



Review Article

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A REVIEW OF BHAVAPRAKASHA: AN IMPORTANT AYURVEDIC TREATISE

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ABSTRACT

Bhavaprakasha is a 16th-century AD medicinal treatise authored by Acharya Bhavamishra. This is one of the best collections of medical information about the use of medicinal plants and the treatment of various diseases popular in the medieval period. This present work is an attempt to summarise the key features of Bhavaprakasha to highlight its utility and contribution to the field of Ayurveda and Botany. A critical review of Bhavaprakasha was done, and the collected information was compared with other available literature on Nigantu and treatises of that period. The puravardha bhaga (first part) contains the purava khanda of this treatise, which has a lot of information on the basic concepts and five purificatory methods (panchakarma) along with the nighantu (lexicon) portion. The Nighantu part clarifies many controversies on medicinal herbs and exemplifies many exotic plant species, making it highly respected among Ayurvedic scholars. The uttarardha bhaga (second part) consists of madhyam khanda and utara khanda. Madhyam khanda deals with diagnosing and treating various diseases of the first six branches of Ayurveda, and utara khanda has only two chapters related to Vrishya (Vajikarana) and Rasayana therapy. Bhavamishra also added some new herbs, formulations and treatment methods, enhancing this treatise's importance.

Keywords: Bhavaprakasha Nighantu, Bhavamishra, Bhavaprakasha, Medicinal plants, Kashthoushadies.

INTRODUCTION

Bhavaprakasha is a landmark in the history of Ayurvedic medicine. It is one of the three famous books on Ayurveda known as Laghutrayi (smaller triad). Every compendium in Laghutrayi has unique features and is unique in terms of deep knowledge of some essential aspects of Ayurveda. Bhavaprakasha is not an exception to this. The author of Bhavaprakasha has explained the intention of his work. In this treatise, the author said that Bhavaprakasha was written to compile the thoughts of his predecessors to dispel the darkness of ignorance about Ayurvedic medicines. This treatise is widely popular in the Ayurveda fraternity for its unique contribution to understanding the properties and application of various herbs used in Ayurveda. For the first time, this treatise offered knowledge on all parts of Ayurveda, along with detailed descriptions of medicinal herbs used in practice. Besides this, it also extends knowledge of various newer diseases and herbs without deviating from the basic principles of Ayurveda.

The Author and Abidance of Period

Acharya Bhavamishra, a versatile scholar in Ayurveda and other contemporary sciences, authored this compendium. He said he is from a scholarly family belonging to the Brahmana community, and his father's name was Shree Latakana Mishra. Mishra is the title used as a suffix. Though he has not mentioned his native

place, some scholars say he belongs to either Varanasi or Kanyakubja. P.V Sharma stated that he might belong to Gaya in Bihar state, considering his mention towards Vishnupada (Sripatipada). A famous historian, Julius Joly, reported finding a manuscript of Bhavaprakasha in Tubingen of Central Asia, which belonged to 1558 A.D. Trimalla Bhatta mentioned him in his Brhad Yoga Tarangini, which belonged to 1650 A.D. Hence, Bhavamishra might have lived between 1530 and 1600 A.D.^{1,2}

Works of Bhavamishra

Bhavamishra is said to have written four works in his lifetime. The first one is "**Bhavaprakasha**", i.e., the present work, which brought fame and name to him and contributed a lot to the field of Ayurveda, which is published in many languages. The second one is "**Guna Ratnamala**", which is not yet published but is a manuscript available in some libraries. The 3rd one is "**Tippani or Short notes on Madhava Nidana**"- the only manuscript available, not published, and the fourth one is "**Vaidya Nighantu**"- which is not found anywhere but maybe his preliminary work, used as a basis to write the Nighantu part.

Language

This classic work was written in the Sanskrit language. As the most popular and widely cited treatise of Ayurvedic herbs and

medicines, many Ayurvedic scholars have translated it into different languages to understand the text quickly.

