धिन्नकांसप्रघोषः || ९९
J1: - - षरोषन्वा - - प्रस्थलं तलं - - || ३
J2: Number 3 is absent. 1st line is attached in śloka 2. 2nd line is attached with śloka 4.

Tr: In Vātāja Svarabheda, the voice resembles to donkey, camel or horse. Tottering speech, pain in throat.

पपत्तजः स्वरः पपत्तकृद्मभन्नकांस्यप्रघोषं करोति।

गारं श्लेष्मरुद्धं गुरुत्वं र्दीरे।

B1: - - पितविद्धिन्नकांसप्रघोषः - - दाहः (मुखे word is missing.)
B2: - - पितविद्धिन्नकांसप्रघोषः - - | तन्तौ - - || ४

Bo: करोति।

J1: - - पितविद्धिन्नकांसप्रघोषः - - - - - - क्षीणमात्र || ४
J2: कवचिद्दी - - प्रस्थलं तलं - - - - - - पितविद्धिन्नकांस - - - - || 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.

कफजः प्रभिन्नस्वरः श्लेष्मणा क्षीणायोऽपि गारं श्लेष्मरुद्धं गुरुत्वं शर्दीरे।

रुचं करोति।

B1: - - घोषः - - - - - - घर्षत्वं र्द्वं त्वस्वभन्त्रे - - - - || ५

Pg 15 bk starts from गुरुत्वं - - - - onwards.

B2: - - प्रभिन्नः - - घोषा गारे - - ('गारे घर्षत्वं र्द्वं त्वस्वभन्त्रे' these words are missing.) - - || ५

Bo: गारे - - र्द्वं - - - - २०१ only one line in this śloka. First line in previous śloka.

J1: - - - - - - घर्षत्वं र्द्वं स्वभन्त्रे - - - - || ५
J2: अभिन्नः - - घोषोऽद्वं - - - - - - र्द्वं स्वभन्त्रे - - - - || ५

Tr: Kaphaja Svarabheda causes, very low emaciated voice, chocking 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.

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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.

अथारोचक लक्षणम्

| B1: pg 15 bk line 3. |
| Bo: pg 19, line 2, 3. The line is present. |
| J1: अथारोचक लक्षणम् | pg 11 bk line 20, last line of the pg. |
| J2: अथारोचक लक्षणम् | pg 14 bk, line 8 |

अरोचक: पितंत्रम्स्त्वफैर्मेदउभये शोकेन स्थायिनेः पीडयाः |

रुजावति बीमि विलोकते वा ह्यह्यदुष्टाशनपानपूतिः: || १ |

| B1: - - - | - - वा दुष्टाशनपानपूतिः: || १ |

| B2: - - - | - - वा अदुष्टाशनपानपूतिः: || १ pg 22 bk starts from ‘ष्टािन’ - - . |

Bo: - - - | - - वा अह दुष्टाशनपानपूतिः: || १ |

J1: Śloka starts on pg 12. 

- - - | - - वा असह्य दुष्टाशनपानपूतिः: || १ |

J2: - - - | - - वा अह दुष्टाशनपानपूतिः: || 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.
**Puritami: from MS copies Bo and J2 is more correct for proper meaning than others. Hence accepted.**

Vata - Arorachaka vatasamudhavahihi te bhavantitah dvishnani murke kshayata |

vapusru shravan krishtasanggarirvanupvarshana shulmayasangparinam || 2

B2: - - - kshayata: | - - || 2

J1: - - - | - vapusru shravan - - - shulmayasangparinam || 2

Tr: Vitàjaka Arocaka causes astringent taste in mouth, dry and emaciated body, heaviness in the body, fever, sourness of the mouth, abdominal pain and body ache.

Pitaj - Arorachak: pitamabav: kshoriti dāhāh prasaṃk kutasātmamasye |

shirābhayaantaryāścha shorāṇaḥ pāndūramātyacchāh kṛṣṭvām || 3

B1: - - - | bāhāyahantaryāścha shorāṇaḥ - - Akṣeyṣṭvarcī - - - || 3

B2: - bhava (āvat word is missing.) - - | shirābhayaantaryāścha shorāṇaḥ - - Akṣetādūravacchāh kramāḥ || Number is missing.

Bo: - - - | - shorāṇaḥ - - Akṣeyṣṭvarcī - - - || 3

J1: - - - | - shorāṇaḥ - - Akṣeyṣṭvarcī - - - || 3

J2: - - - | - bāhāyahantaryāścha shorāṇaḥ - - Akṣetādūravacchāh - - - || 3

Tr: Pittāja 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.

**Akṣeyṣṭvarcī** from MS copies B1, Bo and J2 is grammatically more correct. Hence accepted.

Kapha - Arorachak: shleṣmabhavo vighate guṣṭvamahagosu kṣaṃtvamāritim |

kṣaṃtvamāsyeśvarcīchimohshorātyaṃ gaḷele ācayādūrājanāḥ shirāre || 4

B2: - - - tadbhātāḥ | - - - pāṇḍuṛaḥ - - - || 4

J2: Pg 15 starts from “vīdātāḥ” - - from śloka 4. Letter vī is repeat. It is a last letter of pg 14 bk also.

Tr: Kapha Aruča 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.

Apatithy -

Vatāja - Arorachakī mahāśvastityajātpravātāsanīm | śrāṃṇaḥ jalāvagāhān kṣaṃtvammadāmīṣṭam || 5

Bo: - - - | - - - kṣaṃtvammadāmīṣṭam || 5
**Tr:** A patient of Vātaj Arocaka should avoid exposure to wind, exertion, cold water bath, astringent sour food and meat consumption.

**Tr:** A patient of Pittaja Arocaka should avoid hot spicy food, excess salty food, exercise, exposure to fire, hatred, food of acrid taste.

**Tr:** A patient of Kaphaja Arocaka should avoid grain flour food, oily, cold and heavy food, curd, sweets, brinjal and unctuous food.

**Tr:** A patient of Pittaja Arocaka should avoid hot spicy food, excess salty food, exercise, exposure to fire, hatred, food of acrid taste.

**Tr:** A patient of Kaphaja Arocaka should avoid grain flour food, oily, cold and heavy food, curd, sweets, brinjal and unctuous food.
अयाचिदिरोग निदानम्

B1: Pg 15 bk, line 12.
B2: pg 22 bk, line 7

Bo: starts from pg 19 रा्म bk, line 1 but this heading is missing.
J1: pg 12, line 10.
J2: pg 15, line 4.

प्रकार – दोषभर्स्ते: समस्तैवावातिपकातक्षे:। अवर्तिन्तु छद्रियः पञ्च बीभत्सानां विलोकनात्॥ १

B2: दोषभर्स्तेः - - - | अवर्ति छद्रियः - - - || १

Bo: समस्तैश्च भवत्त। छहदशयः - - - - - || १

J1: समस्तैवाशतपपत्त || - - - - - - - || १

Tr: There are five types of Chardi (vomitings). Vātaja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Sannipātaja and Bibhatsa darśanaja (by watching obscene objects or situations).

हेतु – सिनघेरहृद्यर्वणरतिद्वैलतानिदिर्घर्वतिभोजनश्च।

अत्यन्तुपातेःशस्त्रनिदिर्घर्वददार्शनैश्चिदिर्घवेदध्वः परिश्रमे: परे:॥ २

B1: - - - - - निन्दयदशने - - - - - || २

Pg 16 starts from “त्यम्बुपानै” - - - |

B2: सिनघेरहृद्यर्वणरतिद्वैलतानिदिर्घर्वतिभोजनश्च।

Pg 23 starts from “तिलैलतादिदृष्ट।” - - - 

Bo: - - - कुदतानिदिर्घर्वादशने - - - - - - - || २

J1: - - - रूषा | - - - निन्दयदशने - - - (भशयतनन्द्यादशने are repeat.) छद्रियः

J2: - - - - - मिन्दयदशने - - - - - - - || २

Tr: Excess consumption of unctuous, undesired, salty food, excess liquid food, eating twigs of climbers, excessive eating, anger, excess water intake, fear, observing indecent objects, long distance walking and exertion are the causes of Chardi.

** In MS copy Bo, there is कुदतानिदिर्घर्वादशने instead of लतादिर्घर्वादशने i.e. excess intake of acrid food. This is also acceptable. Hence taken as Pathabhed.

** मिन्दयदशने is grammatically more correct than मिन्दयदशने. Hence accepted.
Tr: वाताजा चर्दी का कारण करती विविध रोगानलंभोजनः कृष्णाभा हरितारुचिः शिथिलताः ह्यंत्यावर्षीप्पदं ध्रमम्
उद्गारं स्वरभेदनं च महतीं जृम्भाः गले पीडनं शूरं श्रावपुस्तृष्णं च शमनं वहनेस्तति शोषणम् || 3

B1: - - रोगान् जनो भाजनी - - | - - स्तृषाः (च is missing.) - - || 3
B2: - वातभभावा - - रोगान् जनो मभिजिना - - || 3
Bo: - - - रोगान् जनोद्भाववनि - - || 3
J1: - - करोतत विविधान् रोगानन्यं त्वरा - - रुचिः - - || 3
J2: - - रोगान् जतोभाजनी कृष्िा हररतारुचचं: - - | - - स्तृषां (वपु is missing.) - - वहने तानन्त्र - - || 3

Tr: Vātaja 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.

