

Kutipravesnik Rasayana- A Review

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Abstract

The Vedas have seriously considered the problem of aging and its prevention. It has been the cherished wish of human race to achieve long life and to live at least 100 year in perfect health; probably this idea at a later stage necessitated the development of complete clinical discipline like Rasayana to deal with the problem of aging, its prevention, and rejuvenation of body. In Sushruta Samhita being a text preliminarily dealing with surgical discipline has discussed different problem of Rasayana therapy in a different way. The most important contribution of Sushruta and Dalhana to development of Rasayana tantra is the classification of Rasayana measures and made Rasayana therapy more practical, applied and useful. One distinct observation made by Sushruta regarding the age factor in selection of the subject for Rasayana therapy is the indication in younger and middle age groups.

Keywords

Rasayana, Kutipravesnik, Jara



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INTRODUCTION

After the invention of antibiotics though, the overall life span is increased but the problems of ageing and its diseases of ageing are at large. Many researches^{1,2,3} have attended this problem and found that hormone replacement, calorie restriction, antioxidants are some of them. However, none of the researches till today has completely cured the ageing. The term *Rasayana*^{4,5,6} has many meaning in the Sanskrit literature. For instance, a medicine suppose to prevent old age and prolong life, the drug used as verminfuge, channel for fluid the long pepper, mercury medical preparation etc. are also termed as *Rasayana*. Here we are concerned with its first meaning.

The word *Rasayana*^{4,5,6} comprises of two terms viz. from the words *Rasa* and *Ayana*. *Rasa* means the *Rasa dhatu* and the remaining *dhatu Rakta, Mamsa, Meda, Asthi, Majja* and *Sukra*. *Ayana* means the road, a path, a way, a movement. Definition of *Rasayana*^{4,5,6}: Therapy which gives the benefit of good *Rasa* is *Rasayana*. Hence, it is the therapy by which one gets the *Rasa, Raktadi Dhatus*^{4,5,6} of optimum quality. *Charaka*^{7,17,18,19} has briefly defined *Rasayana*^{8,9,10} as the measure by which one gets *Rasa, Rakta*, and etc *Dhatus* in its best

condition. *Sushruta*¹¹ has defined *Rasayana* as the therapy which establishes the age (*Vayasthapana*)^{9,10}, increases the life span (*Ayuskar*)^{9,10}, intelligence (*Medha*)^{9,10} and strength (*bala*)^{9,10} as well as it enables the person to rid of the diseases.

The word “*Vayasthapana*”^{9,10-16} has been explained by *Dalhana*²⁷ by giving its two meanings of “*Vayasthapana*”^{9,10}.

The first meaning is it enables the person to live a full life span of 100 years.

The second meaning is that it makes the man to live young for a long period thus prevents the *jara*^{9,10}.

*Vagbhata*²¹ gave the same definition of *Rasayana* as *Charaka*^{7,17,18,19}. *Dalhana*²⁷ defined the *Rasayana* in two ways. First is the *Rasayana* is a therapy which provides *Rasa, Raktadi Dhatus*. According to the second definition, *Dalhana*²⁷ says *Rasayana* is a way or mean by which the best *Rasa, Virya, Vipaka* and *Prabhava* of the drug provide *Ayu, Bala, Virya* and firmness and prevention of ageing. In short *Rasayana* is the therapy which provides the optimum quality of the bodily tissues and the promotion of both physical and mental health, and prevents the ageing and diseases. This therapy enables the person to live for a longer youthful life.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We can find the existence of similar thought to *Rasayana* in the Vedic literature. There are descriptions of Devine *Rasayana* like “*Soma*”²⁵ in *Atharvaveda*²⁵. Some other common *Rasayana* drugs like *Pipalli*, *Satvirya*, *Shatravirya*, *Jivanti* have also been described. Similar to *Charaka*’s concept of “*Achara Rasayana*”^{17,18,19} the description of the beneficial effect of “*Sadavrutta*”^{17,18,19} are described. Though Vedic literature does not show a direct description of the subject, definite evidence of the concept of rejuvenation and tissue regeneration are there. The Vedas have seriously considered the problem of aging and its prevention. It has been the cherished wish of human race to achieve long life and to live at least 100 year in perfect health; probably this idea at a later stage necessitated the development of complete clinical discipline like *Rasayana* to deal with the problem of aging, its prevention, and rejuvenation of body. No more description of *Rasayana* is available in “*Brahman*”²⁵ *granthas*. “*Soma*” has given much importance and is termed as the king of medicine. In *Ramayana Kala* the use of “*Mritasanjivani*” is evident for *Rasayana*. In *Mahabharata* the eight branches of *Ayurveda* have been described. According to one incidence “*Kach*—son of *Brihaspati*,

