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A REVIEW ON SHARANGDHAR SAMHITA W.S.R. TO BHAISHAJYA KALPANA

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ABSTRACT

In Ayurveda Bhaishajya Kalpana is a branch which is entirely devoted to drug formulations. Sharangdhara Samhitha is one of the important Ayurvedic literature related to the same. Since the drug manufacturing part is elaborately described in this, it is considered as an authentic text book of Bhaishajya Kalpana. It is one of the pioneering work included in Laghutrayee, the other two samhita's are Bhavaprakasha & Madhava nidana. Acharya Sharngdhara, who is son of Damodara considered as the author of this Samhita. He has not only furnished any information about himself or his other works, but also giving out his name as the author at the commencement of the text. Sharngadhara Samhita composed of 3 khandas in which 32 chapters and 2600 verses

or *shlokas* are explained. This book is designed in a simple and easy language to serve as a handbook and thus it is very useful to the Scholars and Practitioners.

KEYWORDS: Sharangdhar Samhita, Bhaishajya Kalpana, Laghutrayee.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is a Shastra which including the description of diseases and treatment lie embedded in may Ayurvedic treatises which have been written and revised since many centuries. Some

Pratik *et al*.

additions have been made to older treatises by the new authors along time to time. It have been added to ancient medical science by enriching with new diseases, new treatment, new medicine and new formulations. So this help to add more fullness and comprehensiveness to this Science.

Sharngdhara Samhita is a Classical text book included in Laghutrayee. It stands as a best example of Ayurvedic literature of ancient India. From the subject matter of the text, it has been found that author had followed mainly Charaka Samhita, Susruta Samhita and some Rasashastra granthas. Since the drug manufacturing part is elaborately dealt in this, it is considered as an authentic text book of Bhaishajya Kalpana. The aim of this text is to explain many useful formulations, which were therapeutically experienced by Physicians to cure diseases of different types.

Author

Acharya Sharngadhara^{[1],[2]}, son of Damodara is considered as the author of this text. Different opinion exists among scholars about the author, as there is no personal information regarding this in the text. There are quotations in the first and last chapters of the text, which denotes that it has been written by *Acharya Sharngadhara*.^[3]Each chapter ends with a prose which proves the previous opinion.

Period: *Sharngadhara Samhita*^{[4],[5]} is assigned to the early part of 14th century A.D.

Commentaries and Commentators

1st Sanskrit commentary: *Bopadeva*^[6] (14 A.D).

Sharngadhara Deepika: Vaidya Adhamalla^[7] (14 A.D).

Goodartha Deepika: Kasirama Vaidya^[8] (16 A.D).

Ayurveda Deepika^[9]: Rudrabhatta (17A.D) - Available only for *Madyama* and *Uthara khanda*.

Translations

English translation: Professor Srikanta Murthy.

Hindi translation: 'Jivanaprada' – by Dr. Shailaja Shrivastava.

Contents

Sharngadhara Samhita consists of 32 chapters and 2600 verses.

It has 3 parts or *Khandas*.

Purva khanda – 7 chapters and 585 verses.

Madhyama khanda – 12 chapters and 1261 verses.

Uttara khanda – 13 chapters and 682 verses.

Purva khanda

Chapter 1 - Paribhasha

- ➤ Manaparibhasha is explained elaborately in this chapter, with various terms and synonyms.
- ➤ 2 types of *Mana* are explained. (1) *Kalinga* (2) *Magadha* (best).
- ➤ Chaturguna mana is explained here. Masha, Tanka, Aksha, Bilwa, Kutava, Prasta, Adaka, Rasi, Goni and Khari are quadruples successively.
- ➤ Basic principles of *Bhaishajya Kalpana* (*Adharabhuta siddhanta*) explained for the first time in this *samhita*. Method for *Kutava patra nirmana*, *Dravya sangrahana vidhi* with *shushka* and *ardra dravya parimana* for the formulations etc are explained.

Table no 1: Ardra shushka dravya parimana according to mana.

Mana	Ardra	Shushka
Gunja to kudava	Sama (equal)	Sama (equal)
Prasta to Tula	Dwiguna (double)	Sama (equal)
Tula onwards	Sama (equal)	Sama (equal)

Chandana grahya niyama is explained. i.e. Sweta Chandana is used for Churna, Sneha, Asavarishta, Avaleha and Gudika. But for Kashaya and Lepa Rakta chandana is used.

Table no 2: Saveeryatavadhi of Aushadhi kalpanas.