पिताजः
छद्दित: पितसमुद्भवाः शणिनिः पीतप्रभा सा क्वचिं कोष्णा दाहयुतां डगपीडनपरा तृठिन्मूच्छचिन्तिता
ह्यंत्यावर्षीप्पदं शृणिः पीडाप्रदा सन्तापभमकारिणी रुचिः ह्यंत्यावर्षीप्पदां सा भवेत् || 4

B1: - - पीतातनिः - - | - - - शोषप्रदर - - || 4
B2: - - पीतातनिः - - | ह्यंत्यावर्षीप्पदां - - भवत् || 4
Bo: - - पीतातनिः - - | - - शोषप्रदर - - || 4
J1: - - रुणिः (आ is missing.) पीतातनिः - - | - - - शोषप्रदर - - || 4
J2: - - |

Tr: Pittaja 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.

** पीतातनिः 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.
Kapha –

चँद्रे: १६ङ्गमसमर्दम्बास्तिनिभामनानिनित्तिताभुधारास्थिमुख्तेशरूपेण वितानुस्मृतान्तः प्रसेकं वमिम्।

आलस्यं जडां वपुगुशरुतां लालां च निष्टीवनं रोमाच्यं हृदि वेषं मुखमलं कांस तनां शीतताम्॥५

B1: - - सिंतनिल फिनानिनित्तितां - - || ५
B2: - - - - - - जडः वपु - - - - || ५
J1: - - - - || ५ २nd line आलस्यं जडां - - - - is missing.
J2: - - - - मुखमलं कांस - - - - || ५

Pg 15 bk starts from “हृदि वेषं” - - from 2nd line of this śloka.

Tr: Kapha 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 निष्टीवनं and मुखमलं all are of same meaning.

सन्निपातज –

चँद्रे: पितमस्थकृणानित्तितामनानिभामना प्रजअता श्वासं कासपुंतं तनोति कृष्टां दाहं तृषां कम्पनम्।

हृल्लासं तमकं मूर्चछाशमतीसारकं र्ूलं मूर्थनरोधनं ज्वरतमं पवविुं पवविुं। || ६

B1: - - कासतरं - - - - भमं विकलतां - - स्वाहां विवर्ण - - || ६
B2: - - कृष्टां - कार्तदापनोतत कृतां - - - मूर्तिविवर्धनं - - स्वतंबर्ण - - || ६

Pg 23 bk starts from लं मूर्भच्छाशमतीसारकं” - - from 2nd line of this śloka.

Bo: - - कासतरं - - - - भमं विकलतां - - स्वतंबर्ण - - || ६

Pg 20 starts from ‘ल मूत्रतिवर्धनं ज्वरतमं’ - -

J1: - - कासतरं - - - - भमं विकलतां - - स्थालं विवर्ण - - - || ६

Pg 12 bk starts from दाहं तृषां कम्पनम् - - of 1st line of this śloka.

J2: - - कासतरं - - - - मूत्रविवर्धनं - - स्वतंबर्ण - - - || ६

Tr: Sannipātajya 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 हिक्का there is slight स्वल्पम् word which is associated with discolouration.

** In MS copies, instead of वपु there is भ्रम i.e. vertigo. It is acceptable.

** In the śloka, the words श्वासं and तमकं both are having same meaning as dyspnoea.

उपद्रव – कासी हिक्का तृषा श्वासो इद्रोगस्तमको ज्वरः | मूच्छो वैचित्यमित्यें जेयाश्चर्द्दृढःपदवः || ७

B2: - - - स्तम्भज्वो ज्वरः | - - मित्यें ज्ञात्वा - - - || ७

Tr: Complications of Chardi are cough, hic-cough, thirst, dyspnoea, cardiac disorders, fever and syncope.

साध्यत्व - छदिः सोपद्रवाः साध्याः रक्तपूयवहा तथा | नोपद्रवाभवेत्साध्याः जात्वा भैषज्यमाचरेत् || ८

B2: - - साध्याःसाध्या - - - || ८

J1: - - - | - - भैषज्य चरेत् || ८

Tr: Chardi with complications and blood stained, purulent vomiting is incurable. But if there are no complications in Chardi, then it shold be treated with proper medicine.

इति श्री भिषक्क चक्रचत्तोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यर्स्रे छहदशलक्षिं सम्पूिशम् ||

B1: इति श्री भि. छदिलक्षणः | Pg 16, line 12.

B2: सम्पूिशम् word is missing. Pg 23 bk, line 3.

Bo: - - - चक्रसवे - - - समाप्तम् | Pg 20, line 3, 4.

J1: सम्पूिशम् word is missing. Pg 12 bk, line 4.

J2: इति श्री भि. छदिलक्षणः | Pg 15 bk, line 4.

अथवर्षारोग 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.

कपोद्भवा पितभवा मस्तभवा त्रिदोषजा भुक्तभवा क्षातोदभवाः

भयस्रमाभ्यां जतनता क्षयोद्भवा भवति तृणाश्चिकवधाश्च दु:सहा: || ९
Tr: There are eight types of Trṣṇā (thirst) which are difficult to cure. Kaphaja, Pittaja, Vātaja, Tridoṣaja, Bhuktaja (due to eating), Kṣataja (due to injury), Bhayaja (due to fear), Śramaṇa (due to exertion), Kṣayaja (due to emaciation).

निदान संप्राप्ति – वाताश्लनाथ्व श्रमतापरकते: सोतस्स्वाप्ना वाहिष्यु शुष्क्लितेषु |

हत्कण्ठतालूनि दहनिति दोषात्स्मृति तदा संजनिता नराधाम् || २

Tr: Causes of Trṣṇā (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 वातसमुज्विता व दुर्बलते सोतस्स्वाप्ना शुष्क्लितेषु चिरेति वक्र्तन निरस्तसाहकम् |

हहक्कामज्वरम् पररवद्शचधता पवतनुते: पररतस्तनौ प्रलपनं चचत्तर्भ्मं रुक्षतां रीतोदै: पररवद्शचधता पवतनुते

Tr: In Vātaja Trṣṇā, 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.

**निरस्तसाहकम् seems more correct grammatically.

** शीलोद्दे: परिवर्द्धिता means increases because of cold water. So शीलोद्दे: is correct.
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.

**विवर्त्द्धिनी from MS copy J2 seems more correct than विवर्त्द्धिना. Hence accepted.**

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.**
साध्यत्व – अत्यदोषकरी तृष्णा श्रमधाताध्वोजनेः | जाता शीतोदपानेन नाशमेति गरीयसी || ७

Bo: ७
B2: Sloka no. 6 is formed by combination of 6 and 7.
J2: - - - श्रमधाताध्वोजनेः - - - - - - || ७

Tr: त्रष्णा 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 Asādhyā lakṣāne in Y.R. bhrama (Giddiness) in Tṛṣṇā is asādhyā. So श्रमधाताध्व from copy J2 is accepted as Pāṭabheda.

अपथ्य –

गुर्वन्नोजजं स्निग्धं तीक्ष्णोष्णं लविममषम् | व्यायामं सूर्यसन्तां तृष्णावान् परितस्थितः || ८

Bo: १०.
B2: १

J1: not found.
J2: Pg 16 starts from “क्रोष्णोष्णं लविममषम्” - - -

Tr: A patient of Tṛṣṇā should avoid heavy food, unctuous, spicy, hot food, salty food, meat, exercise, going in hot sun.

इति श्रीभषजक्रमचितोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वेद्यशास्त्रं 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 श्री. तृष्णा लक्षणम् | pg 16 line 1

अथमृश्रीरोग 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

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निदान संप्राप्ति –
क्शीणस्य गतसत्स्याविद्धाहारसेवित: | धाविन: सक्षतस्यापि बीभतस्य विलोकिन: ||

B2: - - -|| 1
Bo: - - -|| 1
J1: - - -|| 1
J2: - - -|| 1

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 सवाशसु दोषा: | रुषा विश्लित कुर्विन्तित मूच्छाः दृष्टास्तिकारिणिः ||

B2:- - -| रुषा विश्लित कुर्विन्तित मूच्छाः बौद्धिकाकारिणिः||

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).

वातपितकाकेमृद्दयः: शोणितेन विषेण च | मूच्छाः भवति सा कुर्विन्नां काष्ठमिवानिशाम् ||

B2: - - -| निश: ||
Bo: - - (मृद्दयः: शोणितेन विषेण च these words are written on left blank space of the pg of the same line.)
J1: - - -| - - काष्ठमुवानिशाम्||
J2: - - -| - - काष्ठमिवानिशाम्||

Tr: Types of Mūrchā (syncope) are Vātaja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Sannipātaja, Šoñitaja, Viṣaja (due to poison), Madyaja (due to alcoholism). During this period, a patient appears like a wooden log.

वातिक - द्रष्टवाससकाः श्यामनीलावभासं पश्चादुव्याशं | मूच्छाः भवति सा कुर्विन्नां काष्ठमिवानिशाम् ||

B2: द्रष्टवाससः - - वातजीयमेन्ति मूच्छाः|

Pg 24 bk starts from “नीलावभासं पश्चादुव्याशं” - - - from 1st line of this śloka.
पितज - पीतारुं नभ: पश्यंस्तम: पश्यंस्तत: परम् | नरो य: पतते भूम्यं तो मूच्छां पितजां वदेत || 5

B2: - - नभ: (word is repeat.) --- स्तत: स नरो जायते दुव्यां ता --- || 5

Bo: - - - य: प्रणीयते उच्या तां --- || 5

J1: पीतारुं (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 पयापत्ते दुव्यां तां --- || 5

Pg 13 starts from word “वदेत” || 5' ---

J2: - - - नरो जयायते उच्यां - - || 5

Tr: In Pittaja syncope, a patient sees yellow or reddish sky, then gets darkness and falls down on the ground.

