COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SIRAVEDHA TREATMENT IN MANUSCRIPT PATHYAPATHYASANGRAHA AND SUSHRUT SAMHITA

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INTRODUCTION

Treatment is basically of two types¹ i.e. Shodhan and Shaman. Treatment which takes away doshas from body is Shodhan² which is of five type’s viz. Vaman, Virechan, Basti, Nasya, Raktamokshana. Raktamokshana³ can be done with Shrunga, Alabu, Jalauka and Siravedha. In all diseases shodhan and shaman procedures are used but Raktamokshana is equally important in the management of all the diseases. When disease is not cured by Shit, Ushna, Rukhsa and Snigdha treatment we can consider that the disease is due to Rakta and treat accordingly. The treatment for the management⁴ is Uapavas, Virechan and Raktamokshana. Manuscript is any document written by hand which is more than 75 years old. Many of such manuscripts are available in Sanskrit and regional languages. Manuscript is a rich source of traditional knowledge and verifying the validity of the claims of previous research with the study of history, culture, ancient sciences, languages etc. Today main source of Ayurvedic knowledge is the ancient Ayurvedic literature most of which is unpublished. The unpublished material is neither classified nor catalogued which is in the form of manuscript. One of such manuscript Pathyapathyasangraha was studied and compared with Sushrut Samhita. Manuscript “Pathyapathyasangraha” is also unpublished and which around 16th century old was observed in manuscript library, Anandashram, Pune. When manuscript was studied it was observed that though manuscript is related to pathyapathy, principles of treatment are

ABSTRACT

Raktamokshana is one of them shodhan procedures. Siravedha a type of Raktamokshana, is equally important in the management of all the diseases. Raktmokshan is very well explained in Sushrut Samhita. Pathyapathyasangraha a unpublished manuscript also explains Raktamokshana. Hence we compared manuscript with Sushrut Samhita. Sushrut samhita had explained treatment with surgical dominance and includes Siravedha. Pathyapathyasangraha, though aimed to explain pathya and apathy for the diseases had explained Sirevedha as principal of management. When Compared Pathyapathyasangraha describes Raktamokshana in 24 diseases out of 65 diseases. Pathyapathyasangraha and Sushrut Sushrut both describe Raktamokshana in 15 similar diseases. Pathyapathyasangraha describes Raktamokshana in 9 diseases other than Sushrut Samhita.

Keywords – Raktamokshanaa, Siravedha, Pathyapathyasangraha, Sushrut Samhita.
also explained like Shodhan and Shaman. The observation after comparison is that manuscript has more influence of Sushrut Samhita. Sushrut Samhita has dominance towards surgical management and uses procedures like Raktamokshana i.e. Siravedha. The manuscript describes total 65 diseases in 430 sutra and 1232 lines.

**Aim and Objective**

**Aim** - To compare Siravedha Chikitsa in manuscript with Sushrut Samhita

**Source** – Manuscript collated from Anandashram, Pune.

**Objectives**

1. To study the manuscript Pathyapathyasangraha.
2. To compare Raktamokshana i.e. Siravedha topics of manuscript Pathyapathyasangaraha with Sushrut Samhita.

**Materials and Method**

**Material**

1) Manuscript - Pathyapathyasangara

About the manuscript-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index No.</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Mans. Pathyapathyasangraha</th>
<th>Sushrut Samhita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Arsha</td>
<td>Explained</td>
<td>Not explained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pandu</td>
<td>Explained</td>
<td>Not explained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Svarabheda</td>
<td>Explained</td>
<td>Not explained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vataroga</td>
<td>Explained</td>
<td>Explained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vatarkata</td>
<td>Explained</td>
<td>Explained</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Udar</td>
<td>Explained</td>
<td>Explained</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shotha</td>
<td>Explained</td>
<td>Not explained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vruddhi</td>
<td>Explained</td>
<td>Explained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Galaganda</td>
<td>Explained</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Shlipada</td>
<td>Explained</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vidradhi</td>
<td>Explained</td>
<td>Explained</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sadyovrana, Shophavran</td>
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<td>Explained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bhagandar</td>
<td>Explained</td>
<td>Not explained</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Uapadansha</td>
<td>Explained</td>
<td>Explained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Shukadosha</td>
<td>Explained</td>
<td>Explained</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Manuscript is collected from Anandashram, near Appa Balawant Chowk, Pune.
b) No – 19-6-56
c) Size – 21 cm x 17 cm
d) Extent – 66 leaves, 19 inches to a page, 18 letters to a line.
e) Description – country papers, Devanagari characters, hand written, clean, neat and distinct. Paper is old and musty, actual number of folios – 37. The text is written with sufficient space between the lines.
f) Age – appears to be old
g) Author – unknown


**Methodology** – Description related to Siravedha in manuscript was compiled studied, classified, compared and presented in observation. Conclusions are drawn from observations.

**Observation** - Comparison of Siravedha treatment -
DISCUSSION

Raktmokshana described in the literature, comparison and observation was discussed in department. Attempt was made to find out original contribution by author and sources of the material included in.


2. When compared to Sushrut Samhita it is observed that Sushrut explains Siravedha in 15 diseases viz. Vataroga, Vatarakta, Udara, Vruddhi, Galaganda, Shlipada, Vridorhi, Sadyovran-Shopavran, Uapadansha, Shukadosha, Kustha, Mukharoga, Nasaroga, Netraroga, Shirorog.

3. Siravedha has treatment newly observed in manuscript Pathyapathyasangraha other than Sushrut Samhita in following diseases - Arsh, Pandu, Svarabheda, Shotha, Bhagandar, Shitpitta, Visarpa, Masurika, Karnaroga

4. Though Sushrut Samhita has given importance to surgical management of disease, we find that manuscript Pathyapathyasangraha explain Siravedha management in more disease than Sushrut Samhita.

CONCLUSION

Sushrut Samhita has given importance to Raktamokshana, Agnikarma, Ksharakarma and Shastrakarma. Manuscript Pathyapathyasangraha also describes Raktamokshana as Siravedha for many diseases. When compared, Siravedha treatment in manuscript and Sushrut Samhita, we can conclude that manuscript describes Raktamokshana in 9 diseases other than Sushrut Samhita. i.e. Arsh, Pandu, Svarabheda, Shotha, Bhagandar, Shitpitta, Visarpa, Masurika, Karnaroga. Unpublished

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Conflict of interest: None Declared