Review on Sharngadhara Samhita

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ABSTRACT

Bhaishajya kalpana is a very well developed sub-discipline of Ayurveda entirely devoted to drug formulations. Sharangadhara Samhitha is an epitome of Ayurvedic literature of medieval India. Since the drug manufacturing part is elaborately dealt in this, it is considered as an authentic text book of Bhaishajya Kalpana. It is one pioneering work, aptly included in the list of Laghutrayi, the other two being Bhavaprakasha & Madhava nidana. Acharya Sharngadhara, son of Damodara is considered as the author of this text. Except giving out his name as the author at the commencement of the text, he has not furnished any information about himself or his other works. Sharangadhara Samhita composed of 3 parts or khandas in which 32 chapters and 2600 verses are explained. This book is designed in a simple and easy language to serve as a handbook and thus it shines in the pure hearts of Scholars and Practitioners.

Keywords:
Bhaishajya kalpana, Sharangadhara Samhitha.
Introduction

Sharngadhara Samhita is a Classical text book of Laghutrayi. It stands as a best example of Ayurvedic literature of medieval 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 origin.

Authorship and Period

Acharya Sharngadhara, 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. Each chapter ends with a prose which proves the previous opinion.

Period: Sharngadhara Samhita is assigned to the early part of 14th century A.D.

Commentaries and Commentators

- 1st Sanskrit commentary: Bopadeva (14 A.D).
- Sharngadhara Deepika: Vaidya Adhamalla (14 A.D).
- Ayurveda Deepika: Rudrabhatta (17A.D) - Available only for Madyama and Uthara khandas.

Translations

- English translation: Professor Srikanta Murthy.
- Malayalam translation: ‘Hridayapriya vyakhya’ - Anekkaleelil.S.Gopala Pillai

Contents

Sharngadhara Samhita consists of 32 chapters and 2600 verses. It has 3 parts or khandas.
- Prathama khanda – 7 chapters and 585 verses.
- Madhyama khanda – 12 chapters and 1261 verses.
- Uttara khanda – 13 chapters and 682 verses.

Chapter 1 - Manaparibhasha

- Manaparibhasha is explained elaborately in this chapter, with various terms and synonyms. 2 types of Mana are explained. (1) Kalinga (2) Magadh (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 and shushka and ardra dravya parimana for the formulations etc are explained.
- Ardra shushka dravya parimana according to mana [table 1]:
- Chandana grahana 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.
- Saveeryatavadhi of kalpanas are explained elaborately. i.e. Raw drugs- 1 year, Choorna – 2 months, Gudika and Avaleha – 1 year, Ghrita and Taila – 4 months, Laghupaka oshadhi – 1 year and Asava, Arishta and dhatu – infinite.
- Anukta visheshokta grahana of materials are also mentioned here(Table 2):

Chapter 2 – Bhaishajyakhyanaka

- This chapter deals with the 5 Bhaishajya kalas and their indications (Table 3):
- 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 – Nadiparikshadi Vidhi**

- 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 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 4):
  - 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 5):

- Age specifications for different kriyakramas are also explained in this chapter (Table 6):

**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.
Method of preparation, dose, prakshhepa drugs & their dose, 3 yogas of Phanta kalpana etc are explained.

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.

Chapter 5- Kalka Kalpana
Method of preparation, synonyms, dose, prakshepa drugs with their dose and 17 Kalka yogas are explained.

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, prakshhepa 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 lakshananas, Anupananas & 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 lakshananas, 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 Arishatasavas, dose, anukta mana of ingredients of Arishatasavas, 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- Snehapanama Vidhi

4 basic Types of sneha, their time of application, their mutual combinations, sneha yonis, best sneha among each
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mana</th>
<th>Ardra</th>
<th>Shushka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gunja to kutava</td>
<td>Sama (equal)</td>
<td>Sama (equal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prasta to tula</td>
<td>Dwiguna (double)</td>
<td>Sama (equal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tula onwards</td>
<td>Sama (equal)</td>
<td>Sama (equal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kala – Prabhata (Morning)</th>
<th>Anga – Jata (Root)</th>
<th>Bhaga - Samya (Equal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patra – Mrit Patra (Mud Pot)</td>
<td>Drava – Jala</td>
<td>Taila – Tila Taila</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No:</th>
<th>Bhaishajya kalas</th>
<th>Indications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Suryodaya (Prabha-ta)</td>
<td>• Pitta and kapha disorders, Vireka, Vamana, lekhana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Divasa bhojana</td>
<td>• Apana vata disorders: before the meals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Samana vata disorders and mandagni: in between the meals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Aruchi: mixed with meals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Vyana Vata disorders: after the meals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sayantana bhojana</td>
<td>• Hikka, Kampa and Akshepa: before and after the meals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Udanavata disorders and Swarabhanga: grasa and grasantara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Prana vata disorders: after the meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Muhurmuhu</td>
<td>• Trit, Chardi, Hikka, Swasa, Gara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nishi</td>
<td>• Urdwajatu vikara, lekhana, brimhana, pachana, shamana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3
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 deepagni – 1 pala, Madhyamagni – 3 karsha and Jaghanyagni –2 karsha

- Sadya sneha yogas, Snehajeerna lakshanas and upakramas, apathyas during sneha seva 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.


- 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 Anuvansa basti, Basti yantra, Basti netra, procedure of Anuvansa basti etc are explained.

- Anuvansa Basti matra: Uttama -6 pala, Madhyama-3 pala and Heena-1 ½ pala.

- Samyak Anuvasisita lakshanas, Paschat karma, Benefits, Vyapat and Chikitsa, Pathyapathyas of Anuvansa etc are also explained.

Chapter 6 - Niriha Basti Vidhi

- Indications and contraindications, preparation of Basti dravya, procedure of Niriha basti, Suniruda and Durniruda lakshanas etc are explained.

- Niriha 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)


- 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Dose (kalka and churna)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>• 1 ratti (with ksheera, kshoudra, sita and ghrita)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 month onwards - 1st year</td>
<td>• Increase by 1 ratti (monthly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st year</td>
<td>• 1 masha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upto 16 years</td>
<td>• Increase by 1 masha (yearly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 70 years</td>
<td>• 16 masha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 70 years</td>
<td>• Decrease by 1 masha (yearly)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kriya krama</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anjana, Lepa, Snana, Abhyanga, Vamana, Pratimarsa</td>
<td>From birth itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavala</td>
<td>after 5 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasya</td>
<td>after 8 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virechana</td>
<td>after 16 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maidhuna</td>
<td>after 20 yrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6
Chapter 10 – Gandushadi Vidhi

- Types of Gandusha and Pratisarana, Hinayo-ga and Atiyoga of Gandusha, some Gandu-sha, Kabala and Pratisarana yogas etc are explained.

Chapter 11 – Lepadi Vidhi

- 3 types of Mukha Lepas and their Pramanas (thickness) are explained; Doshagha= 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

- Nadipareeksha vidhi is explained for the first time in this text as a method for diagnosis of diseases.
- Pharmacological terms are clearly defined in Deepanapachanani 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 , Jatiphalæ, Bhanga etc are incorporated into Ayurvedic materia medica.
- Soochikabharana Rasa prayogs - 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 vridhæ, 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.
- Virechana yogas like 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, Susru-ta, Vagbhata, Harita etc composed various samhitas. Acharya Shamgadhara collected few efficient formulations from these Samhitas and prepared this trea-
tise. As Goddess Lakshmi dispels poverty, likewise many efficient formulations of this treatise destroys diseases. 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.

Acknowledgement

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Reference