जन्तौ प्रबुद्धे तममस प्रिष्िे मूर्चछाश तु पपत्तप्रभवा करोतत || 6

B2: - - - शोषमार्थत || 6

Bo -- प्रूद्धे - - - - - शोषमार्थत || 6.

Pg 21 starts from “प्रस्वेद” ---

J1: --- नमनसि प्रणष्टे - - - - - परिवेयुत्वं - - - शोषमार्थत || 6

J2: --- प्रणष्टे - - - - - शोषमार्थत || 6

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.
Tr: In Kaphaja Mrūchā the patient sees white and clear sky and falls down on the ground, comatose like a wooden log.

Tr: After getting conscious, the person gets drowsy, sleepy. The patient feels debility, heaviness in the body, drowsiness, nausea, cough, thirst and fever.

Tr: In Sannipātaja Mrūchā, 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.

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.
Alcoholic Mūrṣṭā causes stiffness in the body, redness of eyes, toneless body, pleasure (without reason), delirium, loss of wisdom, sleep, vomiting, vertigo and nausea.

Mūrṣṭā 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. Lustre, potency, strength and vitality gets emaciated by every minute.

When even without exercise, a person gets tired but not dyspnoaeic and there is loss of functional senses. The situation is called as Klama or fatigue by experts.
इति श्रीभिष्कक्रमचितोत्तरे 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 गम्म् from word लक्षणम्.

J1: - - - मूर्च्छा क्लम लक्षणं | pg 13 line 11.

J2: इति श्री भी 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 शोषितमुचित्रं प्रकुस्ते दाहं महादर्शण चाङ्गं यद ब्रजते तदव दलते बाह्यत्वं चान्तरे।

दाहं सांसं वसं मज्जकां प्रवे रुषाहतनशर्मं

B2: - - -
Bo: - - - मुच्छलं - - दाहं - - अंगं - - तमेष - - बाह्य त्वचां चान्तरे।

मांसं - स्थितिदिधियां - - वज्जिकां - - - -
J1: - - - मुच्छलं - - अंगं जं वृजते - - तमेष - - बाह्य त्वचां चान्तरे।

सांसं - - वसं मज्जकां - - प्रदर्श रुषाहतनशर्मं

J2: - - - मुच्छलं - - अंगं रं - - समेव - - बाह्य त्वचां चान्तरे।

Tr: The vitiated Rakta dāthu 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 dāthus, Māṃsa (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 – क्षीणोपाधात्रात्विचित्रो घोरदाहो मूर्च्छरी कुर्यानमाधात्रातः ज्वरारतिम्

तृष्णाशोषं क्षीणशब्दः कृतं वैद्यरूक्तोऽसौ नरः: कष्टसाध्याः: || 2

B2: क्षीणोपाधात्रात् और मूर्च्छरी कुर्यानमाधात्रातः - - - - - - - - - -
Bo: - - - न्ममाधात्रात् - - - - सो नरः - - - - || 2
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.

रक्तमुहद्रकं देहसंत्स्थतं (आमयम् word is missing.) - - - || 7

J1: - 
J2: - 

Tr: When vitiated Raktadhātu 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 देहसंत्स्थितं** from MS copy J1 is grammatically more correct than रक्तं देहसंत्स्थितमामयम्. Hence accepted.

इति श्रीवैद्यर्ष्रे दाह लक्षिं संपूषिम् ||

B2: इति श्री वैद्यर्ष्रे दाह लक्षिणां | pg 25 line 6. (9 lines on this pg.)

J1: Pg 13, line 16, 17.
J2: Pg 16 bk, line 6.

अथमदात्यरोग निदानम् |

B1: not found.

B2: pg 25 line 6. (9 lines on this pg.)

J1: pg 13, line 17.

लक्षण –

doṣa viṣṇya ye sarvaṣu suḍāyatācāpi ye gūṇa: | te madhya pariṇā्मṇaḥ yuvaktya yuvaktya pitabhir: || 9

J1: - - - त मद्ये - - - || 9

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.
Improperly consumed alcohol leads to various diseases. So as to get the best nectarus effects from alcohol, one should consume it rationally and properly.

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.

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.
**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.

**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 स्मृतिपुष्टि तुष्टि रुचि यो from B2, Bo, J1 is accepted.**
**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.

**स्यान्नष्िबुद्चधपवशगतात्मचेष्ि** seems grammatically more correct than **स्यान्मनउत्सवश्च.** Hence accepted.

**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.

**Tr:** In third stage of alcoholism, there is loss of vision, speaking of all the secreteś, gets improper sexual indulgence, loss of respect towards teachers and elders, consumes improper food and beverages, sometimes becomes ashamed and naked.
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.

Tr: Alcoholism with Pitta predominance causes, pain in flanks, tremors in head, dyspnoea, hic-cough, loss of sleep and dryness of mouth.

Tr: Alcoholism with Kapha predominance causes, drowsiness, nausea, stiffness, vomiting, dislike towards food, heaviness and coldness in the body parts.

Tr: Alcoholism with Vata 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 Pāṭhabhedha. As ‘severe pain like breaking’ is also a type of pain caused by Vāta.

Tridoṣaḥ – सोपद्रवः: सर्वकिल्लगैत्रिदोषामेधमदात्ययम् | त्रिदोषजनितो ज्ञेयोऽयं त्स्र | भिष्जवरे: || १४

Bo: - - - मदात्यपि | - - ज्ञेयोऽसाध्योऽयं - - || १४

J1: सोपद्रवः - - दोषामेधमदात्ययः | सत्र - - भिष्जवरे (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 – चिह्नां च तत्त्वपरस्य वदन्ति वैद्याशिष्यकात्तृष्िामगुरस्य बहुपवशभेदः: ||

विन्दुचक्तितरुविचित्रितसयात्तता च श्लेष्मा ज्वरस्तु कृत्ल ज्वरस्तु कृत्स्तु कृत्त्वे कपाले || १५

B2: - - - वरदोषजतनतो चच्चह्नं - - | - - विन्दुचक्तितरुविचित्रितसयात्तता च श्लेष्मा ज्वरस्तु कृत्ल ज्वरस्तु कृत्त्वे कपाले || १५

Bo: - - - तत्त्वपरस्य च | - - हिंक्तोष्िामगुरस्यात्तता - - | - - विन्दुचक्तितरुविचित्रितसयात्तता च श्लेष्मा कफत्वे || १५

J1: - - - तत्त्वपरस्य - - - | - - - श्लेष्मा - - - || 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 अजीिश – अजीिुं मद्यपानोत्थं कुयाशद्दहमचेतसम् | तृष्िाध्मानमुद्गारं सत्न्धभेदं || १६

B2: अतीिुं | - - - सत्न्धभेद: - - - || १६ (Repeat number)

Bo: - - - | तृष्िाध्मानमुद्गारं सत्न्धभेद: - - - || १६

J1: - - - पानोस्थं | - - - सत्न्ध: - - - || १६

Tr: Indigestion due to alcoholic intoxication causes severe burning, loss of consciousness, thirst, abdominal distention, hic-cough, joint pain and headache.

मद्यपानोत्स्थत: कण्ठधूमं कफं ज्वरं श्यामत्जह्वम् || १७

B2: - - - | - - - प्रर्ोषं भिष्जवरे: - - - || १७

Bo: - - - | तृष्िाध्मानमुद्गारं - - - - - || १७

J1: - - - पानोस्थं | - - - सत्न्ध: - - - || १७

Tr: Indigestion due to alcoholic intoxication causes severe burning, loss of consciousness, thirst, abdominal distention, hic-cough, joint pain and headache.
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.

If Vata, Pitta and Kapha separately or together causes altered psychological functions leading to Hysteria. The experts calls such condition as “Unmāda”.

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- उन्नादहेतुद्विज्ञेधेतानां संन्यासिनां साधुपत्त्रतानाम्।
आचरणं कृद्वसतानि नाप्राप्तानि दत्ताशौचीनामशनं च पानम्।॥ 3

Bo: उन्नादहेतु - - - starts from pg 23.

B2: - - - संन्यासिसाधुपत्त्रानाम् - - - शौचीनामशने - - - || 3

J1: - - || 2

Tr: Unmāda is caused due to disrespect towards Brahmmins, Gods, Saints, Monks and Devoted wives, ill effects of hymns, consumption of polluted and unhygienic food and beverages.

वातज –
वातोन्मादगृहीत: क्वचचदपप हसते होदते कवाञ्चि कालेत स्वाट्तं श्यसत्त: परिवर्दति वचोनिषष्ठं हर्षार्थीनम्।
शीघ्रात् सिन्धितचलनयन गति नृत्यम् कोरोति स्वाइयानां क्षेपणं वा विकलकृतशतनु: क्षीणाधातुमनुष्यः।॥ 4

Bo: वातोन्मादे - - - स्मृतचल - - - विकलतमतनु - - - ||

या पुढे पितोन्मादेन - - - continued. Number 4 is after तालु छो | from Śloka 5.

B2: - यस्यत - - - रोक्षांगशृंखलंचित: - - - चर्याऀनम्।

J1: - - हसतो- - - परिवर्दतिं - - - चनयनो (ल is missing.) - - - वा is missing. - - || 4

Tr: In Vātaja 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 dāds, swiftly moves body parts, impairment, weakness in the body, emaciated Dhātus.