went to guru *Sukracharya*²⁵ to learn *Rasayana*”. In *Samhita Kala Charaka* has given the extensive consideration to the subject. The first word of this *Samhita* is “*Dirghjivanam*” means the Long life. The first chapter in *Chikitsa Sthana*^{9,10-16} subdivided in four chapters is on *Rasayana* therapy, dealing with the physiological, pharmacological, therapeutics and clinical aspects of the subject. Around 200 *Rasayana* drugs, the single and the compound, herbs and the minerals are described there. *Charaka*^{9,10-16} has advocated special mode of administrating the *Rasayana* therapies by specifying the outdoor and indoor regimen. In *Sushruta Samhita*²⁷ being a text preliminarily dealing with surgical discipline has discussed different problem of *Rasayana* therapy in a different way. The most important contribution of *Sushruta* and *Dalhana*²⁷ to development of *Rasayana* tantra is the classification of *Rasayana* measures and made *Rasayana* therapy more practical, applied and useful. One distinct observation made by *Sushruta* regarding the age factor in selection of the subject for *Rasayana* therapy is the indication in younger and middle age groups’ He has given priority consideration to drugs like *Vidange*, *Kashmari*, *Bala*, and the divine drugs like 24 types of *soma*. In *Kashaypa*

Samhita, available parts do not show any separate chapter on *Rasayana*. The scattered use of Rasayana drugs can be seen in this Samhita. Rasayana therapy is specifically indicated in the management of *Rajyakshma*. He also suggested *Snehana*, *Swedana* and *Samsodhana karmas* before the Rasayana therapy. Special drugs^{13,14,15,26} used in this Samhita are Brahmi, Lasuna as single drugs and Satpuspa and Lasuna kalpa. In Bhel Smhita, no independent chapter of Rasayana therapy is available. However, there are significant elements of Rasayana therapy in this book. Bhel Samhita described Rasayana under “Dirghyushyopaya”. The Achar Rasayana has been described with equal emphasis. A specific indication of Rasayana therapy in the management of “Rajyakshma” is there. Beside other Rasayana drugs, Bhel described the Rasayanika basti. Both the senior and junior vagbhata have largely adopted Rasayana from Charaka. Some new drugs have been added and some have been omitted. The modes of administration for Kutipravesika and Vatatiipika Rasayana have been given same as Charaka. Lasuna kalpa is a new contribution of vagbhata²¹. However a number of drugs and compounds have been described by Vagbhata which are not mentioned in earlier Samhitas. Chakradutta

has described the popular drug compounds^{13,14,15,26} like Chvyanprasha, Bhallataka yogas, Vardhamana pippali, Loha Rasayana etc. in his book. For Rasayana the special use of Haritaki in various seasons under the term Ritu haritaki is also described by chakradutt. A special emphasis is given to Loha and other minerals like Shilajatu, Swarna etc. Sarangadhara has clearly defined the Rasayana as a measure which relives aging and diseases. No independent chapter of Rasayana is there. A number of drugs have been described possessing Rasayana property. Rasayana therapy appears to have been losing its identity as an independent discipline during the post Samhita period as is evident from the laser references made to Rasayana therapy in the texts written during this period.