Sr.No	Kalpanas	Saveeryatavadhi
1	Raw drugs	1 year
2	Choorna	2 months
3	Gudika and Avaleha	1 year
4	Ghrita and Taila	4 months
5	Laghupaka oshadhi	1 year
6	Arishta, dhatu and Asava	infinite

Table no 3: Anukta viseshokta grahana of materials.

Kala – Prabhata (Morning)	Anga – Jata(Root)	Bhaga - Samya (Equal)
Patra – Mrit Patra (MudPot)	Drava – Jala	Taila – Tila Taila

Chapter 2 – Bhaishajyakhyanaka

➤ This chapter deals with the 5 *Bhaishajya kalas* and their indications.

Sr No.	Bhaishajya kala	Indications
1	Suryodaya (Prabhata)	Pitta and kapha disorders, Vireka, Vamana, lekhana.
2	Divasa bhojana	Apana vata disorders: before the meals. Samana vata disorders and mandagni: in between the meals. Aruchi: mixed with meals. Vyana Vata disorders: after the meals.
3	Sayantana bhojana	Hikka, Kampa and Akshepa: before and after the meals. Udanavata disorders and Swarabhanga: grasa and grasantara.Prana vata disorders: after the meals
4	Muhurmuhu	Chardi, Hikka, Swasa, Gara
5	Nishi	Urdwajatru vikara, lekhana,

Table no 4: Bhaishajya kalas and their indications.

- ➤ Ritus and their corresponding Surya months, Chaya, Prakopa and Prasama of Tridoshas etc are explained.
- ➤ Yamadamshtra: it is a period of 16 days, i.e. last 8 days of Kartika month and 8 days of Agrayana (marga sheersha) month. During this period one can be healthy, only if he is swalpabhukta.

Chapter 3 – Nadipariksha

- This chapter deals with the examination of *Nadi* (pulse) in various physiological and pathological conditions of the body. *Dhamani* situated at the *mula* of *angushta* (i.e. wrist) is known as *jeevasakshini* (radial artery). Physician should recognize the health and ill health of a person from his *Nadi*.
- > Subha and Asubha dhuta lakshanas and Swapna lakshanas are also mentioned here.

Chapter 4 – Deepanapachanadi Vidhi

➤ Definition of pharmaceutical terms like *Deepana*, *Pachana*, *Shamana* etc with examples are explained in this chapter.

Chapter 5 - Kaladikakhyana

Description of Anatomy and Physiology of human body is given in this chapter. *Kala, Aashaya, Dhatu, Mala, Upadhatu, Twak* are 7 in number. 7th layer of *twak* is known as

- Stula. Term ' Tila ' is mentioned instead of kloma, which is the mula stana of Jalavahi sira. Term ' Jeevaraktasaya ' is used to denote Heart.
- ➤ Properties and Types of *Doshas* are explained, in which there is a difference in the names of 5 *Kaphas*. *Malas* and *Upadhatus* of *Dhatus* are also explained.
- ➤ Physiology of Respiration is explained with new terms like *Vishnupadamrita* and *Ambara piyusha* (both to mean Oxygen). *Srishtikrama* for Rrspiration is also explained in this chapter.

Chapter 6 – Aharadi Gati

- > Digestion and metabolism of food is explained in this chapter.
- > Detailed description of Posology is given in this chapter.

Table no 5: Description of Posology.

Age	Dose (kalka and churna)
1 month	1 Ratti (with ksheera, kshoudra, sita andghrita)
2nd month onwards - 1st year	Increase by 1 <i>Ratti</i> (monthly)
1st year	1 Masha
Upto 16 years	Increase by 1 <i>Masha</i> (yearly)
16 – 70 years	16 Masha
Above 70 years	Decrease by 1 Masha (yearly)

- For *Kashaya*, 4 times of the above dose should be given.
- Loss of different biological factors according to the stages of life is described.

Table no 6: Different biological factors according to the stages of life.

Balya – 10 yrs	<i>Vriddhi</i> – 20 yrs	Chavi – 30 yrs
<i>Medha</i> – 40 yrs	Twak - 50 yrs	<i>Drishti</i> – 60 yrs
Shukra – 70 yrs	Vikrama – 80 yrs	Budhi – 90 yrs
Karmendriya – 100 yrs	Chetana – 110 yrs	Jeevita – 120 yrs

Age specifications for different *Kriyakramas* are also explained in this chapter.

Table no 7: Different *Kriyakarmas* with age specification.