पितज –
पितोन्मादेन युक्तः: सत्तजलविर्भाज्यन दत्तपर्वी रक्ताक्ष: स्तवधानेऽश्यसुदर्शनमः शुष्ककमचण्ठतालु:।
शैतैत्तर्मम्मदाः परिवर्दति वचो रौत्यम्य विधते भक्ष्याभक्ष्यं परेऽऽति हठाद्वाषिवाणां करोति।॥ 5

Bo: - - - रक्ताक्षश्रृंखलेऽम्नो - - - This line is in previous śloka in this MS.

B2: - - रक्ताक्ष्यः वचो - - - कण्ठो (ष्ठ missing) तालु:।

J1: - - श्रैतैत्तर्मम्म - - - वचो - - - - - || 5
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 चिहनं भवति कृष्ताछर्द्यरुचयः कफोद्रेकः कण्ठे मनसि जठाताःक् विकलता |
गतोजो मूकत्वं मृतिबिधिरता देशगुरुतां वमिनिध्रा लालोरसि क्रृमिशं वाक्विचिलता || 6

Bo: - - - | कफोद्रेकः - - - | गतोजो - - - || 6
B2: - - - कफोद्रे - - - | गतोजो - - - || 6
J1: कफोन्मा चिहनं भवत - मननि - - विलसता | गतोजो - - - सिथलत: || 6

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.

सत्न्नपातज – उन्मादेन त्रिक्षिर्द्देशजोतेन उसितो नर: | सोपद्रवैसाध्योऽयं कथितो भिषजां वरेत: || 7

Bo: - - - | सोपद्रवै - - - || 7
B2: - - - द्वीजनिन - - | सोपद्रवैरसा – incomplete line. Only upto सा. No numbering at the end.

J1: - - - || 7

Tr: The experts says that, Unmāda caused by all three doṣas and Unmāda associated with complications are incurable.

अन्य – चोरैनृशपेद्यहरिमिस्तथान्य: सन्नासित: क्षीणधनोऽभिवादः |
शोकाभिन्नो भुविभिः प्रश्नत: सन्नजायते तस्य मनोविकार: || 8

Bo: - - - धनोविवादः | - - - || 8
B2: - - - संचासित: - - | सन्नजायते - - - || 8
J1: श्वरे - - धनोविवाद | - - - || 8

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.
अथ भूतोन्मादरोगगर्दिनानाम्

B1: not found.


Bo: not found.

J1: pg 14, line 17.

J2: not found.

देवोन्माद -

देवभृत्रो गुरुदेवपूजनरतो दाता च शुद्धाक्षर: सन्तुष्टि मितभुकुकुण्डिवनिता प्रीतिविद्विनिद्रितयेऽनिश्चनानो तेजस्वी बलवाञ्चि तिर्यं तिर्यं विद्विनिद्रितैः देवोन्मादयुतो नरः स सत्यत मनमनानि ब्रह्मात्मको ब्रह्ममणेऽतनर्म् || १

B2: - - प्रव्यक्ताक्षर: - - प्राप्तिविद्विनिद्रिशनानां - - मुचिन्नारं - - देवन्माद - - ब्र (scratch) का - - || १

J1: ब्रह्मणो गु (र) 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 प्रव्यक्ताक्षर: सन्तुष्टि - - सुगन्ध - - निद्रिशनानां - - || १

Tr: When a person is afflicted by Devonmāda, 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.
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.

गन्धवशग्रहोऽन्माद –

सन्धियारी विपिने नन्दपुलिनयो रम्यस्थले पर्यते हिन्दात्माकः रुपादिकाः चारास्थरायो वादिनगितप्रियः।

तुष्टो नीतिपरायणोऽतितन्तुरो वाग्मी सुगन्धात्न्वितो गन्धवशग्रहपीडितः सुचनः स्वाचारभुग्मानवः।

B2: - - विपिनः - - हिन्दात्मारः - - नीतिपरायणः - - गन्धवाः - - - –।

Pg 27 bk starts from ‘स्थले’ from 1st line.

J1: - विने (पि is missing.) - - | - - नृत्यपरायणः - - न्धा (धा is written after scratching ध) सुचनः (च is missing.) - || 3

Tr: A person afflicted by Gandharvagragha, 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.

यक्षग्रस्तोऽन्माद –

गम्भीरोऽल्पवचोऽरुिाम्बरधरो धीरोऽततर्ूरो महान् भो मत्याशः प्रवदन्तु ये क्रचितेन कस्मै वरम्।

यो यक्षग्रहपीडितो वदति ना नान्योऽन्लाङ्गोऽन्लाजः लेजस्वी बलवान् वरो दुनगतिवीर्मी सहिष्णुश्चुः।

B2: - ल्पबलो - - धोरांतिशूरो - - भू मत्याः - - मे ठठति - - | - - पीडीतो वंति (द is missing.) -|| 4

J1: -- धीरी word is missing -- मत्या (रफार missing) --- मे -- धक्के |--- सखति किं -- --|

वदति नान्यो - - - –।

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 talks rubbish. A person have red eyes, glowing skin, strength, quick actions, good and fast speech and tolerance.

महासपाशहद ग्रस्तं –

क्रोधात्मा भुग्राह्ग्येन परितो ग्रस्तो हि यो मानवो रक्ताक्षो रूपादिक्षो धिवसितिहारवः। प्रेप्सु: पय: पायसे।

श्रीचाराबहुमुखोऽबलिहितोऽरु शूकुस्वरकणीजिवः शूकुस्वरः। श्रीचारावहितोसुकुस्वरकणीणि - - - - - सप्यैव हिसाप्रियः।

B2: - - भुजंग (scratching) - - | श्रीचारावह - - बलिहितोसुकुस्वरकणी - - - - - सप्यैव हिसाप्रियः।

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राक्षसग्रहोन्माद — सुरामांसरक्तेषुमलप्सु पवशलज्जा
(रफार missing) - || 7

Tr: A person afflicted by Rākṣasagṛaha likes alcohol, meat with blood. A person is shameless, very angry, brave, intolerant, powerful, stubborn, cruel, ugly and night stroller.

प्रेतग्रस्त — भ्रष्टति सद्विति निर्त्यां गहवरायण्यस्यविविधपाय खलिवाति किल्रमाच्छोभमेंति क्रमं विधते |

हसति तिखतिष्ठति भूमिम भक्ष्यपाननीतो वदति विकलवाणी प्रेतग्रस्तो मनुष्यः: || 8

B2: - - - रक्तैषुलप्सु - - - निष्ठुरौरूकर्मौ - - - चारिभियां मष्यै (नु is missing) || 8

Tr: If a person is afflicted by Pretagṛaha, 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.
Tr: When the grahas like god etc. Enters in the body of a child, coward or woman, then their body appears calm and cold.

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.

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).

Tr: In a period of a month or 15 days or 10 days, an aggravated Vāta doṣa causes a grievous disease called “Apasmāra.” In Vātāja Apasmāra, 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.

Tr: A patient of Pittaja Apasmāra 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 –
श्लेष्मापस्मारोगी वितरति बहुशो इस्तमादप्रकरणं
सरम्भाद्वशशिष्ठि वापदि सिततमभं पातस्थिति मनुष्यम् |
शीताश्वं शुक्लनेत्रि सितफनिदियं वकनदशोशिगिरंत
रोभायं श्वासशीतं जठरतरहदयं गौरवाश्वं स्फुरतंम् || 3

Bo: - - रोगों -- इस्तमाद -- - | --- देशोफिरंते -- जठरतरहदय -- - || 3
J1: - - पाततयत्वा - - | - - - जठरतरहदय -- - || 3

**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.

सनिपातज – वातपितकेक्युक्तरशिहनें सर्वं समस्सिंति | अपस्मार प्रकरस्ते पञ्चचतं रोगिणोनिशम || 4

Bo: - - शीघ्रने सर्व -- | - - रोगिणोनिशम || 4

**Tr:** In Sannipātaja Apasmāra, mixed signs of all three doṣas are seen. This type of Apasmāra usually leads to death.

इति श्रीमभषक्चक्रवत्तेन हंसराजकृते वैद्यर्ास्रेऽपस्मारलक्षिम् |
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.
निदानः

रक्षोष्णामःक्रमक्षरतीक्षणकुटक सिनिंधुशनेश्वर्यशा निश्चितमांसकुलत्थशाककुम्भुर क्षारान्नपिताशान् ।

तक्रामसव वारणीदधिप्रस्तावनेत्रशामप्राप्ति: कुप्तार्ति वातारक्तपरेक्यायांमोक्तादिकमः ॥ १

B2: - - - भूयश: निष्णा (व is missing.) - - मधुरा - - पिताशाने: ॥ १

ततात्मासव - - स्त्यायम - - | No numbering after this. Next śloka is in continuation of this but at the end numbered as 3.

Bo: - - कष्ययु - - शजने:भूयशस: - - माषकुमलत्थ - - | तक्रोग्नासव - - पने - प्राप्तं कथति - - ॥ १

Pg 26 starts from तक्रोग्नासव - -

J1: - - कष्य - - शजनेभूयशस: निष्णा (व is missing) - - कुमलत्थ - - मधुरा - - | तेक्रम्रासव - - पने - -

शोकादिकमः ॥ १

Tr: The causes of Vātarakta are excess eating of dry, hot, sour, astringent, spicy, acrid and unctuous food. Nispāva (peas), meat (pāthabhedha - 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

विस्थदुष्क्षिप्ताशिचापनोजिजलावगाहेरितततिसहसंगमेः | रात्री दिवाजागरणे: प्रयाघितो रक्त्प्रकोपं कुरुते वस्तुंदा ॥ २

B2: - - - द्वितितातितसमभ: - - - || ३

Bo: - - - | - जागरसाँ प्राप्तिः - - - || 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 -

सोंतस्या रक्तप्रवहानि स्तुद्धवा करोति वातो रुदिरं च कृष्णम् | शैषात्तथा शोणितमुख्चलन्ति: समस्तरोगान्नितनोति नूतं ॥ ३

B2: - - रुद्धवा - - | रोष - - मुच्छलन्ति - - - || ५

Pg 31 starts from word रक्तप्रवहानि - -

Bo: - - - | - शोणितमुच्छलन्ति - - - || ३

J1: - - - | रोष - - मुच्छलन्ति - - नितनोत - || ३
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.

