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# CONTRIBUTION OF AYURVEDA TO HUMAN LIFE

You have seen that

There is contribution of Ayurveda  
in every aspect of your life.

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## Contribution of Ayurveda ranges in -

- ❖ From Herbal tea to Surgery
- ❖ From Personal Manner to Social Ethics
- ❖ From Birth, life and death to Beyond this life ...

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## Ayurveda आयुर्वेद

- ❖ It talks about **healthy and happy life**.
- ❖ And works for **welfare** person, society, and environment.

**This slide was taken from the  
website**

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**[thamburaj.com/susrutha.ppt](http://thamburaj.com/susrutha.ppt)**

**SURGICAL LEGACY OF  
SUSHRUTHA'S IN ANCIENT INDIA...**

# **SURGICAL LEGACY OF SUSHRUTHA'S IN ANCIENT INDIA...**

**Dr. ANIL PANDE**

**Neurosurgeon,  
VHS Hospital, Chennai, India.**

**The beginning of the medical sciences in India have been traced to the proficiency of the Indus valley people in town planning, sanitation, and hygiene, representing the oldest surviving examples of town planning..... indicate remarkable concern for public health..**

**D.P.SINGHAL**  
**India and world civilization**



**PAVED BATHROOM AND BRICKWALL  
MOHENJO-DARO (c.3300BC)**

# A DESCENDENT OF VISWAMITHRA?



**SUSHRUTHA, SURGEON OF ANCIENT INDIA, PERFORMING AN ARTIFICIAL EAR LOBE (BY ROBERT ATHOM).**



# WHEN DID HE LIVE ?

❑ MENTIONED IN THE MAHABHARATHA  
(1000 BC).

❑ WESTERN SCHOLARS PLACE HIM 2<sup>nd</sup>  
TO 4<sup>th</sup> CENTURY A.D.

→ NOT ACCEPTED BY MANY.

# SUSHRUTHA SAMHITA ORIGINS

**ATHARVA VEDA**



**AYURVEDA**

**(The fifth Veda)**

**(Knowledge of life)**



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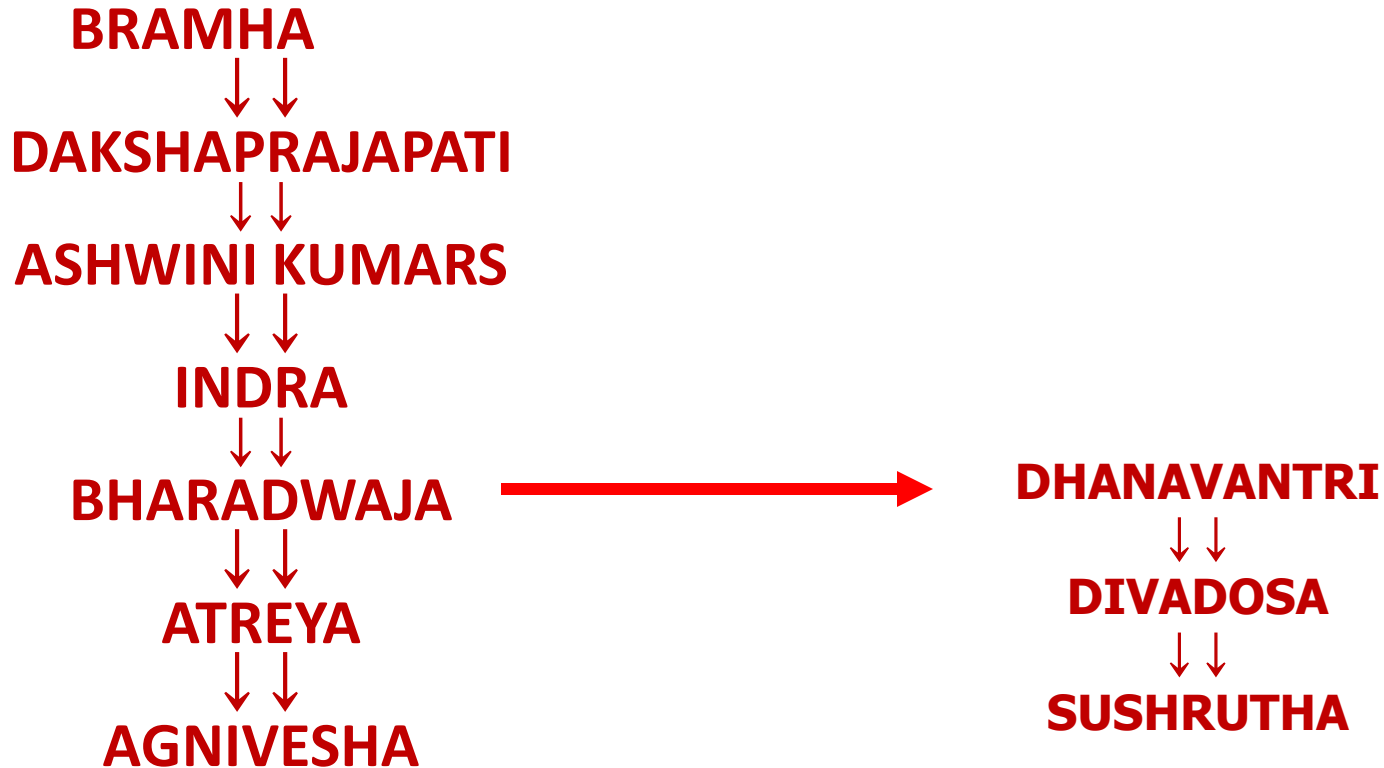
**VIRDDHA TRAYI**  
"TRIAD OF ANCIENTS"

