THE

SUSITRUTA\_ SA\_MITITA.

UTTARA-TANTARAM.

(SUPPLEMENTARY PART OF THE TREATISE).
  
-:0:-

CHAPTER 1.

Nov we shall discourse on the chapter which deals with the diseases, viz., of the eye, etc. **(Aupadravi kam adhyayam).** i.

Here commences that portion of the Susiruta Samhita which is known as the Uttara Tantra (the 'supplementary part) to which references have been often made in the preceding one hundred and twenty chapters, as the fit place wherein to revert in detail to the topics cursorily mentioned therein. This part comprises within it the specific descriptions of a large and a varied number of diseases, viz., those which form the subject matter of the §alalya-Tantra (Diseases of the eye, car, nose and throat) as narrated by the king of Videha ; the aetiology and symptomatology, etc. of diseases peculiar to infants and women (Kaumdra­bhritya), the pathology, etc., of those diseases mentioned in the six books of the Practice of Medicine par excellence (Kdya-chikitsg) compiled by the holy sages of old and diseases known as Upasarga *(e.g.* Bhutopasarga

—Demonology) as well as diseases of traumatic origin are also included in this supplementary text\*. Herein are also mentioned the sixty-three combinations of the six different Rasas (tasces) as well as the laws of health and hygiene with their rationale (rules, interpretation and reasonings) and the classifications of different Doshas and organic principles of the body and various accessories and remedial agents required for their successful treatment and cure. 2.

2 THE SUSHRUTA SAMHITX. Chap. I.

(r) The text has A'gantuka (traumatic :diseases). Gayadasa explains it to mean Apasmara, Unni-ida, etc. (Hysteria, insanity, etc.),

I shall now begin with the description of the num­bers, the pathology and the curability or incurability of those specific ailments of the body which are peculiar to the region of the head out of a myriad of other distempers reserved for treatment in this portion of the work (Uttara-tantra) which may be compared to the unfathomable deep in respect of the vastness of its depth and magnitude. 3.

**Diseases of the eye and its append-**

**ages :—The** eye-ball (Nayana-Budbuda) is two fingers (about an inch) in transverse diameter, about the breadth of one's own thumb in depth (Sagittal diameter), and two fingers and a half all round (in circumference). The eye-ball is almost round in shape and resembles the teat of a cow. It is made up of all the (five) elements of which the universe is built up. The element of the 'solid' earth (Bhu) contributes to the formation of its muscles, the element of 'heat' (Agni cr Tejas) is in the blood (that courses in its veins and arteries), `the gaseous element' (Vayu) contributes to'the formation of the black part (Iris, etc.) in which the pupil is situated, the fluid element (Jala) preponderates-in the L-lucid

(white) part (Vitreous body) and the void (ethereal) Space (Akasia) is there to form lachrymal or the other ducts or sacs (Asirumarga) through which th?, secretions are discharged. 4.

Chap. I. ] UTTARA-TANTARAM. 3

I shall now proceed to describe the Drishti (the cen­tral part of Retina—`Macula Lutea') as set forth by expert ophthalmic physicians. The black portion of the eye (Krishna-mandaia—Choroid) forms one third part of its whole extent while the Drishti, according to them, occupies only one-seventh part of the Krishna-mandala. The Mandalas or sub-divisions or circles of the eye-ball, the Sandhis or J oints (parts where these sub-divisions meet with one another) and the Patalas (layers or coats) of the eye are respectively five, six and six in number. 5-6.

