

STUDY OF MANUSCRIPT VAIDYAMANOTSAVA.

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ABSTRACT:

Vaidyamanotsav is unpublished manuscript around 17th century written by *Vaidyaraja Nayansukha*. The manuscript was studied to find out novelty of concept, *siddhanta* (principles), diseases, *kalpa* (formulations), etc. Study reveals that there are total 17 folios of manuscript. Manuscript is classified in seven chapters namely *Samuddeshas*. The manuscript is written in the form of verses like *doha*. The language of manuscript is vernacular *Hindi, Bhojapuri*.

It contains different formulations of 40 diseases and their types. It contains mainly three branches of *Ayurveda Kaay* (medicine), *Urdhvang* (ENT and Ophthalmology) and *Vajikaran*. It also contains treatment on gynecological disorders, like leucorrhoea. The information about patient examination like *Naadi pariksha, Arishta lakshana, Tridosha* is also given in this manuscript.

The study concludes new concepts like *Kalachakra*, new diseases like *Durgandhata* (bad smell), and formulations with different names like *Koochikathinakara prayog*, and different information about patient examinations, *Tridosha*.

KEY WORDS: *Vaidyamanotsav*, Diseases, Concepts, Formulations.

INTRODUCTION:

A manuscript (MSS) is any document written by hand or typewritten, as opposed to being mechanically printed or reproduced in some automated way. The noun manuscript evolved from the Latin manuscriptus, meaning 'written by hand'. Manuscript is 'hand' and scriptus is 'to write'. It refers to old documents actually written by hand before books were made, but it can also refer to a writer's unpublished work whether it's handwritten or typed. Before the arrival of printing, all documents and books were manuscripts. Manuscripts may be in book form, scrolls or in codex format. Illuminated manuscripts are enriched with pictures, border decorations, elaborately embossed initial letters or full-page illustrations.

Vaidyamanotsava was written at time period 1760 to 1790AD. This manuscript was written in verses like *doha, soratha, chaupaie* so that it is easy to learn. This is

a *vaidyak* granth containing detailed information of *Tridosha*, different *parikshavidhi* (examinations) like *Naadipariksha, Mootrapariksha* (Urine examination), and *Chayapariksha*. It contains detailed information of *Jwara vyadhi* (fever). It contains treatment of total forty diseases according to their types. From *Ayurveda Ashtanga* mainly *Kaay* (medicine), *Urdhvang* (ENT and Ophthalmology) and *Vajikaran* are described. *Streerog chikitsa* (Gynecological diseases) are also explained. It also contains some new concepts like *Vayuraj Shatmas, Kalchakra*. Studies of such manuscripts can give new insight in the development of *Ayurvedic* concepts. Some of works like *Vaidyaksara, Pathyapathyasarasamgraha, Vaidyamrut* has done before to discover new information in the field of *Ayurveda*.

AIM:



To study MSS 'Vaidyamanotsava' and explore new ideas, views on different diseases and principles of their management and different formulations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Manuscript was taken from Bhandarkar oriental research Institute, Pune.

No. of manuscript is 278.

Size: 121/5 in. by 6 1/5 in.

Extent: 17 leaves; 13 lines to a page, 32 letters to a line.

Description: Country paper, Devanagari characters, hand writing bold and legible, marks of punctuation and three lines on each border are in red ink. Topic headings and colophons are tinged with red pigment. Paper is old and musty. The name of the town in which our author resided is here named as Seehananda whereas in the other Ms. of this work the reading is Sihchanda.

Age: Sam. 1760-90

Author: Nayansukha, Son of Keshavadas.

OBSERVATION:

Vaidyamanotsava was written by son of vaidya Keshavadas, Vaidyarj Nayansukha. Vaidyamanotsava was written in vernacular Hindi, Bhojapuri, Brijia languages. It is in the form of different verses like Soratha, Doha, Chaupaie. The writer has knowledge of medicines as well as Kavyashastra (poetics). At the beginning writer had worshiped Lord Rama and Lord Ganesha. He must be follower of Acharya Charak since he had given the reference of Charakacharya in this manuscript. The grantha is divided into seven Samuddeshas (chapters).

1stSamuddesha:

In this chapter there is information about Nadi parikshan. Place of Nadi parikshan is the base of thumb. First Pitta nadi, middle Kapha nadi at the end Vata nadi should be

seen. Pitta nadi is like frog, crow and Kraunch (crane); Kapha nadi is like Swan, peacock, pigeon; Vata nadi is like Snake, Leech; sannipat nadi is like Titar (Hill Partridge), Lava (Bush Partridge), Bater (Quil);hunger nadi is fast; Rakta nadi hot, aam nadi guru and gambhir (weighty); Jwara nadi (fever) is hot and fast.