Kriya krama	Age
Anjana, Lepa, Snana, Abhyanga, Vamana, Pratimarsa	From birth itself
Kavala	after 5 yrs
Nasya	after 8 yrs
Virechana	after 16 yrs
Maidhuna	after 20 yrs

Chapter 7 - Rogaganana

- Enumeration of almost all diseases are given in this chapter.
- ➤ While explaining *Krimi*, a special type known as *Snayuka krimi* of *kapha rakta* origin is mentioned.
- ➤ 3 types of Stri doshas are mentioned; Adaksha purushotpanna, Saptni vihita and Daivaja.
- ➤ 4 types of *Upadravas*; due to *Seeta*, *Ushna*, *Salya* and *Kshara*.
- According to *Sharngadhara*, *Nanatmaja rogas* are of 4 types; i.e. *Vataja*-80, *Pittaja*-40, *Kaphaja*-20 and *Raktaja*-10.

Madhyama Khanda

Chapter 1- Swarasaadi Kalpana

- ➤ Pancha vidha Kashaya kalpanas, Swarasa preparation methods and dose of both sagni and niragni methods are explained along with prakshepa dravyas and its dose to be taken.
- ➤ Different types of *Swaras* with their indications also explained in this chapter.
- > Putapaka Vidhi is given in this chapter.

Chapter 2- Kwathaadi Kalpana

- ➤ Method of preparation, synonyms, dose & time of administration, *prakshepa* drugs & their dose according to *Doshas* as well as individual doses are explained.
- > 80 Kashaya yogas with indications are mentioned.
- ➤ Upakalpanas of Kwatha kalpana like Pramathya, Paniya, Ushnodaka & Ksheerapaka with examples and Anna kalpanas like Yavagu, Vilepi, Peya, Bhakta & Manda are also explained.

Chapter 3- Phanta Kalpana

- ➤ Method of preparation, dose, *prakshepa* drugs & their dose, 3 *yogas* of *Phanta kalpana* etc are explained.
- ➤ Different types of *Phanta kalpana* with their indications also explained in this chapter.
- Mantha kalpana (Upakalpana of Phanta) with examples are also explained.

Chapter 4- Hima Kalpana

- Method of preparation, dose & some examples of *Hima kalpana* are explained.
- ➤ Different types of *Hima Kalpana* with their indications also explained in this chapter.

Chapter 5- Kalka Kalpana

- ➤ Method of preparation, synonyms, dose, *prakshepa* drugs with their dose and 17 *Kalka yogas* are explained.
- ➤ Different types of *Kalakas* with their indications also explained in this chapter.
- ➤ Vardhamana Pippali prayoga is mentioned here.

Chapter 6- Churna Kalpana

- ➤ Method of preparation of *Churna*, dose, *prakshepa dravya matra* and 53 *Churna yogas* are explained.
- ➤ Properties of Anupana, dose for Churnadi kalpanas, Bhavana pramana etc. are also explained.

Chapter 7 - Gutika Kalpana

- Method of preparation, dose, *prakshepa* drugs, 21 *Gutika yogas* etc are mentioned.
- ➤ Guda Chatushtaya prayoga is explained here.
 - 1) Guda + Shunti Ama.
 - 2) Guda + Pippali Ajeerna.
 - 3) Guda +Jeeraka Mutrakrichra.
 - 4) Guda + Abhaya Arsha.

Chapter 8- Avaleha Kalpana

➤ Method of preparation & anukta pramana of sweetening agents, Avaleha siddhi lakshanas, Anupanas & 7 Avaleha yogas are explained.

Chapter 9 - Sneha Kalpana

- Method of preparation, Kwatha preparation for sneha kalpana (depending on the nature & pramana of kwathya dravya) etc are explained.
- > Sneha paka lakshanas, 3 Sneha pakas & their indications, amount of Kalka according to the type of drava dravya, dose are explained.
- ➤ 16 Ghrita yogas & 33 Taila yogas are also explained.

Chapter 10 - Sandhana Kalpana

➤ Definition, method of preparation, difference between *Arishtasavas*, dose, *anukta mana* of ingredients of *Arishtasavas*, 13 *Arishta & Asava yogas*, etc are explained.

Madya bhedas like Seedhu, Sura, Varuni, Shukta, Tushambu, Souveera, Kanjika & Sandaki are also explained.