**CHARAKA**

**SUSHRUTHA**

**VAGABHATA**

# TRADITIONAL AYURVEDIC GENEOLOGY





**DHANVANTARI HOVERING  
ABOVE VISHNU BAS – RELIEF  
FRAGMENT FROM ANGKOR WAT**

**MANUSCRIPT PAGE  
FROM ATHARVAVEDA  
TUBINGEN**



**“THE ENCYCLOPEDIC WORKS OF CHARAKA AND SUSHRUTHA ARE THE PRODUCTS OF A FULLY EVOLVED SYSTEM WHICH RESEMBLES THOSE OF HIPPOCRATES, AND GALEN IN SOME ASPECTS; AND WHICH IN OTHERS HAD DEVELOPED BEYOND THEM”.**

**A.L. BASHAM**

**“The Wonder that was India”**

# SUSHRUTHA SAMHITA

**TEACHING INITIALLY BY WORD OF MOUTH --  
THEREFORE THE TIME OF ORIGIN IS STILL  
CONTROVERSIAL.**

**❑ PRESENT THOUGHT: 10 – 6<sup>TH</sup> BC.**

**❑ Revised by  
NAGARJUNA 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century BC**

**❑ KITAB-I-SUSRURD 8<sup>th</sup> Century AD  
(Mentioned by Rhazes as authority on surgery)**

# **SUSHRUTHA SAMHITA INCORPORATES IN IT ALL THE CLASSICAL 8 LIMBS OF AYURVEDA.**

- ◎ **SALYA** (MAJOR SURGERY)
- ◎ **SALKYA** (SUPRACLAVICLE SURGERY)
- ◎ **KAYACIKITSA** (MEDICINE)
- ◎ **BHUTAVIDYA** (DEMONOLOGY)
- ◎ **KUMARABHRTYA** (PAEDIATRICS & OBSTETRICS)
- ◎ **AGADATANTRA** (TOXICOLOGY)
- ◎ **RASAYANATANTRA** (STUDY OF ELIXIRS)
- ◎ **VAGIKARNATANTRA** (SCIENCE OF FERTILITY AND VIRILITY)