**Mandala and Sandhi :—The** Mandalas of

the eye are the following, viz., (I) the Pakshma-mandala (the circle of the eye-lashes), (2) the Vartma-mandala (the eye-lid) (3) the ‘,Teta-mandala (the Sclerotic and Cornea), the Krishna-mandala (the choroid) and (4) the Drishti­mandala (the pupil). These circles are so arranged that the one preceding lies within the next in the list.\* The Sandhis (which serve as lines of demarcation of the circles) already pointed out are six in number, the first binding the eye-lashes (Paksha-mandala) with the eye­lids (Vartma-mandala), the second the eye-lids and the Sclerotic coat (Sveta-mandala), the third binding the latter with the Krishna-mandala (choroid), the fourth situated between the latter and the Drishti-mandala, the fifth lying in the interior corner (Kaninakas) and the last (sixth) in the exterior (posterior) corner (Apangas) of the eye. 7-S.

\* Evidently sonic line or lines are missing here as the line cannot give a complete sense by itself. Ed.

4 TIIE SUSHRUTA SAAIHITX. [ Chap. I.

**The Patalas :—Of** the Patalas, two are in the eye-Ed (Vartma-mandala) and four in the eye proper, wherein occurs the dreadful disease known as the Timira (loss of vision). Of these four the first or ante­rior coat (Patala) supports the humour Jala and light ( Tejas), \* the second coat or Patala (choroid) is supported by muscles ; the third coat or Patala (Sceroim and Cornea) consists of Medas (lit. fat) and there is the fourth which is a fifth part of the whole and is known as the Drishti. There are, however, divisions and sub­divisions of these coats. 9.

The different parts of the eye-ball are held together by the blood-vessels, the muscles, the Vitreous body and the choroid.1- Beyond the choroid, the eye-ball is held (in the orbit) by a mass of Sleshma (viscid substance—capsule of Tenon) supported by a number of vessels. The deranged Doshas which pass upward to the region of the eyes through the channels of the up-coursing veins and nerves give rise to a good many dreadful diseases in that region. to.

**Purva–rupa, etc. :—Cloudiness** of vision, slight inflammation, lachrymation, mucous accumulation, heaviness, burning sensation, sucking pain (D. R.-aching pain) and redness in the eyes are indistinctly manifest (in the incubatory stage) in such cases. In cases of an in­flammation of the Vartmas (eye-lids) the eye seems as if studded with the bristles of worms (Suka) and attended with pain (as if pricked into with thorns) and a sensible impairment of the faculty of the eyes in detecting

\* By "Jala" is meant here the serum (Rasa) in the skin, and by "Tejas" the blood in the veins (Sirs) carrying the (Tejas) known as the A'lochaka.

t D. R. vessels, muscles and aqueous humour (Medas) arc most important for the maintenance of Krishna•mandala.

colours and in closing and opening the eye-lids freely. An intelligent physician will conclude from these symp­toms that the eyes have been affected by the (deranged) Doshas, with a due consideration whereof the remedies should be (carefully) administered, otherwise the eye-diseases might become too serious. The simple maxim or principle to be followed in the treatment of a disease is simply to forego the primary pathological causes of that disease. The special remedial measures that would pacify the different Doshas, Vayu, etc. have been des­cribed in detail. 12-13.

Chap. I. ] UTTARA-TANTARAM. 5

**Causes of Eye–disease :** —The local Doshas deranged and aggravated by such causes as diving in water immediately after an exposure to the heat and the glare of the sun, (constant) gazing at dis­tant objects, sleep in the day time and keeping up late hours in the night, fixed and steady gaze, excessive weeping or over-indulgence in grief, worry and fatigue, a blow or a hurt, sexual excesses, the partaking (in inor­dinate quantities) of Sukta, Aran6.1a (fermented rice-water), acid gruel, Masha pulse, and Kulattha pulse, voluntary repression of any call of nature, exposure (of the eyes) to smoke or dust, trickling down of the drops of sweat (into the eyes), excessive or impeded vomiting, re­pression of tears, constant contraction of the eyes to adjust the sight to extremely small objects, etc., beget disorders of the organs of vision. 14.