Chapter 11- Dhatu Shodhana Marana

- ➤ Dhatus are enumerated as: 1) Swarna, 2) Thara, 3) Ara, 4)Tamra, 5) Naga, 6) Vanga, 7) Tikshnaka. Shodhana & marana of 7 dhatus are explained.
- > Sapthopadhatus, their shodhana & marana methods are mentioned.
- Common Satwapatana method of Dhatus, shodhana & marana methods of Ratna.
- Mandura, Kshara kalpana etc are also explained.

Chapter 12- Rasadhyaya

- ➤ Shodhana of Rasa, Gandhaka & Darada, Hingulotta Parada nirmana, Mukhakarana of Parada, Gandhaka jarana, 4 methods Parada marana etc are explained.
- ➤ 9 dhatus & their relation with nava grahas, 9 Maha visha drugs & 7 Upavisha drugs, Jayapala & Vatsanabha shodhana etc are also explained in this chapter.
- ➤ 46 Rasa yogas are explained. Some of them are, Swayamagni rasa, Suchikabharana rasa, Anjana rasa, Vajeekarana yogas like Madanakamadeva rasa & Kandarpasundara rasa.

Uttara khanda

Chapter 1- Snehapana Vidhi

- ➤ 4 basic Types of *sneha*, their time of application, their mutual combinations, *sneha yonis*, best *sneha* among each group, Indications and contraindications of *Snehapana*, *Samyag Snigdha*, *Atisnigdha* and *Heena snigdha lakshanas* and their *Upakramas* are explained.
- ➤ Snehapana matra can be decided based on the bala of Dosha, Kala, Agni and Vaya. i.e. for deeptagni 1 pala, Madhyamagni 3 karsha and Jaghanyagni 2 karsha.
- > Sadya sneha yogas, Snehajeerna lakshanas and upakramas, apathyas during sneha sevan etc are explained.

Chapter 2 – Sweda vidhi

➤ Classifications, Indications and contraindications of *Sweda*, Procedures of 4 types of *sweda*, i.e. *Tapa*, *Ushma*, *Upanaha* and *Drava swedas* are given.

Chapter 3 - Vamana Vidhi

- ➤ Indications and contraindications of *Vamana*, dose of different *Vamana dravyas*, procedure and paschat karma of *Vamana*, *Samyakvamita*, *Ativamita* and *Heena vamita lakshanas*, *Pathya apathyas* after *Vamana*, benefits of *Vamana* are explained.
- ➤ 3 Vamana vegas: Uttama 8, Madhyama 6 and Avara 4.
- In cases of Vamana, Virechana and Sonitamoksha, Prasta mana is considered as 13 ½ pala.

Chapter 4 - Virechana Vidhi

- ➤ Indications and contraindications of *Virechana*, doses of *Virechana dravyas* are explained.
- ➤ Samyak virikta, Durvirikta and Ativirikta lakshanas and their remedies, Benefits of Virechana and some Virechana yogas etc are explained.

Chapter 5 – Basti Vidhi

- ➤ Indications and contraindications of *Anuvasana basti*, *Basti yantra*, *Basti netra*, procedure of *Anuvasana basti* etc are explained.
- Anuvasana Basti matra: Uttama -6 pala, Madhyama-3 pala and Heena-1 ½ pala.
- Samyak Anuvasita lakshanas, Paschat karma, Benefits, Vyapat and Chikitsa, Pathyapathyas of Anuvasana etc are also explained.

Chapter 6 - Niruha Basti Vidhi

- ➤ Indications and contraindications, preparation of *Basti dravya*, procedure of *Niruha basti*, *Suniruda* and *Durniruda lakshanas* etc are explained.
- \triangleright Niruha Basti matra: Uttama 1 ¼ prasta, Uttama 1 ¼ prasta and Heena 3 kutava.
- ➤ Different types of *Bastis* are explained like *Dosha hara vasti*, *Sodhana vasti* etc.

Chapter 7 - Uttarabasti Vidhi

Uttarabasti administration method, uttarabasti netra pramana, sneha matra for uttarabasti, indications and contra-indications of uttarabasti etc are explained in this chapter.

Chapter 8 - Nasya Vidhi

- ➤ 2 Types of Nasya; 1. Rechana (karshana), 2.Snehana (brimhana)
- Virechana nasya matra: Uttama: 8 Bindu, Madhyama: 6 Bindu & Adhama: 4 Bindu.

- ➤ Indications & contraindications of *nasya*, *samyak*, *heena* & *ati suddha lakshanas* of *nasya*.
- Some *nasya yogas* with indications are also explained. For eg: *Kumkuma nasya, Mashadi nasya, Marichadi nasya* etc.