Bhavaprakasha¹⁴ contributes an independent chapter of Rasayana, where he specially mentions the use of cold water, milk, ghee, punarnava Rasayana, Ashvagandha Rasayana, etc. He has not described any classification of Rasayana neither commented in terms of Kutipravesik and Vata tapika. Some of the yoga which appears to have been newly introduced by Bhavaprakasha¹⁴ is Manjishtha, Mushali, Kumari, Shalmali, Parad, Gandhaka, Hartala, etc. Yogaratnakara has been greatly

influenced by Charaka. He contributes a full separate chapter for Rasayana and definitions of Rasayana and the expected effects are the same as described by the Charaka. There is no direct mention of Achar Rasayana, however, Medhya Rasayana have received attention in general. The author has described a special regimen of Vardhaman Bhallatak Prayoga. The text shows special emphasis and detail description of Gandhaka Rasayana a preparation which does not appear early in non Rastantra texts. It is possible that the use of Gandhaka Rasayana has been borrowed by Yogratnakar from earlier books of Rastantra.

Thus the practices of Rasayana therapy have seen many ups and downs. In the period of Charaka^{7,17,18,19}, the Rasayana therapies appear to have been in full swing and appear to have been given an independent status. Though the concept of therapeutic value of Rasayana therapy existed in Vedas, the greater emphasis was on the use of Rasayana for the maintenance of positive health. During the period of Sushruta Samhita, though the descriptions are available in independent chapter, the emphasis is put towards the therapeutic aspects. The classification of Rasayana presented by Dalhana appears to be a step of

acceptance of therapeutic aspect of Rasayana therapy. The division of Rasayana Prayoga into Kamaya and Naimittik Rasayana indicate that by the time of Sushruta, Rasayana therapy has received equal emphasis on both the therapeutic as well as positive health aspects. The overall emphasis appears more towards the therapeutic aspects. Gradually Rasayana tantra appears getting submerged in the parallel discipline i.e. kaya Chikitsa.

Charaka not only gave separate and independent status to the Rasayana tantra, but also gave the importance by putting the Rasayana tantra in the beginning of the Chikitsa Sthana. In the Madhyakala the overall use of Rasayana was decreased. This time was influenced by mughals and the vajikarana took prime importance. Moreover the Rasa-Sastra was the developing branch at that time and more concentration of the scholars was towards it.

DISCUSSION

Charaka^{7,17,18,19} has described the following properties of Rasayana in detail. Rasayana promotes the longevity (Dirgha Ayu), Memory (Smruti), Intellect (Medha) Health and youth. Further Rasayana increases luster (Prabha), Complexion (Vrana), Voice (Svara), strength of the body and functions of both sense and motor organs to their

optimum level; Rasayana provides the reverence of the people, body glow and power. In other contexts Charaka mentions that Rasayana^{7,17,18,19} is a promotive of longevity, preservative of youth, dispersive of somnolence, torpor, fatigue, exhaustion, indolence and weakness, restorative of the balance of Dosha, it stabilizing, curative of flabbiness of flesh, stimulative of digestion and metabolism and promotive of luster, complexion and voice.

Charaka confirms these properties of Rasayana by giving the example of Chyavana Rushi who was aged and became young with the application of Rasayana therapy. By the use of Rasayana the rishis became most attractive to women, acquired compact, even and well proportioned limbs, well knit compact frames, unblemished strength, complexion and sense faculties, irresistible power in work and capacity to bear all the hardship of life.

Not only the long life, but the difficult to cure diseases like Kustha Prameha may be cured with special Rasayana Kalpas.

According to Sushruta the person who takes Rasayana become brave like lion, good in looking, and live long life without any disease up to 2000 years. In short Rasayana

- Gives Long life

- Delays aging and death
- Increase intelligence, memory and luster
- Excellence in the body tissues
- Increases the immunity
- Removes diseases
- Gaining “Moksha” (Final Entity) and “Divya Lakshana”

Types of Rasayana:

1) According to mode of administration: Charaka has classified Rasayana, into two groups' viz. *Kutipravesika* Rasayana and *Vatatapika* Rasayana. Out of this *Kutipravesika* type of Rasayana is considered better for the rejuvenation. Brief description is as follow.