**Classification of the Eye–diseases :**

—Seventy-six different kinds of eye-diseases have been come across in practice ; of these ten are originated by the deranged Va:yu, ten by Pitta and thirteen by Kapha. Sixteen are produced by vitiated blood, and twenty-five by the concerted action of the deranged Doshas (Tri-Doshaja), and lastly, two are produced by

external causes i. e., they are traumatic in their origin. 15.

6 THE SUSHRUTA [Chap. I.

**Prognosis of the Vataja Type :—Of** the

diseases of the eyes which are due to the action of the deranged Vayu, those known as Hatadhimantha, Nimi­sha, Gambhirika affecting the vision, and VAta-hata­vartma (Vayu-afflicted Sclerotic coat) is said to be incur­able. A temporary cure (Yapya) is all that can be effected in a case of Kacha (cataract) due to the action of the deranged bodily Vayu ; while the affection of the eyes known as the Anyato-Vata, Adhi-mantha (ophthalmia), ushkakshi-paka, Abhishyanda and Maruta-Paryaya are curable. i6.

**Prognosis of the Pittaja Type :—Of**

the diseases due to the deranged action of the Pitta known as Hrasva-jadya and Jala-srava should be deemed incurable ; and palliative measures are the only remedies in cases of Kacha, Parimlayi and Nila, while Abhishynda, Adhi-mantha Amladhyushita,

Pitta-Vidagdha-Drishti, Pothaki and Lagana are cur­able. 17.

**Prognosis of Kaphaja Type :—Of** the

diseases due to the aggravation of Kapha, the one known as the Srava-roga is incurable and (Kaphaja) Kacha (cataract) admits of only palliative treatment, while a cure may be be effected in the following cases, viz,. Abhishyanda (conjunctivitis), Adhi-mantha, Balasa­Grathita, Sleshma-Vidagdha-Drishti, Pothaki, Lagana, Krimi-granthi, Pariklinna-Vartma, Suklarma, Pishtaka, Sleshmo-panaha. IS.

**Prognosis of the Raktaja Type :—Of**

the diseases of the eyes due to the vitiated condition
  
of the blood, those known as Raktasrava, Ajakajata,
  
Avalambita (pendent), Sonitarsas and Sukra-roga should

be regarded as incurable, and the type of 2Kacha (cata­ract) due to the same cause admits of only palliative measures, while the diseases known as Adhi-mantha, Abhishyanda, Klishta-vartma, Sira-harsha and Sirotpata, Anjana, Sira.-jala, Parvani, Avrana (non-ulcerated), Sukra­roga, Sonitarma and Arjuna may be included within the group of curables. 19.

Chap. I.] UTTARA-TANTARAM. 7

**Prognosis of the Tridoshaja Type,**

**etc. :** —Of the eye-diseases due to the concerted action of the three aggravated Doshas, those known as Puya­srava, Nakulandhya, Akshipakatyaya and Alaji arc incurable and palliative measures are only possible in cases of Dacha (cataract) or Pakshma-kopa ; while those known as Vartmivabandha, Siraja-pidaka, PrastAr­yarma, Adhi-mansarma, Snayvarma, Utsangini, Puya­lasa, Arvuda, )-6.va-vartma, Kardama-vartma, Ars'o­vartma, Sukrars'as, Sarkara-vartma, the two forms of inflammation with or without local swelling known as) Sas'opha-paka and As'opha-paka, Bahala-vartma, Kumbhika and Visa-vartma yeild to the curative efficacy of appropriate remedial agents. Both the forms of eye-disease due to the **external** causes\* should be considered as incurable. 20-2I.

**Their Localities :—Thus** we have finished enumerating the seventy-six types of eye-diseases, of which nine are confined to the **Sandhis** (binding unions), twenty-one to the Vartma (eye-lids), eleven to the **Sukla-bhdga** (the Vitreous body), four to the **Krishna-bhdga** (the region of the Choroid), seventeen to the **entire region** (eye-ball) and twelve to the.iregion of the **Drishti** (pupil or the :crystalline lens, etc.). The

\*The one due to any external blow or hurt (Sa•nimitta,) and the other originating from the sudden sight of any celestial being of extreme brill;'.

ancy **(A-nimitta).**

two cases due to the extraneous cause (are chiefly located in the **Drishti** though affecting the whole of the eye-ball and) arc very painful and incurable. The characteristic symptoms of all these will be hereafter described in detail. 22-23.