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.

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.

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 –
पांगुन्यच विसिमिकार्थिमदी मृदुछांगुणीक्रकात हिककादाप्रवेशिकार्थिमतृषा श्वासक्लमः स्फोटता | कासो मोह शरीरशोषणस्थितं
मयम्म्राहम्म्मचांबुदः संप्रोक्तः समुपद्रवा मुनिवैरस्ते वातरक्तोहितः || ॥

B2: पांडुल्यां -- तृषा: श्वासक्लमः स्फोटता | -- मर्षयहस्वर्श्रङ्कुंदः -- समुपद्रवः -- वातरक्तोहितः || ॥
Bo: -- दाहप्रसेकक -- श्वासःक्लमः | -- शरीरशोफः -- श्वादेदिहः -- वातरक्तोहितः || ॥
J1: -- तृषा: श्वासःक्लमः | -- स्तम्भपद्रवः | -- वातरक्तोहितः || ॥

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 भिषजभिद्विदोषजं कष्टतरंण साध्यम्

जपेन दानेन शिवार्चनेन यत्नाशी भिन्नानु वातरक्तम् || ॥

B2: -- त्याजत (मं is missing.) | | जनेन | विवार्चनेन जनताः | | | || ॥
Bo: सोपद्रवं ताज्यतमं | | | | || ॥

Pg 26 bk starts from द्विदोषजं --

J1: -- | -- शिवार्चनेन जनताः || ॥

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 श्रीभिषजक्रचचितोत्सवेः हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रेः वातरक्तलक्षणम्

B2: इति श्री हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रेः वातरक्तलक्षणम् | pg 31, line 8 (last).
Bo: | | | | pg 26 bk, line 2.
J1: pg 16 bk, line 7, 8.
अयोस्तम्भरोगविदानम्

B1: not found.
B2: pg 31, line 8 (last).
Bo: pg 26 bk, line 2, 3.
J1: अयोस्तम्भः | pg 16 bk, line 8.
J2: not found.

सम्प्राप्तिः:

नीत्वादः कृपितो वातः सन्ध्यं श्लेष्ममेदाभ्यां | जंघोरुस्तंत्स्थगुल्फेषु पूर्यत्वा - - || 1

B2: नित्वा - - | जंघोरुस्तंत्स्थगुल्फेषु पूर्यत्वा - - || 1

Pg 31 bk starts from ध: कृपितो - - from 1st line.

Bo: - - | जंघोरुस्तंत्स्थगुलेषु पूर्यत्वा - - || 1

J1: - - | श्लेष्मां - - | श्लेष्मां - - || 1

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.

जंघेर्वो श्लेष्मंदाब्यम् संपूर्णं भवतोबले | उरस्तम्भः सार्वोज्यम् भिषणवेशः प्राकृतेःश्रंम || 2

B2: जंघार्व - - संपूर्णं भवतोबली | - - प्राकृतेःश्रंम || 2

Bo: - - | भषतौचली | - - || 2

J1: जंघेर्व - - संपूर्णं भवतोबली | उरस्तम्भः - - || 2

Tr: Due to complete accumulation of Kapha and MeDa in thigh and fore leg region, they becomes weak. Experts calls this situation as “Urastaribha”.

लक्षणः उरस्तम्भे सितीव्र भवति चरणयों: सेमहर्षं जडत्वं |

शीतं सर्वाङ्गकम्पं वयसि सिविलतं छद्रं निद्राकृष्ठतम || 3

कृष्णाल्यांसं पदानामस्चिरितिविद्विमलदवहिनगुर्गतं

विशालमयमनि नूतन मुनिगणवचनात्कीतिता हंसप्राजः: || 4

B2: उरस्तम्भी - - | शीत - - | वयव सिविलता - - ||

कृष्णाल्यांस्तपदानामस्चिरितिविद्विमलदवहिनगुर्गतं (scratching) - - || 3 (both verses together numbered as 3.)
Tr: Urustamibha 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 Hamsarāja as per learning from Sages.

Bo: उरस्तम्भोपीडागति (अवति word is missing.) - - | - - कम्पावयव शिवितला - -|| (no separate numbering.)

- - रतिचयं - - - - || 3 (both verses together numbered as 3.)

J1: - - - जडचं चिह्नतन्येतानि नूनं मुनिक्षणविधानात्मकतितता हंसराजः || 3

2nd line of śloka 3 and 1st line of 4th śloka are missing.

Tr: Does in Urustamibha: All procedures causing dryness, dry fomentation. Food that causes dryness like – Kodrava, Red Śāli rice, Yava (barley), Kulattha (horsegram), Śyāmāka, Uddālaka, Śobhānjana (drumstick), Kāravellaka (bitter gourd), Paṭola (snake gourd), Vāstäka, Suniṣṭhānaka, Kākamāci, Vetrāgra (tender buds of Bamboo), hot water, flesh of animals from dessert cooked without ghee, vegetables cooked without salt are recommended for Urustamibha patient.

िदि श्रीभिषक्क्रनचितात्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशस्त्रे उरस्तम्भ लक्षणम् |

B2: श्री हंसराजकृते ऊरुस्तम्भलक्षणम् | pg 31 bk, line 4.

Bo: इदि श्री उरस्तम्भलक्षणम् | pg 26 bk, line 7.

J1: वैद्यशस्त्रे word is missing. उरस्तम्भलक्षण | pg 16 bk, line 11, 12.

अथामात्तावतोरगनिदानम् |

B1: not found.


Bo: pg 26 bk, line 7, 8.

J1: pg 16 bk, line 12.

J2: not found.
व्यायाममन्दात्ग्नपवरुद्धभोजनानि: स्निग्धाश्शनातिविहारचेष्टयाः || 9

B2: --- व्यायाममन्दात्ग्नपवरुद्धभोजनानि: स्निग्धाश्शनातिविहारचेष्टयाः || 9

J1: व्यायाममन्दात्ग्नपवरुद्धभोजनानि: स्निग्धाश्शनातिविहारचेष्टयाः || 9

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 रसोज्पको दूपषता नाडीमभ पीयतेऽतनर्म् || 2

B2: आमान्नस्य रसोज्पको दूपषता नाडीमभ पीयतेऽतनर्म् || 2

B: --- रसोज्पको दूपषता नाडीमभ पीयतेऽतनर्म् || 2 (पीयतेऽतनर्म् is missing)

J1: आमान्नस्य रसोज्पको दूपषता नाडीमभ पीयतेऽतनर्म् || 2

Tr: This Āma again vitiates Vāta. This vitiated Vāta along with Pitta and Kapha resides into all the srotasas (channels) in the body.

आमसंज्ञस्तथा योजीणजिनितोरसोऽपक्वोमरुता चायं योऽजीिशजतनतोरस || 3

B2: आमसंज्ञस्तथा योजीणजिनितोरसोऽपक्वोमरुता चायं योऽजीिशजतनतोरस || 3

B: आमसंज्ञस्तथा योजीणजिनितोरसोऽपक्वोमरुता चायं योऽजीिशजतनतोरस || 3 (घो is missing. There is just line -) र तुदने श्रमं || 3

J1: आमसंज्ञस्तथा योजीणजिनितोरसोऽपक्वोमरुता चायं योऽजीिशजतनतोरस || 3

Tr: This undigested dietary juice is called as “Āma”. This leads to many grave diseases causing pricking in srotasas.

वाताधिक --

आमोरुद्धपवरुद्धभोजनानि: स्निग्धाश्शनातिविहारचेष्टयाः || 9

B2: --- आमोरुद्धपवरुद्धभोजनानि: स्निग्धाश्शनातिविहारचेष्टयाः || 9

B: --- आमोरुद्धपवरुद्धभोजनानि: स्निग्धाश्शनातिविहारचेष्टयाः || 9 (घो is missing. There is just line -) र तुदने श्रमं || 9

J1: आमोरुद्धपवरुद्धभोजनानि: स्निग्धाश्शनातिविहारचेष्टयाः || 9

Tr: This undigested dietary juice is called as “Āma”. This leads to many grave diseases causing pricking in srotasas.
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, feer, emaciation, stiffness of body parts. Increases fear, inflammation, thirst, emptiness in the body.