A) Kutipravesika Rasayana:

A special type of hospital is to be constructed and the patient is advised to stay within the hospital for the whole period of the therapy. After giving a course of purification therapy, the patient is administered the juice of one of the *Divya* medicine like *Soma*, *Kapoti*, *Svetakaoti*, *Gonasi*, *Varahi* etc. *Sushruta*²⁷ mentions that on the second day of taking juice, the patient vomits containing worms and blood and on the third day he passes loose motions containing worms. Next day the full body gets inflammation and worms comes out of

it; on the seventh day he appears skinless and fleshless and bones are prominent. On the eighth day all teeth, nails and hairs also fall down, but simultaneously nourishment of the flesh starts. Tenth day his new skins is also established and after 17th day onwards the new teeth starts coming and 25th day new nails and hairs starts growing. Thereafter day by day he gets strength. During the first 40days patient is not allowed to expose to sun and wind and remains in the inner room. Thereafter gradually he is allowed to come in middle and then outer room of the special hospital. After four months he may be discharged from the hospital with all the benefits of Rasayana therapy.

B) Vatatapika Rasayana^{7,17,18,19}:

The Administration of Rasayana therapy to patients as outdoor patients i.e. allowing him to move in open air and sun is known as *Vata-tapika* Rasayana. Only mild drugs can be administered in this type of Rasayana.

2) According to Dalhana²⁷:

Dalhana while commenting on 27th chapter in Chikitsa Sthana of Sushruta Samhita has classified the Rasayana under the following main three groups.

- a) *Kamya* Rasayana
- b) *Naimittika* Rasayana

c) *Aajastrika* Rasayana

(A) *Kamya Rasayana*:

This Rasayana^{7,17,18,19} is observed for the wish (*Kamna*) of *Ayu*, *Bala*, *Medha* etc. This may be of three types

1. *Prana Kamya*
2. *Medha Kamya*
3. *Shree Kamya*

1. *Prana Kamya*: (promotion of physical health)

When the Rasayana^{7,17,18,19} therapy is prescribed for the promotion of physical health, it is known as *Prana Kamya*. The drugs used in this type of Rasayana are *Satavari*, *Ashvagandha*, *Amalaki*, etc. These all may be called as *Balya* Rasayana.

2. *Medhya Kamya*:

The Rasayana drugs administered for the promotion of mental health of an individual may be termed as *Medha Kamya* Rasayana. The drugs like *Shankhpuspi*, *Brahmi*, *Vacha*, *Mandukparni* may be included in this group.

3. *Shree Kamya*:

The Rasayana therapy undertaken for the promotion of luster (*Prabha*), complexion (*Varna*), body glow (*Kanti*) etc. may be defined as *Shree Kamya*. It has been named so because after using this type of Rasayana drugs one earns general respect of the society and thus reverence of the people.

(B) Naimittika Rasayana^{7,17,18,19}: (Immunity promoter)

When the Rasayana is used in a patient with the purpose of relieving a particular disease, it is said to be *Naimittika*^{7,17,18,19} Rasayana. The drugs used for this purpose work in double way as Rasayana as well as against the disease. These drugs may be used as independent or as adjuvant of the therapy. Some examples are below bellow:

Haritaki – Gulma, Pandu, Grahani

Khadir – Kustha

Bakuchi – Kustha, Pandu

Brahmi – Unmada, Apasmar

Pippali – Kasa, Shvasa, Kshaya, etc.

(C) Ajasrica Rasayana:

This group of Rasayana enhances the “Ojas” in the body. To do this, the drug should be having same properties as the *Ojas*. *Ojas* is the ultimate product of all the *Dhatu*s and it is well known that as the age increase the *Dhatu*s get decreased in their quantity. So, by using these drugs the *Dhatu*s can remain in their normal state.