Vata dosha has given importance. Margashirsha, Maagh, Pausha (December, January), Shravan, Bhadrapad, Ashadha (July, August) these six months are stated as Vayuraj Shatmas (six months of Vayu). Dosha aggravating factors are stated. Peculiarly shram (exertion) and alpabhojan (scanty diet) vitiates Pitta dosha instead of Vata dosha and nidra (sleep) vitiates Pitta dosha instead of Kapha dosha. Aggravated Doshas symptoms are given. In aggravated Pitta dosha symptoms pralap (irrelevant talk) symptom is given which Vata dosha's symptom. Kheher is a symptom given in aggravated Kapha dosha. Treatment of aggravated doshas is given. Concept of Chaya (reflection) is given. Chaya can be seen in mirror, oil and ghee. If one sees body without head he will die within 15 days. If one sees both extremities and heart drowning he will definitely die. If person couldn't recognize smell of blown out light then he will definitely die.

Concept of Kalachakra is given. When Arda nakshatra is at beginning, Mruga nakshatra at the end, Mool nakshatra middle and moon not present in any of these nakshatra then it is called Kalachakra pariman and person will die within a year. Urine examination is given in detailed. Last stream of urine should collect in glass bowl early in the morning. Urine drop should add in oil. If shape of lute, mirror, lotus, back of turtle is seen then person

will become ill. If shape of shell and wheel seen and urine drowned then person will die. Symptoms of sadhya and asadhya vyadhi are given.

If one sees these symptoms; Trusha (thirst), Kara, pad, nabhi tapta (both extremities and umbilical region is hot), Sukha nidra (sound sleep), Prasanna chitta (sound mind), Shraavan uttam (sound hearing) Swedagandha (perspiration), Sukhashwas (good breathing) Alpa (less amount) Kapha then these are sadhyalakshan (curable symptoms). Kapha with Vata and Pitta at kantha (throat region), Gudabhrushta (diseases of anal region), Heena swara (low voice), Kasa (Cough), Shwas (Asthma), Vyakul (restlessness), Hikka, Tanushoth (all over body edema), Hruday, charan, kara, nasika, nabhi shit (both extremities, nose, umbilical and chest region cold) , shiratapta (head region hot); these are asadhyalakshan (incurable symptoms).

Total 40 diseases and their treatments are given in the next chapters.

2ndSamuddesha:

Detailed information about Jwara has given in this chapter. Total nine types of Jwara and their symptoms are given. Mala, Kheda , Kala, Drushti, Ajeerna and Rasa these are new types stated. While giving treatment the writer has stated other types like Shit, Visham, Chaturtha, Sannipat Jwara. Ten Jwara upadrav are given. They are Hikka, Vitgraha, Moorcha, Kasa, Shwas, Atisar, Vaman, Aruchi, Angamarda, and Trusha. Jwara vipakmaryada is given Vata Jwara seven days, Pitta Jwara ten days and Kapha Jwara 12 days. Jwaramukta lakshanas are also given. 26 formulations are given to treat different types of Jwara. Sudarshanchurna, Laghusudarshanchurna,

Shodashangchurna, Mahajwarankusha, Sidhajwarankush, Jwaraharini gutika, Anandabhairav rasa, Chintamani rasa, Kanaksundari churna are different kalpa (formulation) given in the text. It is stated to eat milk and rice while treating with Sidhajwarankusha. Other formulations like kwath (decoction), churna (powder), avaleha are stated with the type of Jwara Vyadhi. For example, Mala Jwara kwath. Sannipat anjan to treat sannipat Jwara. Treatment of Atisar (diarrhea), Samgrahani, Aruchi also given in this chapter. Lilavatigutika, Laghu and Vrudha Gangadhara churna, Nagaradi kwath are kalpa given to treat Atisar.6 Kalpa are given to treat these diseases.

3rdSamuddesha:

Treatments of Arsha (Hemorrhoids), Bhagandar (Fissure), Gulma, Amavata (Arthritis), Krumi (worms), Shool (Stomach ache), Pandu (Anemia) and Kamala (Hepatitis), Rajayakshma (Tuberculosis) have given in this chapter. Pippalyadi churna is given in Amavata treatment. Hinguashtak and Toobaradi churna are given to treat shool. Avaleha and Anjan are given to treat Kamala. In this disease masura (lentils) is pathyakar (regimen).