पिताधिक –

आम. संकुस्ते श्रुष्णामकरस्य भितरेण संकोपित: शीर्ष संधिषु पीडनं कटिरूजं सर्वाङ्गदाहं ज्वरम्।
मूच्छी सम्भ्रमशोषणे च इददेव शूलं महादाहरुं बल्यं मूत्रपुरीष्योर्नयनयो: पीतत्वमार्तति तृषाम्॥ ५

B2: - - - दाहं (रुजं word is scratched.) ज्वरं | - भ्रमशोषण - - - || ५

Bo: आमं - - - | मूच्छी (instead of सं, गं is written between this and the line below in small

Hand writing.) भ्रमशोषण - - शूले - - - || ५

J1: आमं - - - दाहां - | - भ्रमशोषण - - - नैयनयो - मार्ति - - - || 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 –

आम. श्लेष्मयुत: करोत्ति जडतां निद्रां गुरुं तना। आलस्य बहुमूत्रां च गल्यं संकूजनं शीतताम्।
दौर्बल्यं मुखाधस्तवृषणे शोभे:स्तम्भाणं वीर्यांजोरूचिताः संधियाः नाश्च प्रसंकें कलमम्॥ ६

B2: - - - | - - (पा is missing) दहस्त - - - प्रकोश्ते कलमम् || ६

Bo: आम श्लेष्मयुत - - - | - शोभेष्टत्वमानं वीर्यो - - - क्षमम् || ६

J1: - - जतां (इ is missing) - - शीततां | - शोभेष्टत्वमानं वीर्य ओ - - || 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:

आमस्त्रोषजोऽसाध्य: कष्िसाध्यो द्विदोषज: | दोषकसंयुत: साध्य: सुषेत्रादिभिषेकवरै: || ७

B2: - - - | - - सुखेनेवभिषेकवरै: || ७

Bo: - - कष्िसाध्यं द्विदोषजं | संयुतो - सुखेनेवभिषेकवरै: || ७

J1: - - - | - - सुखेनेवभिषेकवरै: || 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.

त्रिदोषजनिते: सर्ववक्षणेवत्वितो हि स: | सन्निपात: स विजेयो द्विदोषो हि द्विदोषजे: || ८

B2: त्रिदोष:जनिते: सर्ववक्षणे द्विविद्योलक्षितो - - - - - - || ८

Bo: त्रिदोषजनिते सर्वे: - - - - - हिदोषो हि द्विदोषजे: || ८ After this number 328 is written in small hand writing above the line on no. 8.

J1: - - सर्वे - - - सन्निपात: - - - || 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 श्रीभिषेकचक्रचचत्तो हंसराजकृते वैद्यर्द्रे आमवातलक्षणम् |

B2: pg 32, line 6. (Total lines 8)

Bo: pg 27, line 10, 11.

J1: - वैद्यर्द्रे हंसराजकृते - - | pg 17, line 4.

अथ हिदोषजनिदानम् |

B1: not found.

J2: not found.


Bo: pg राम 2, line 2, 3.
The causes of Ṣrota 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.

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.

Vitiates Pitta enters in the heart and dries up Rasa ḍhātu in heart (heart) leading to Pitta Ṣrota. 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.
**According to MS copy Bo, there is कफसंचयं च वमनं (accumulation of sputum and vomiting). It is taken as Pāthaḥbhedā at the place of कफसंचययस्य वमनं.

**

Tr: Kaphaja Hṛdṛoga 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 Hṛdṛoga are described by expert Ācāryas.

According to MS copy Bo, there is कफसंचयं च वमनं (accumulation of sputum and vomiting). It is taken as Pāthaḥbhedā at the place of कफसंचयस्य वमनं.

Tr: Hṛdṛoga with mixed signs of all three doṣas is called as Trīdoṣajja Hṛdṛoga.

Kṛṣṇa like Suśeṇa describes symptoms of Kṛṣṇa Hṛdṛoga 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.

Tr: Ācāryas like Suśeṇa describes symptoms of Kṛṣṇa Hṛdṛoga 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.
Tr: Emaciation, fatigue, vertigo and perspiration. These four are the grievous complications of Hṛđroga described by expert Ācāryas.

इति श्री भिष्कु चक्रचचत्तो हस्राजकृते हृद्रोगलक्षिम्|  
B2: श्री हस्राजे कृते हृद्रोगलक्षिम्| pg 35 bk, line 6.  
Bo: इति श्री भिष्कु चक्रे हृद्रोगलक्षिम्| pg राम 2 bk, line 1.

अथ प्रमेहादिपिटिकामेलनिदानम्|  
B2: pg 29 bk, line 3.  
Bo: अथ मसूरिकालक्षण| pg राम 4 bk, line 11(last).

Tr: There are ten types of Piṭikās viz. Śarāvīkā, Kachhapikā, Jālinī, Maśūrikā, Sarṣapikā, Putriṇī, Vidārikā, Vidradhikā, Piṇḍakā and Añjalī.

प्रमेहोत्था पिटिका –  
मेहोत्था: पिटिका: भवन्ति दशाय बाल्ये कवचिद्धौचने कायस्यान्तराक्ष्ययोः प्रजनिता नृणां स्त्रियां भूयशः|  
ता: कुर्वन्ति महाज्वरं नननायोमूद्रां शिर:पीडां ह्यल्यआसान्तरगुञ्जं विकल्तं मिन्द्रांगविकारणोऽ|  
B2: मोहोत्था: भूश: (य is missing.) | - महाज्वरं नननायोमूद्रा - ह्यल्यशेतर - - || 2
Bo: - पिंढका - - भूयशत| - महाज्वरम - - नुदां शीर्षपिटिका: - - विकारणं|| 2

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**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.

**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, discolouration, laxity with loss of strength and potency.

**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.
Tr: Saravikā Pijīkā 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.

Tr: When Pijīkā appears like back of a tortoise, elevated, big and round, it is called as Kachhapikā. It is associated with fever and burning.

Tr: In Jālinī, there is severe burning and troubling pain (Pāṭabheda), damping (rotting) of muscle, pain. These blisters covers the body like Mesh.

** In MS copies B2, Bo, J1, instead of पाद there is तिंदा which means troubling pain. Taken as alternative Pāṭabheda.

In J1, there is तिंदा instead of तिंदा. Taken as scribing error.

In B2, instead of मसूररका मांसेषु जायमते सन्धिपून्नता: | पिटिका: श्वेतरक्ताभा मध्यगत्ता: स(श)रापविका: ||६

B2: - - गोपेषु - - सन्धिपून्नता: | - - मध्यगत्ता सरापविका: || ६

Bo: - - सन्धिपून्नता: | पिटिका - - सरापविका || ६

J1: - - सन्धिपून्नताः: | पिटिक: - - सरापविका || ६

Tr: When Pijīkā 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 वद्धते रुजम् | जालवद्वेष्ियत्यन्तं प्रोक्ता सा जालिनी बुधी: || ८

B2: तीव्रदाहानां - - कुंमसप्रदा: | याेंते - - कुंमसप्यस्त्वदाहिता: || ८

Bo: - - वातुल्या - - - - - - पिटिका सर्वं कुंमसप्यस्तदाहिता: || ८

J1: कुंमसप्रां - - - - पिटिका: सर्वं कुंमसप्यस्तःसदाहिता: || ८

** In MS copies B2, Bo, J1, instead of प्रदा there is तिंदा which means troubling pain. Taken as alternative Pāṭabheda.

In J1, there is तिंदा instead of तिंदा. Taken as scribing error.

मसूरिकासर्पिका –

मसूरदेहभुक्तसूक्ष्मा रक्ताभा सा मसूरिका | गौरसर्पिकाः सिनियदा तत्प्रमाणां च सर्पिका || ९

B2: मसूरदेहावतसूक्ष्मा - - मसूरिका: | गौरसर्पिकाः - - - - || ९
Masūrikā Piṭkās are red coloured, small and looks like lentils. Sarṣapikā looks similar to white mustards in shape and colour. They are unctuous.

They also shows symptoms of Vidradhī. They also shows other symptoms of Vidradhī.

Piḍakā which appears like long tubers of Vīḍārī (Pueraria tuberosa) are Vīḍārikā. It is a hard blister causing discomfort. Associated with fever and also reduces appetite.
पिंदिकापिडाका - - - | विवर्तांजुल्याकृतिजेया - - - | विंततांजुजली || १३

पिंदिकापिडाका - - - | विवर्तांजुल्याकृतिजेया - - - | विंततांजुजली || १३

Tr: Piṇḍikā Piṣṭakā appears like Piṇḍi i.e. round, edematous, and white coloured. Vitatāṅjali appears like Aṅjali. i.e. closed palms.

शीतला पूजन – पिटिकाते विनाशय शीतलां पूजयेत्सुधी: | पुष्पधूपाक्षतैदीपैनैवेद्यैमंगलैस्तथा || १४

B1: pg 30 starts from जयेत्सुधी: the pgs from 16 bk to 29 bk are missing. ****

जयेत्सुधी: पुष्पधूपाक्षतै - - - | मंगलै: फलै: || १४

B2: - - - | पूजयेत्सुधी: पुष्पधूपाक्षतै: - - - | मंगलै: फलै: || १४

pg 40 bk starts from word पूजयेत्सुधी: - -

B1: pg 30 line 1, 2.

B2: - - - | पुष्पधूपाक्षतै - - - | मंगलै: फलै: || १४

pg राम 5 bk starts from जयेत्सुधी: - - from 1st line.

J1: जयेत्सुधी: - - - | पुष्पधूपाक्षतै - - - | मंगलै: फलै: || १४

Tr: To overcome the pain of Prameha Piṭkās, the experts tells to worship a Goddess Śītalā by flowers, sacred perfumes, aksatā, lights, offerings and prayers.

इति श्री भिषक चक्रचितोत्सवे हंसराजकृते वैद्यशास्त्रे पिटिकाशेतलक्षणम्| अथमेदोरोगनन्दानम् |

B1: इति श्री भिष. मसूरिकापितका लक्षणं | pg 30 line 1.2.

B2: - - - | पिटकालक्षणम् | pg 40 bk line 1, 2.

B1: इति श्री मसूरिकापितका लक्षणं | pg 30 line 1.2.

B2: अथ मेदलक्षणं | pg 40 bk line 1.2.