The daily uses of milk, ghee, water, *Madhu* etc. are said as the Ajasrika Rasayana. This Rasayana can be prescribed to anybody who is not suffering from any illness.

3) Samshodhana and Shamshamana Rasayana:

This classification is based on the mode of action of the Rasayana drugs. They can be divided in two groups

a) *Samshodhana*

b) *Samshamana*

a) *Samshodhana* Rasayana:

The Rasayana drugs which first purify the body and then bring the rejuvenation effect may be termed as *Samshodhana (Shodhana)* Rasayana. Here *Vidanga* and *Soma* can be taken as this type of Rasayana, as they show their effect after purifying the body.

b) *Samshamana* Rasayana:

The other Rasayana drug which acts through pacifying the *Doshas* can be known as the *Samshamana (Shamana)* Rasayana. *Nagbala* is the example of this group.

4) Achar Rasayana^{7,17,18,19}:

In addition to above mentioned varieties of Rasayana, there are one type of Rasayana where the drug is not employed, the person has to follow the code of conduct mentioned in texts and he gets all the benefits of Rasayana.

The habit of truth and the soft speaking, not hurting others, non violence, patience, repletion of holy chants, cleanliness, devotion to scriptural texts, respect for god, teachers, seniors, and elders. Regular taking of milk, ghee, and whole some diet,

diligence in spiritual endeavor, always showing the mercy and avoidance of cruelty, balanced sleeping and waking, believing in god, self controlled, keeping blameless conduct and spiritual temperament, avoidance of egoism; mean thinking, alcohol, sex overstrained and anger; having the good knowledge of country, time, doses, etc. are *Achar Rasayana*. Keeping this type of habit and conducts give rise to most of the benefits of Rasayana therapy. If a person who is having all the above mentioned qualities uses the Rasayana drugs also, he will get all the benefits of the Rasayana therapy mentioned in the texts.

5) Miscellaneous Rasayana:

Further more there are some other types of Rasayana mentioned in texts. *Brimhana* Rasayana which makes the body stout, *Lekhana* Rasayana which makes the body slim, *Ayushya* Rasayana which increases the lifespan and so on. However, all these may be grouped under one or other type of Rasayana mentioned above.

Kutipravesika Rasayana^{4,5,6}: As described earlier this is a special method for getting most beneficial effect of Rasayana. Kuti here represents a hospital room where the air and the sun does not enter is called as Kuti. The treatment which is done by keeping the

patient in such Kuti is called as Kutpravesika Rasayana.

DESCRIPTION OF THE KUTI^{4,5,6,7,17,18,19}:

1. PLACE: The Kuti should be in such area where the higher class of society prince, physicians, etc. stays; where adequate water supply is available; the place is good for all the purposes; where the need of things like medicine, milk, ghee, and other things are available. This Kuti can be built either in the city or outside the city, in the east (Purva) or north (Uttara) direction.

2. LAND: A good land; near the river and where the open space is available for walking.

3. DIMENTION: This should be according to the need and according to *Vastu Shastra*.

4. TRIGARBHA: *Trigarbha* means there should be one room inside the other room and then the third room should be inside the second room. The patient has to stay inside the third room up to the whole duration of the therapy.

5. WALLS: The walls should be enough strong and thick. The ventilators in the walls should be smaller in size, so that the air circulation may be possible but direct wind can't flow inside the Kuti.

6. SUSPASTA: There must be sunlight in it, but direct sun should not appear inside the Kuti.

7. RITU SUKHA: It should be comfortable in all the seasons. The effects of cold, summer and monsoon should be least at times.

8. MANAS PRIYAM: The atmosphere should be pleasant, so that it may be comfortable for the person who is staying for long time in it.

9. ASABDAM: There should not be any noise in the kuti, so that the patient can concentrate in himself.

10. STRI-VIVARJITA: No lady should be entered in to the Kuti. This may be for the reason that in some Rasayana the body changes are horrible and women can be afraid of it. The other reason may be the discontinuity of *Brahmacharya*.