8 TI-IE SUSHRUTA SAMHITA. [Chap. I.

Thus ends the first chapter of the Uttra-tantra in the Sus'ruta Samhit6 which deals with the diseases, viz. of the eye, etc.

CHAPTER II.

Now we shall discourse on the chapter which deals with the pathology of diseases which are peculiar to the joints or binding membranes of the **eye (Sandhi, gata- Roga-Vijnaniya).**

**The names of those diseases :—Diseases**

peculiar to the joining (Sandhi) of the eye are nine in number and are named Puyalasa, Upangha, (the four kinds of) Srava (viz. Puya-srava, leshma-srava, Rakta­srava, Pitt-a-srava), Parvani, Alaji and Krimi-granthi. **2.**

**Symptoms of Puydlasa and Upa-**

**ndha :—A** suppurated swelling occurring at any of these joining and exuding a sort of fetid and dense \* pus is called **Puyalasa. A** painless cyst (Granthi) of considerable size occurring at the union of the pupil (with the Krishna-mandala) and attended with an itching sensa­tion and a little suppuration is called **Upangha. 3. A.**

**Symptoms of Srd.va :—The** ( deranged ) Doshas -I- of the locality passing through the lachrymal ducts into the binding tissues of the four different Sandhis (joinings) set up a painless F secretion (Srava) from the localities characterised by the specific symp­toms of the different Doshas involved. These are known as **Srdvas,** which according to some, are also called

\* According to Madhava's reading, the swelling should be painful ***(TAO.*** There is no mention whether the pus should be dense (.k:ri) or

otherwise.

t The term "Dosha" here means Sileshma, Pitta, Rakia (blood) and the concerted action of the above three Doshas. It should be noted that Vayu is excluded from the list as it does not produce any secretion.

Madhava does not mention this (painlessness) to be ***a*** symptom.

2

Netra-nadi and are classified into four different groups, the different symptoms of which will be described presently. A suppuration (D. R. swelling) in any of the unions (Sandhi) of the eye marked by a discharge of pus is called **Puyd-srgva.** This is due to the concerted action of the Doshas (Kapha, Pitta and blood). The secretion of slimy, white and thick muco-purulent discharges marked by the absence of pain \* is called **gleshmd-srdva.** The flow of thin, warm- and blood-streaked copious discharge due to a contaminated state of the local blood is called **Raktd-srdva.** A warm, water-like and yellowish blue **(D. R.** reddish yellow) discharge from the middle part of the union (owing to the deranged condition of **the** Pitta) is called **Pittd-srdva.** 3.

I0 THE SUSHRUTA SAMHITX. [ Chap. II.

**Symptoms of Parvani, etc. :—A** small,

round and copper-coloured swelling occurring at the join­ing of the Krishna-mandala and Sukla-mandala, due to the vitiated state of the local blood and attended with a burning sensation and aching pain, is called **Parvani. A** swelling possessed of the preceding features and occurring at the very same joining is called **Alaji** (Kera­titis) I. A cyst or swelling (Granthi) characterised by an itching sensation appearing on the joining of the eye-lids and eye-lashes owing to the germination of parasites (Krimi) in those localities, is called **Krimi-granthi.** Parasites of different forms in such a case are found to infest the regions where the inner lining of the Vartma-

\* According to Madhava's reading, the absence of pain is not a necessary concomitant in this case.

t According to Madhava's reading thinness and warmness are not essential.

The difference between a case of **Parvani** and that of **Alaji is** that the swelling in a case of Parvani is smaller, and that in the Alaji larger.