Bo: अथ मेदलक्षणं | pg राम 5 bk, line 1. Number 445 is written at the end and above the line.

J1: - - - | मसूरिकापितका लक्षणं | pg 21 bk, line 5,6.

अथमेदोरोगनन्दानम् |

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: पर संतोषित है। J2: not found.
A complete absence of exercise, day time sleep, eating excess of meat, sweets and unctuous food causes accumulation of Meda (fats) in the body.

Increased fats deposition on abdomen causes loss of strength (debility), excess sleep, bad odour, loss of strength to perform the routine work.

Increased belly also causes loss of enthusiasm, heaviness and coldness in the body parts, decreased digestive capacity, laziness, dyspnoea, shivering, numbness in the body.
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.

Causes of Pradarā (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.

योनि विदीर्य संजाते शोषितं सर्वदा स्त्रिया: | प्रदरन्तं विजानीहि वातपितकोटद्रवम् || २

*Pg 43* starts from योः from the word स्त्रिया:

B2: योनीं विदीर्य जातं - स्त्रिया: | मृच्छ्वा भ्रमस्तुष्या दाह: प्रलाप: कृष्टारुचिः: || ४४

2nd line of 2nd śloka and 1st line of 3rd Ślok is missing. And 2nd and 3rd ślokas are clubbed and numbered as 45.

Bo: - - - स्त्रिया: | प्रदरं तं - - || २

*Pg राम 16 bk* starts from गितं सर्वदा.

J1: - - - स्त्रिया: | प्रदरं तं - - विजानीहि - - || २

Tr: These factors causes damage/ tearing in vaginal wall (Yoni) leading to continuous bleeding. This is called as Pradarā. There can be vitiation of Vāta, Pitta or Kapha.

प्रवृत्ते प्रदरे जित्यं पाणुत्वं जायले स्त्रिया: | मृच्छ्वा भ्रमस्तुष्या दाह: प्रलाप: कृष्टारुचिः: || ३

*Tr*: Recurrent Pradarā, causes paleness due to anaemia in women. Also there is syncope, vertigo, thirst, burning, delirium, weakness and anorexia.

वातज - योः: सवेच्छोणितमल्पयं श्यावं सकषों पवनात्मकं तत्|

*Tr*: In Vātaja Pradarā, bleeding is scanty, painful with blackish discoloration of discharge.

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Tr: In Pittaja Pradara, there is warm bleeding with clots. There is burning, pain, giddiness, tremors. **अतः and शूल are synonyms. Repetition of symptom.

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.
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 निदानः

उच्चः प्रपातान्नखदन्तथातद्वश्यमात्कण्टकित्वीयन्योगात् |

कुजानरोहादततमैथुनाद्वा योनौ भवेत्कन्दकसंज्ञको रुक् || १

B1: - - - | - - भत्वकंक - - - || १
B2: - - - | - - भयोवो - - - || ४९

Bo: उच्चै प्रयाता - - वीययोगात् | कृ (scratched) तथाय - योनीद्वारे - संग्यको रुक् || १

J1: - - नष - - वीय हिसकरो योगात् || कुजानरोहादतिमेहनादव - - 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 – योनी सञ्जायते कन्दे लकुचाकृति पूययुक || विवर्ण स्फुटितं रुखं वातिकं तं विदुबुधाः || २

B1: - - - | - - विदुबुधाः | २
B2: - - संग्यायते - - पूययुक (२४ is missing in the word and written on the left blank space of pg on same line with sign ^) | - - वातकं - - विदुबुधाः | - - ५०

Bo: - - | - - स्फुटतं - - विदुबुधाः | २

J1: - - | - - वातकं - विदुबुधा || 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.

पिताज - रक्तातकं योनिसमभूतं चित्रिषणीवीजसानिभभम् | ज्वरदाहान्वितं पैतं योनिकन्दं तमादिशेत् || ३

B1: - - - | ज्वरदाहा - - - || ३

B2: रक्तातकं - - - | - - पैतं तं योनिकंदादिशेत् || ४

Bo: रक्तात - - - विविगोवीज - - - ये तं जोनिकन्दं तमादिशेयेत् || 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 सिनगंधं योनिमध्योद्सपं दंडम् |

कण्डूसोफान्वितं किलनं योनिकन्दं कपात्मकम् || ४

B1: - - - ||

B2: - - - || ५२

Bo: - - - जोनि - - - - - जोनिकन्द - - - || ४

J1: - - - योनिमध्ये - - - - - किलनं - - - - - || 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 -

सन्निपातोत्तितं सौंद सर्वलिङ्गसमन्वितम् | योनिकन्दं भिष्कत्स्य चिकित्सां मैव कारयेत् || ५

B1: - - - ||

B2: - - - || ५३

Bo: - - - || ५

J1: - - - समन्वतं - - - - - || ५

Tr: Sannipātaja Yonikanda is a grave disease with mixed symptoms of all three doṣas. The physician should avoid treating such patient.
योनिविवार: स्यु: प्रोक्ता वैद्य: पार्थक पार्थक | केचचन्नैसचगशका केचचन्नैसचगशका वीयश योगजा: ||

Pg 43 bk starts from योगजा:

B2: - - द्वादसु - - प्रोक्तो - - | - - केचचन्नैसचगशका वीयश योगजा: - - ||

Pg 56 starts from स्यु from 1st line.

B2: अत्र्चछद्रजा भवेद्योतन खण्डाख्या सामभधीयते ||

J1: - - वैद्यो केचचन्नैसचगशका वीयश योगजा: ||

Tr: There are twelve Yoni Vyāpadas. Some of them are natural, some are due to vitiation of Doṣas and some are congenital.

अक्षरोऽय: भवेद्यो: गण्डाख्या सा विवीर्यते | सूक्षमक्षरोऽय: तु या सूचीमुखी सा कथयते बुधे: ||

B2: अक्षरोऽय: खण्डाख्या - - | - - सूचीमुखा - - ||

B2: अक्षरोऽय: भवेद्यो: खण्डाख्या सामभधीयते | - - शूचीमुखया - - ||
The condition in which opening of Yoni (vaginal or cervical orifice) is absent is called as Śanḍhā Yoni. When the vaginal or cervical orifice is very small, then the condition is called as Sūcīmukhī Yoni.

According to the situation, the name अपुष्पा from MS copies B1, Bo and J1 is more correct than असौख्या. Hence accepted.

**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 Apuspā.**

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.
B1: ऊष्मावती - (ला is missing.) क्षारसा - | नीरोग्यता - | योनिवृत्ति: - - || ५

B2: - - - क्षारसाभा - | नीरोगता - - - || no numbering.

Bo: 1st line is attached to above sloka no. 4.

B1: - - मनोजा - - | कफजुक् - - - || ५

J1: कुष्मा - - विशाला ला लाक्षा - - | नीरोग्यता गर्तवती - - पितवृतो 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.

कपाज -
स्थूला सदाद्राश बुकुण्डुरा सा कामान्विता दीर्घमुखी मनोजा|
रोमाध्यिका सिंधुधराधितशीता योनिनिर्खुंक्ता कफयुक्तिविषविभविन: || ६

B1: - - मनोजा | - - कफजुक् - - - || ५९

B2: - - मनोजा | - - - - || ५९

Bo: - - मनोजा | - - - - कफजुक् - - - || ६

J1: - - कामान्वित - - | - - योनिनिर्खुंक्ता - - - - - - || 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 -
वालेन यस्या निहितं च पुष्पं तस्या: फलं नैव भवेत्काचारित्|
योनियंतरस्थेन महावलेन इन्नाभिनिन्तर्दु:ख वेदनामम || ७

B1: - - निहितं - - तस्या - - - - - - हन्नाभिनिन्तर्दु:ख वेदना || ७

B2: - - निहितं - - - | योनियंतरस्थेन हन्नाभिनिन्तर्दु:ख वेदना || 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.
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 Prasramsinī Yoni.

**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 पररप्लुता तु या is accepted instead of पररतो या प्लुता. Also रत्निक्रीडाचिड़ि is a sign of पररप्लुता and नित्यवेदना is a sign of विप्लुता according to classical texts.

पूतिगल्पि—
सन्निपातान्वितायोगिनुदार्गन्धवहीतनिनिश्चित्थिः | शूलदाहातियुक्ताया पूतिगल्पिकितिपिठोत्ति || १०

B1: - - - | - - - - - || 10
B2: - - - वहीतनिनिश्चित्थिः - - - - - || 10
B2: - - - दुर्गिधि - - - - - || 63
Bo: - - दुगुंधं - - | - - || १०

J1: - - - - दुगुंधि - - - - || १०

**Tr:** In Pūtigandhi Yoni there is vitiation of all three doṣas. There is continuous foul smelling discharge with pain, burning and discomfort.

बल्घ्या –

पितानिलान्यं परिकोपितान्यं संपीडिता कृच्छतरेण योनि: |
कृष्णं रजोमुच्चतिफेनिन्यं या बल्घ्या मुनिन्द्रे: परिकीर्तिता सा || ११

B1: - - - ऊच्छतरे योनि: | - - मुनिन्द्रे: - - || ११

B2: - - - कृक्षतरेण - | कृष्णं रुजं - - मुनिन्द्रे: || ६४

Bo: - - संपीडिता - - - - मुनिन्द्रे - - - - || ११

J1: - - - - संपीडिता - - - - मुनिन्द्रे: || 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 – योनिर्मयन्तरे बाह्ये खरस्पर्शं तु मैथुने | न गृह्नाति सदा वीयं खण्डिता सा विधीयते || १२

B1: योनिर्लं प्रभ्यं - - - - खण्डिता सामभिधियते || १२

Pg 44 starts from न गृह्नाति from 2nd line.