# SUSHRUTHA SAMHITA

## VRADDHA SUSHRUTHA 120 Chapters

✓ SUTRA STHANA	Fundamental principles
✓ NIDANA	Etiology
✓ SARIRA STHANA	Anatomy and Physiology
✓ CIKITSA STHANA	Therapeutics
✓ KALPA STHANA	Toxicology

Other notable chapters are on

- training and attributes of a surgeon
- surgical instruments
- dreams



# **SUSHRUTHA SAMHITA**

## **UTTARA TANTRA-**

**An addendum ?**

**(Work of later authors and  
commentators.)**

# Sushrutha Samhita

## SUTRA STHANA

THERE ARE FOUR DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISEASES.

- # AGANTUKATRAUMATIC OR  
EXTRANEIOUS ORIGIN
- # SARIRA  
BODILY
- # MANASA  
? MENTAL
- # SWABAVIKA  
NATURAL

(Excessive anger, grief, fear, joy, despondency, envy, misery, pride, greed, lust, desire, malice, are included within the category of manasa disorders.)

# ***FACT OR MYTH ?***

***“ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT FEATURE OF HINDU MEDICINE WAS THE ABSENCE OF ANY ATTEMPT TO RECOGNIZE DISEASES OF THE BRAIN”.***

**H.J.J WINTER**

**In A.L.BASHAM 's  
A cultural History of India 1974, Oxford.**

# Rare mention about the Brain?!

## SARIRA STHANA

In the fifth month the fetus is endowed with the mind and wakes up from the sleep of his subconscious existence.

In the sixth month cognition (Buddhi) comes in.

In the seventh month all the limbs and members of its body are markedly developed.

SANUKA says that probably the head of the fetus is the first developed since head is the only organ that makes the functions of all other organs possible.

**SHIROROGA --- Disorders of the Head**

**VATAVYADHI --- Disorders of “Vayu”**

**AKSHEPAKA**

**PAKSHAVADHA**

**ARDITA**

**DANDA PATANKA**

**MANYA STAMBHA**

**JIHAVASTAMBHA**

**GRIDHARASI**

**MURCHA**

**DHANUSH STAMBHA**

**APASMARA**

**UNMADA**

**CONVULSIONS**

**HEMIPLEGIA**

**TOTAL PARALYSIS**

**? PARKINSONS**

**STIFF NECK**

**PARALYSIS OF TONGUE**

**SCIATICA**

**FAINTING**

**TETANUS**

**EPILEPSY**

**MADNESS**

**SUSHRUTHA CONSIDERED THE  
HEAD AS THE CENTER OF ALL  
SPECIAL SENSES, AND  
DESCRIBES CERTAIN CRANIAL  
NERVES CONNECTED WITH  
SPECIFIC SENSORY  
FUNCTIONS.**

**# two nerves lower down at the back of ear (vidhura) which if cut produce deafness.**

**# a pair of nerves inside the two nostrils which if cut cause anosmia.**

**# a pair of nerves below the end of the eyebrow which if cut causes blindness.**

**-Keswani.N.H.  
Medical Heritage of India**

**“Ten nerves maintain the functions of the body by carrying impulses of sound, touch, vision, taste, smell, respiration, sighing, yawning, hunger, laughing, speech, and crying...”**