Vagbhatta have mentioned one more point regarding the Kuti i.e. “*Anyabhava rhitata*” in which the other factors which can irritate the *Indriyas* and divert the patient’s mind should not be there.

INDICATION OF KUTI

As this treatment is much effective and expensive everybody cannot afford it Charaka has mentioned persons who should be treated by this type of therapy.

Persons who are capable, having good self control, intelligent, do not suffering from any *Manas* or *Sharir Vikara*, who have strong will and those who have enough time

to spare for the whole duration of the treatment. Who have enough money to spend on medicine etc. are the *Yogyas* of Kutipravesika Rasayana.

Further Charaka adds that those who have performed *Samshodhana* earlier, having faith in the treatment, single minded people with good memory, and having love for everybody are the *Yogyas* of the Kuti Pravesik Rasayana. The persons who are contraindicated Rasayana as such should not be treated by Kutipravesika Rasayana.

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR

THE THERAPY: First the physician should decide whether the person is fit for Kutipravesika or not? The drug and type of treatment is to be decided should be decided on the basis of following points. The age should be considered, because the age is an important factor for Rasayana^{4,5,6}, the Prakriti of the patient because some drugs are not beneficial for all the *prakriti* like *Bhallataka* not good for *Pitta Prakriti*.

The condition of the dosha and *Dushyas* at that time for the better assessment and then Agni of the patient should be considered on the basis of all these points, the drug and duration of the therapy should be prescribed.

ADMISSION IN TO THE KUTI: During the sun’s northern course, in the bright half of the month, when the date and the

constellation are in the proportion and in good *murhuta* when the Krana are favorable, the man willing to undergo Rasayana therapy should be admitted in to the hospital. First the person should be given the *Shodhana* therapy after regaining the normal strength, the Rasayana should be prescribed.

SHODHANA PRIOR TO RASAYANA:

Charaka mentions that Rasayana therapy proves effective only in the case those who are pure in body and mind. So it is necessary to perform all the *Shodhana karmas* in the person. Sushruta is also of the same opinion. Charaka says that first the person should be given *Snehana* (Oleation therapy) and the *Svedana* (Sudation) in the prescribed manner. Then *Kosthasuddhi* should be done. For *Kosthasuddhi* the equal part of *Haritaki*, *Saindhava*, *Amalaki*, *Guda*, *Vacha*, *Vidanga*, *Haridra*, *Pippali* and *Sunthi* should be given in sufficient does, until his intestine have been free from all the fecal accumulation. After that the patients should be given *Sansarjan-Krama* and when he is ready to normal diet, he should be given Rasayana.

DURATION OF THE TREATMENT: The duration for Kutipravesika is depending upon individual *yoga*. However the duration may be three months to one year.

RULES FOR COMING OUT OF KUTI:

The person staying in Kuti has been isolated

from wind and direct sunlight. More over him has taken the Rasayana medicine, so he should not come out from Kuti directly because it may reduce the positive effect of Rasayana. So he should come out in such a manner that the exposure to air and sun may not be at once, but gradually from the third room to second room and then outer room. On the full moon day, after worship of the *Brahamins* the person should come outside the Kuti and return to the home.

At home he should follow the *Pathya* according to the advice of physicians. He should avoid direct sunlight and wind for some more days. He should not take the hot, pungent, alkaline, sour, etc. substances in the food. He should follow the *Achara* Rasayana.

MANAGEMENT OF COMPLICATION

During the Rasayana therapy if any complication occurs, the therapy should be stopped immediately and the complication should be treated as per its treatment described in Ayurveda.

CONCLUSION

Charaka mentions that Kutipravesik is superior to Vatatapika. Vagbhata mentions that Kutipravesik gives the best result because the drugs used in it are having excellent properties of *Virya*, *Vipaka*,

Prabhava, etc. and it has tough *Parihara*.
Hence it is best types of Rasayana therapy.

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