B2: योनि - - - - | न गृह्नाति - - - - || no numbering.

Bo: योनिर्लं प्रभ्यं - - - - खरस्पर्शं - - | न गृह्नाति - - खण्डिता - - - - || १२

J1: योनिर्लं भूत्यं - - | नृ गृह्ना (तिः is missing in the line and written at the end of same line in rt. Blank space of the pg.) - - - खण्डिता - - - - || १२

Pg 30 bk starts from यं खण्डिता in the word वीयं 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 खण्डिता instead of खण्डिता. Both are acceptable. Hence taken as Pāṭhabhedā.
In Upadāṅga, complete Yoni from inside and outside is covered by blisters. There is frothy, painful micturition.

Tr: In Upadāṅga, complete Yoni from inside and outside is covered by blisters. There is frothy, painful micturition.
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 मासाच्चतुर्थार्थ प्राक्षपात: फण्चमणषष्ठयो: |
मासयोभर्वति स्त्रीणां प्रसूतिस्तदन्तन्तरम् || 2

B1: ---- | मासयोभर्वति ---- || 2
Bo: -- -- मासाच्चतुर्थी प्राक् पात -- | ---- ---- वती सदासा सदा प्रसूता || 2
J1: -- -- मांसच्चतुर्था प्राक् -- - षयो: (षठ is missing.) | ---- प्रसूतिच्छ || no numbering.

Tr: Miscarriage before 4th month of pregnancy is called as ‘Garbhasrāva’. In 5th and 6th month it is called as ‘Garbhapāta’. Expulsion of foetus after 7th month is ‘Prasūti’ (labour).

लक्षणा – प्रसूतिसमये वायुः स्त्रिया: कुक्षितगतो यदि | निरुद्धाय शोणितसां करोति बहुवेदनाम् || 3

B1: -- स्त्रियाः: -- | निरुद्धा ---- || 3
Bo: -- वायु स्त्रिया: -- | निरुद्ध ---- || 4
J1: -- स्त्रियाः: -- | निरुद्ध्या ---- - हुहुवेदनां || 3

Tr: At the time of Prasūti (labour), if Vāyu in pelvic cavity gets vitiating, obstructs bleeding leading to severe pain.

बाले पृथिव्यां पतिते तदाहिनि संरक्षणाय भरत: प्रसूता |
यस्या: शरीरे पवनेव प्रविष्टे नूनं भवेद्रोगवती सदा सा || 4

B1: -- तदानीं -- प्रसूता: | यस्या -- -- || 4
Bo: -- तदानीं -- -- -- भवेद्रोगसनोदा प्रसूता || no numbering after this śloka. The above śloka comes after this śloka in continuation.
J1: -- तदानीं -- -- | यस्य: -- -- भवेद्रो (scratching) गावति -- || 5

Tr: Immediately after the delivery of a baby, a Prasūti (puerperal woman) should be protected from vitiation of Vāta. If Vāta gets vitiating, it leads to various disorders.

उपद्रव – इत्कुक्षितशूलं गुष्ठा शरीरे कम्प: पिपासा कटिभस्तिसिद्धा |

dahósङ्गामदाःलपस्विच्छ: प्रलाप: शोयं कृतश्वं प्रदरोहितिसिर: || 5
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.

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.

Tr: There are eight complications in puerperal period viz. diarrhoea, fever, abdominal pain, loss of strength, headache, oedema, abdominal discomfort and severe burning.
तैलबिन्दु -
सुधाए समादाय मूर्त गदीनां प्रभावसे भिषक्ष विन्तियेतैलबिन्दुम् |
विनिशिष्य तस्मिन्निकायस समसि तदा साध्यमेवं वदेदोगिणं तम् || १

B1: - - गदींत - - | - - - || १
B2: - - - - - || १९
Bo: - - - बिन्दु | विनिशि (प्य is missing) तस्मिन्निकायर् - - - || १
J1: - - - गदानां - - | - - - साध्यमेवं - - || 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 बिन्दुपरसिः स्मृति मूर्त्त संधि वा तदसाध्यमेवम् |
त्रिकोणसिंहं तैलबिन्दुद्विद्वयात् तदा चैव दोषं वदेन्मानवानाम् || २

B1: - - - संस्थि त दता दासाध्यमेवम् | त्रिकोणसिंहतस्तील - - - तदा देव - - - || २
B2: - - - तदासाध्यमेवम् | त्रिकोणसिंहतस्तेलबिन्दु यदि - तदावेद दोषं - - - || २०
Bo: - - - स्मृति मूर्तमध्यो - - तदासाध्यमेव | त्रिकोणसिंहततोल - - 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.

क्षुरादण्डकोदण्डतूनीरिखड़नं गदाचक्रवाणासिरुपं विसि तदा तैलबिन्दुम्द्वित्रशृंगकृतिवा तदा रोगिणो यास्यते मृत्युवक्रे || ३

B1: - - - रषङ्ग - - | - कृति (वाः is missing) तदा रोगिणो यास्यते मृत्युवक्रे || ३
B2: - - - कोदण्ड (क्षु scratched) तूनीरिखड़ं गद - - | - - कृतंधा तदा रोगिणो यास्यते मृत्युवक्रे || २१
Bo: - - क्षुरादण्डकोदण्डतूनीरिखड़ं - - | - तदा यो नरो यास्यते मृत्युवक्रे || ३
J1: क्षुरादण्डतूनीरिखड़ं - - बानासिरुपं - | - - तदा रोगिणो जास्यते मृत्युवक्रे || ३
**Tr:** If the oil droplet takes the shapes of Kṣurā (knife), Daṅḍa (rod), Kodanḍa (bow), Tūnīra, Khadga (long knife), Gadā, Cakra, Bāṇa (arrow) or Trīśūla, then the disease is leading a patient towards death.

**Grammatically रोगिणो यास्यते मृत्युवक्त्रे from copies B1, B2 is more correct than रोगुयास्यते मृत्युवक्त्रम्**

Hence accepted.

**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.

**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.
प्रकोप - प्रसरत यदि घूर्ण संगृहस्तलिन्द्रु: दिशि विदिशि समन्तान्नीरूजः तं हि विद्यात् |

ब्रजति दिशि मधोगः पश्चिमायां दिशायां पवन ककुमिरोगो रोगमुक्तं मिलान्तम् \| ७

B1: - - - | - - मधोगः - - रोगमुक्तो - || ७

B2: - - - - सिविदिशि च समंतात् - - | - - ककुमिरोगो चोकतयेत् मिलान्तम् \| २५ (number 25 missing.)

Bo: - यहि - - समंतात् नैरूजः - - | - - मधोगः - - ककुमि (रोगी word is missing) रोगमुक्तो - || ७

J1: - - न्युरूजः - - | - - मद्योगः: 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.

बालपितककाजः श्यामं स्निग्धं तारकामिरुपं तद् विद्यात् - रोगियां वातभूतर् |

पीतं मूं मित्रजं बुद्धबावकं श्लेष्मोद्भूतं पल्वलं वारितुल्यम् \| ८

B1: - - तारिकः - - रोगिनो - - पीता - - श्लेष्मायंत्र - - || ८

B2: - - तारिकः - - वातभूतर् | पीता - - बुद्धबावकं श्लेष्मात्यंत्र पल्वलं - - || २६

Bo: - - तारिकः - - रोगिनो - - श्लेष्मात्यंत्र पल्वलवारितुल्यम् \| ८

J1: - - युनुं: त विद्यायमूर्वं रोगियाः - - पीता - - श्लेष्मोत्यं तं - - || ८
Tr: If the urine is of bluish black colour, unctuous, sparkling, then the patient is suffering from disease of Vata. Yellow coloured urine suggests disease due to Pitta. Frothy, watery urine suggests disease of Kapha.

द्वितिदोषज - रोगीमूर्ता द्विदोषात्यं सर्पपालसन्निहोभम् ।
सन्नपातलोप्यं कृष्णं विदयाद्वुद्वुदसंयुतम् ॥ ९

B1: रोगि - - सर्पपाल - - | - - - || ९
B2: रोगि - - सर्पपाल - - | - - - || २७
Bo: - - सपपालसनिहोभम् | - - - - ||
J1: रोगि - - सर्पपाल - - | - - - || 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.

अजीिश - अजीिशसंभवं मूृतमजामृसमं भवेत् | उर्मोंसं कुंकुमाकं सुखिनो जलसनिहोभम् ॥ १०

B1: - - - || १०
B2: - संभवं मूृतमजामृत - - | - कुंकुमाकं सुखिनो - - || २८
Bo: - - मृतमजामृतसमं - - | - 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 मूत्रलक्षणाम् | pg 47 line 7.
B2: - - - - रोगीमूत्रलक्षणालि समाप्तम् संवत् १८८५
Bo: इति श्री भिष्कु चक्राचरतं वैद्यकशास्त्रे वैद्यकशास्त्रे मूत्रलक्षणाम् | ७८२
pg राम 20, line 5.
J1: - - // - - || ० || pg 32 line 10, 11. (Total lines 16)

भिष्कु चक्राचरतसं वैद्यकशास्त्रे कृतं हंसराजेन पद्यै भयेनोगुणोऽपि: |
सुद्धयैरैद्धयैर जोधवावननान्नमूल: ||१२
Tr: Bhiṣākeakrācittotsava 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 पवश्वेर् मंगलेर् जगत्पते मंगलं कुरु मे देव वासुदेव नमोस्तुते ||

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.