**“A pair of nerve each responds to sound, touch, vision, taste, and smell.”**

**Sushruta Samhita**



# **SVASTIKA YANTRAS**

**Total no of instruments mentioned in  
the Sushrutha tantra = 125**

**Forceps - 20 types**

**Specula**

**Scalpels**

**Scissors**

**Saws**

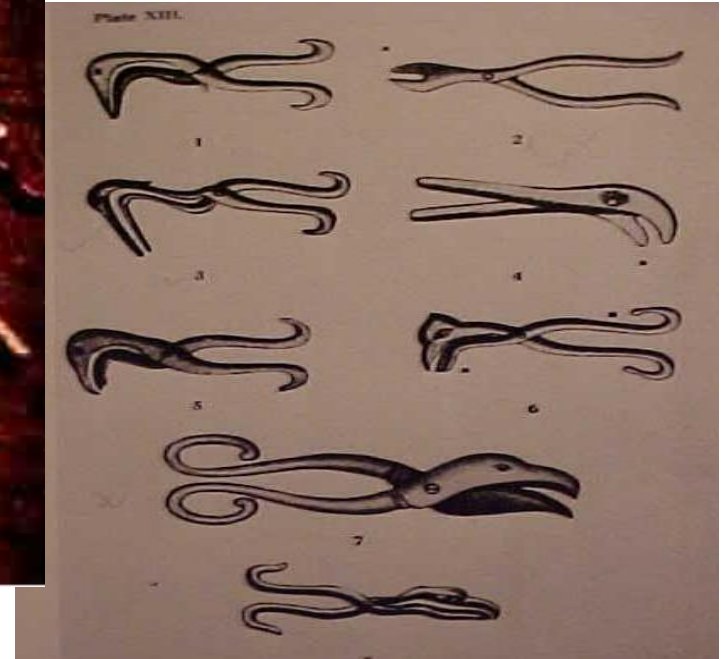
**Cauteries**

**Syringes**

**Needles**

**Trocars**

**Catheters**



## **SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS DESCRIBED IN SUSHRUTHA SAMHITA**

# **SURGERY**

**Specific fumigation techniques,  
Cautery with fire and alkali,  
Use of Ants to staple wounds,**

**POORVAKARMA**

**PRADHANAKARMA**

**PACHATHAKARMA**

**# Pre operative sedation.**

**# Sammohini.**

**# Sanjivini.**

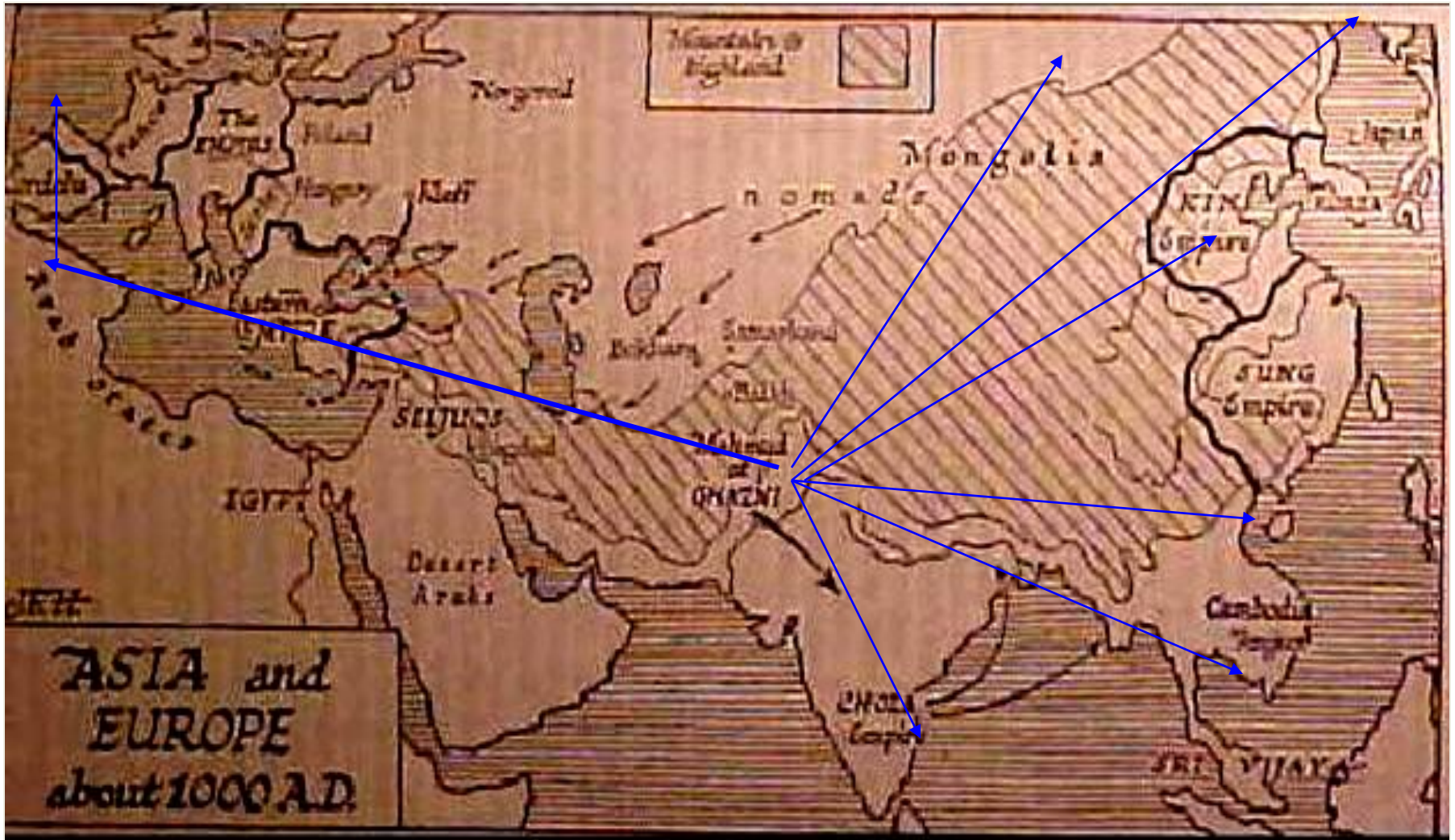
# **Influence on the world**

**The patronage of the Abbasid Caliphs at BAGHDAD 762.A.D. and most especially HARUN AL RASHID (786-809) kept the torch of learning alive during the dark ages.**

**Indian Physicians were in charge of their hospitals, and one Manak translated the SUSHRUTHA SAMITHA into ARABIC (8<sup>th</sup> century AD).**

HINDU MEDICINE WAS AN INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT; ARAB MEDICINE WAS FOUNDED ON TRANSLATION OF SANSKRIT TREATISE, AND EUROPEAN MEDICINE DOWN TO THE SEVENTH CENTURY WAS BASED UPON THE LATIN VERSION OF THE ARABIAN TRANSLATION.