4thSamuddesha:

Different formulations of treatment of Hikka (Hiccup), Chardi (Vomiting), Shwas (Asthma) , Mandagni, Visuchika have given. Shankhak is type of Shwas vyadhi and the guti (tablet) Shankhak guti is given as its treatment. Kshudakariguti and Gajakesari churna is given to treat Mandagni. One Lavanklapa is also given in Mandagni treatment. Massage to both extremities with seasm oil is given in Visuchika vyadhi.

5thSamuddesha:

Treatment of Andavrudhi, Andashoth, Prameha (Diabetes), Mootrakrucha, Mootrarodha, Apasmar, Kushtha, Shweta kushtha (Shwitra) ,Vatarakta, Kandū, Naru, Raktasrav is given. Different Lep (application), Kwath and churnas are given to treat these diseases.

6thSamuddesha:

Treatment of Vatrog, Pittapratikar, Kaphapratikar, Gandamala, Mukharog, Nasa roga, Netra roga, Karna rog, Shirorog is mentioned .Tripurbhairav rasa and Laghu vishagarbha tail are given to treat Vatrog. Dahaghna lep and Chardi churna in Pitta pratikar is given. Manjishthadi kwath is given to treat Vatarakta. Hanjir lep is given in Gandamala (Swollen lymph nodes). Other name of gandamala is Hanjir.Seven types of Mukharog are given in which Mukhapaka Ashtak and Mukhachaya (Blackness) are different from available texts.Four types of Nasa roga are given in which Kheher is differently given. Shirashool is given in Nasa roga. Eight types of Netra roga are given. Different types of Anjan, Pottali, Lep are given to treat Netraaroga. Six types of Shirorog are given in which Keshabadhan and keshakalya are different. Indralupta is added in Shirorog. Keshakalpa are given to treat these diseases. Nine different applications are given to treat Shiro rog.

7thSamuddesha:

Treatments on different gynecological disorders are given. Treatment on heavy menstruation, leuchoria, Infertility is given. Koochakathinakara prayog is given for tightening the Os. Ghanela is new disease stated in text and its treatment is given. Madanprakasha churna and Kamavilasguti as Vajikaran medicines.

Different formulations for erectile dysfunctions in male are given. Durganghata (Bad smell) and sharir durgandhata (bad body odor) are two different diseases given in this text. In Durgaandhata three types are given bad smell of shoulder, head and mouth. Udvartanam (Powder application) is given in Sharir durgandhata. Writer has given reference of Charaka granth.

DISCUSSION:

Vaidyamanotsava is classified in to seven Samuddeshas. There are many different and useful information given in this manuscript. The writer must be artistic in nature since he has ended each chapter with specific design. He has knowledge of kavyashastra since whole manuscript is in different verses like Soratha,Doha,Chaupaie.The writer is follower of Charakacharya.Since he has mentioned Charakacharya at two places.

1st Samuddesha:

In naadi pariksha pitta naadi feels at beginning, while in Ayurvedic Samhitas vata naadi is at the beginning. Total information about tridoshas like aggravating factors, symptoms and treatment is given. The information starts with the pitta dosha, while in Ayurvedic Samhita first Vata dosha information is given. Vata dosha has given importance by stating Vayuraj Shatmas. In this Margashirsha, Pausha and Maagh (January, February) are given as Vata dosha period which is different from Ayurvedic texts. Alpbhojan and shrama are given in Pitta dosha vitiating factor rather than Vata dosha and nidra instead of Kapha dosha. Pralap symptom is given in Pitta vitiating instead of Vata. Kheher is new symptom given in Kapha vitiating.

Concept of Chaya vichar is similar to Charak Samhita except in this manuscript oil and ghee given in Chaya vichar. Kalachakra is similar to Jyotisha shastra and urine examination similar to Charak Samhita.

Sadhya asadhya symptoms are given. Kara, pad, nabhi tapta (both extremities and umbilical region is hot), Alpa (less amount) Kapha then these are sadhya lakshan. Kapha with Vata and Pitta at kantha (throat region), Hruday, charan, kara, nasika, nabhi shit (both extremities, nose, umbilical and chest region cold), shiratapta (head region hot); these are asadhya lakshan (incurable symptoms). Rest are similar to Bruhatrayee.

2nd Samuddesha:

Lakshana and treatment of Jwara vyadhi is given in this chapter. When it was compared to manuscript Bhishak chakra chittotsav references of Ajirna Jwara, Drishti Jwara, Mala Jwara are found. Kheda Jwara and Kala Jwara are seen differently. In Bruhatrayee these types are not seen.