Chapter 9 - Dhumapana Vidhi

- ➤ Types of *Dhumapana*; 6 types: 1) *Shamana* 2) *Brimhana* 3) *Rechana* 4) *Kasaghna* 5) *Vamana* 6) *Vranadhupana*.
- ➤ Indications & contraindications of *Dhumapana*, *Dhuma nadi* & its length for each type of *Dhumapana*, *Dhuma varti nirmana* method & Methods of *Dhumapana* are explained.

Chapter 10 – Gandushadi Vidhi

> Types of Gandusha and Pratisarana, Hinayoga and Atiyoga of Gandusha, some Gandusha, Kabala and Pratisarana yogas etc are explained.

Chapter 11 – Lepadi Vidhi

- ➤ 3 types of *Mukha Lepas* and their *Pramanas* (thickness) are explained; *Doshaghna-* ¼ *Angula*, *Vishaha-* 1/3 *Angula* and *Varnya-* ½ *Angula*.
- ➤ Many Lepa yogas for different diseases are explained; eg: keedaghna lepa, lepas for Palita, Indralupta etc.
- ➤ 4 types of Murdha Taila explained; i.e. Abhyanga, Parisheka, Pichu and Basti.
- Detailed description of *Sirobasti vidhi* and *Karnapurana vidhi* etc are given.

Chapter 12 - Shonitavisrava Vidhi

- Quantity of blood to be let in *Raktamoksha* is 1 *prasta* / ½ *prasta* / ¼ *prasta*.
- > Shuddha and Dushta rakta lakshanas, indications and contraindications, various methods for Raktasrava according to Doshas etc are also explained.

Chapter 13 - Netra Prasadana Karma

- ➤ 7 Netra kalpanas are explained in this chapter. They are Seka, Aschotana, Pindi, Bidalaka, Tarpana, Putapaka and Anjana.
- ➤ Indications, contra indications, dosage, time and duration all *netra karmas* along with examples are explained.

Specialities of $Sharangdhar\ Samhita^{[10],[11],[12]}$

- ➤ Nadipareeksha vidhi is explained for the first time in this text as a method for diagnosis of diseases.
- ➤ It is the first book describing method of Respiration mentioning special terms like Ambarapeeyusha & Vishnupadamrita.
- > Detailed description of *Saveeryatavadhi* of formulations are given in *Prathama khanda*.
- Pharmacological terms are clearly defined in *Deepanapachanadi vidhi adhyaya*.
- Enumeration of diseases are done in a systematic manner in the *Rogaganana* chapter. *Raktaja nanatmaja vyadhis* are explained for the first time here. *Snayuka krimi roga* has been recognised for first time in this text.
- ➤ Chronological *kshaya* of different biological factors like *Balya*, *Vriddhi* etc in different decades of life are explained in systematic manner.
- Detailed description of different *kalpanas* are seen in *madhyama khanda*.
- ➤ Drugs like *Ahiphena*, *Akarakarabha*, *Jatiphala*, *Bhanga* etc are incorporated into *Ayurvedic* materia medica.
- ➤ Soochikabharana Rasa prayoga a new mode of administration of drug directly into blood stream through an artificial wound is explained.
- Frequent use of visha dravyas like Vatsanabha, Vishamushti, Jayapala etc in therapeutics.
- ➤ Parshni daha in Vishuchika, Agnikarma in Andakosha vriddhi, stanika dahana karma in Yakrit & Pleeha disorders are explained.
- ➤ 7 methods of Anagni Swedas (Niyudha, Margagamanam, Gurupravaranam, Ksudha, Chinta, Vyayama & Bhara) are given.
- ➤ 1 Prasta is considered equivalent to 13 ½ palas in the context of Vamana, Virechana and Rakthamokshana.
- Virechana yogas like Abhayadi modaka, Shadrithu virechana yogas etc are explained.
- ➤ 14 Pratimarsa nasya kalas and 7 Netra kalpanas are also explained.

CONCLUSION

Collecting many precious stones from the ocean of *Ayurveda*, *Acharyas* like *Agnivesa*, *Susruta*, *Vagbhata*, *Harita* etc composed various *samhitas*. *Acharya Sharngdhara* collected few efficient formulations from these *Samhitas* and prepared this treatise. This *Samhita* is mainly written for the men who have short life span and poor intelligence, by which they can't understand the whole literature of *Ayurveda*.

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