**-SIR WILLIAM HUNTER (1718-1783)**



## THE DIASPORA OF ANCIENT INDIAN MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE



**An Arab Surgeon Performing the ancient cataract Operation called COUCHING first described by SUSHRUTHA.**

**“Medicine can now be regarded as the oldest of the Indian sciences, and have been proved to be the science in which Indians specialized first”.**

**Julius Jolly  
as quoted in ‘Indian Medicine’ by C.G.  
KASHIKAR**



**“INDIAN SURGERY REMAINED AHEAD OF EUROPEAN UNTIL THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY, WHEN THE SURGEONS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY WERE NOT ASHAMED TO LEARN THE ART OF RHINOPLASTY FROM THE INDIANS”.**

**A.L.BASHAM  
(The wonder that was India, 1971)**

# **SUSHRUTHA SAMHITA**

**Sushruta divided 1120 diseases into natural and supernatural.**

**He taught palpation and auscultation of heart, lungs, and womb; and advocated the use of special senses.**

**He was the pioneer of most teaching techniques in experimental and clinical surgery.**

# CONCLUSION

To Sushruta, belongs the honor of being called “the FATHER OF SURGERY” and the ‘PATRON OF A SURGEON IN TRAINING’,

as he was the first before all to emphasize on practical training in experimental and clinical surgery.



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Thank You!