Ten upadrava of Jwara vyadhi specifically are given. Different formulations like Sudarshan churna, kwath and churnas are as per types name like Sannipat Jwara kwath, Shita Jwara churna. For Kheda jwara seasm oil massage and avagahan in hot water.

These types are not explained in Bruhatrayee. Types and treatment of Atisar vyadhi is given. Formulations like Lilavati gutika, atisar lep.

3rd Samuddesha:

Treatments of Arsha (Hemorrhoids), Bhagandar (Fissure), Gulma, Amavata (Arthritis), Krumi (worms), Shool (Stomach ache), Pandu (Anemia) and

Kamala (Hepatitis), Rajayakshma (Tuberculosis) have given in this chapter. Pippalyadi churna for Amavat, Toobaradi churna for shool vyadhi. Avaleha and anjan for Kamala are given.

4th and 5th Samuddesha:

Different formulations of treatment of Hikka (Hiccup), Chardi (Vomiting), Shwas (Asthma), Mandagni, Visuchika have given. Shamkhak new type of Shwas vyadhi and its treatment Shankhak gutika is given. Mandagni is mention as one disease and its treatment is given. Only external treatment seasm oil massage to extremities is given to Visuchika. Andavrudhi, Andashoth, Prameha, Mootrakrucha, Mootrarodha, Apasmar, Kushtha, Shweta kushtha (Shwitra), Vatarakta, Kandu, Naru, Raktasrav in 5th Samuddesha.

6th Samuddesha:

Treatment of Vatrog, Pitta pratikar, Kapha pratikar, Gandamala, Mukha roga, Nasa roga, Netra roga, Karna roga, Shirorog is mentioned. Kheher is newly mentioned disease in Nasa roga. Shirashool is given as Nasarog. Keshabadhan and keshakalya is newly said Shirovyadhi. Indralupta is given as shirovyadhi. 8 types of Netra roga are given.

7th Samuddesha:

Treatments on different gynecological disorders like heavy and scanty menstruation, leuchoria, Infertility is given. Different experiential formulations are given for diseases. For example 5 different experiential formulations are contributed by Author for tightening the Os. Koochakathinakara prayog is given for it. Ghanela is newly said disease and its treatment is given. Different Vjikanan kalpas are mentioned. Durgandhata vyadhi

is mentioned separately. Axial region, head and mouth bad smell are three types of it. Three lepas and one gutika are given as treatment.

CONCLUSION:

Vaidyamanotsav is 17th century manuscript written by Vaidyaraj Nayansukha. It is written in verses like chaupaie, soratha, doha. He has given Charak Samhita reference twice in the text. It contains new concept like Vayuraj Shatmas, Kalachakra, Chaya vichar, mrutyu vichar (Arishta lakshanas). Pitta dosha has given priority in mentioning aggravation factors, symptoms and treatment of tridoshas. First Pitta nadi, middle Kapha nadi at the end Vata nadi should be seen. Sadhya and asadhya vyadhi lakshanas are given. Urine examination, Chaya vichar, Arishta lakshanas are given.

Total 40 diseases are given in this manuscript. Total nine types of Jwara and their symptoms are given. Mala, Kheda, Kala, Drushti, Ajeernaand Rasa these are new types stated. While giving treatment the writer has stated other types like Shit, Visham, Chaturtha, Sannipat Jwara. Ten Jwara upadrav are given.

Diseases like durgandhata, Sharir durgandhata, Mandagni, Kandu are given.

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New types of diseases are given like Aama arsha, Shankhak type of Shwas, Kheher and Shirashool in nasal diseases, Keshabadhan and keshakalya and Indralupta in Shirorog, Ghanela in Stri roga.

Each disease has given different types of formulations like different types of churna, kwath, gutika, lavankalpa, rasakalpa, avaleha in internal treatment and anjan, nasya, abhyanga, avagahan, karnapooran, udvartan, lep, yonidhavan, netra pottali, dhooan as external treatment. Experiential formulations are contributed by author. Author was follower of Charakacharya since he has mentioned Charak name twice in manuscript. Many formulations are similar to available Ayurvedic texts like Jwarankusha, Sudarshan churna, Hinguashtka churna, Anandabhairav ras, Chintamaniras, Shodashanga churna. Many new formulations like koochakathinakar gutika, Shankhak gutika, Kshudhakari gutika, Gajakesari churna. Two diseases have given pathya. First milk and rice in Sidhajwarankusha, Jwara vyadhi and second masura in Kamala vyadhi.

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