Commentaries on Bhavaprakasha

Presently, two commentaries on Bhavaprakasha are known; the first one is published along with the text by many scholars. The author of this commentary may be Bhavamishra himself or maybe a scholar from some of his close disciples. It is because nowhere in the commentary contradicting the original text is observed. We can find many quotations relevant to the context, supporting, explaining and providing additional information, particularly about drugs and formulae, wherever needed. According to P. V. Sharma, another commentary in the form of a manuscript is available in the university library of Jammu, which was written by Jayadeva, son of Jayakrishna Ranavira Simha, during the 18 Century, entitled "Sadvaidya Siddhanta Ratnakara".

Editions and Translations

The first known publication of Bhavaprakasha, along with its commentary, was done by Sri Jivananda Vidyasagar Bhattacharya in 1875 A.D. from Calcutta. Later, Lala Shaligram Vaidya wrote a translation and short commentary on the entire text, and it was published in 1907 A.D. by Khemraj Shrikrishnadas from Bombay. Then Lalchandra Vaidya wrote a commentary in Hindi as long back as 1930 A.D. Brahma Shankar Mishra translated the entire text in 1969 A.D. Around forty years back, in 1969, K.C. Chuneekar, a legendary person in Dravyaguna Vignana of contemporary times, wrote a commentary in Hindi to the Nighantu part, par excellence. This commentary could resolve many controversies and discuss every name mentioned in that part in detail. Similarly, this treatise was translated and published in many other Indian Languages, including Telugu, in 1936 A.D. by a revered Vaidya, Sri Mukkamala Venkata Sastry.

Subject/ Focus

Although it provides detailed information on various aspects of Ayurveda, its main focus is the Kayachikitsa (medicine) branch. It is also known as Karmoushadhi Pradhan Nighantu, which stands for Ayurvedic Clinical Pharmacology Index, for its great contribution to the research and use of herbs.

Structure

Bhavaprakasha is divided into three sections: purava khanda, madham khanda and utara khanda. Purava khanda forms the puravardha bhaga (first part), which contains seven chapters, including the nighantu portion. Madhyam khanda and utara khanda form uttarardha bhaga (second part), which has 71 and 2 chapters, respectively. A total of 80 chapters and 10,268 verses are available in the Bhavaprakasha.

Chapter-wise Description of Bhavaprakasha Puravardha Bhaga: Purava Khanda

Chapter 1: Ayurveda Pravaktr Pradurbhava Prakarana: (Chapter on the history of propagators of Ayurveda) It includes salutation to God, derivation and definition of the word Ayurveda, descent of Ayurveda, commencement of Atreya's, Bharadvaja, Charaka, Dhanvantari and Sushruta tradition.^{1,2}

Chapter 2: Srishti Prakarana (Concepts on creation) This chapter starts with the prayer by the author and the description of the characters of atma (soul) and prakriti (nature). Synonyms of prakriti, characters of mana (mind) associated with sattva, raja and tama guna, the origin of mahat (instinct), characters of five

mahabhutas and character of jiva (life form), etc., also have been given in this chapter.^{1,2}

Chapter 3: Garbha Prakarana (Concepts of embryology-obstetrics) This chapter includes rajasvala swaroopa (puberty and menarche) and niyam (regulations and problems during menstruation), garbhavtarankram (concepts of conception), garbhashya swaroopa (structure of female genital organ/ uterus), lingabheda (sex differentiation), garbhini lakshana (sign and symptoms of conception), vikrit garbha (abnormal pregnancy), garbha lakshana (definition of foetus/ embryo), description of tridosha, saptadhatva, ahara parinam kram (process of digestion and metabolism), description of ojas, artava (menstrual blood that flows out) dhatu, mala (residual byproduct of dhatus), ashaya (containing seats), kalaa (tissue membranes like mesothelium and endothelium), marma (vital centres of the body), sandhi (joints), sira (blood vessels), sanayu (tendons, dhamni (arteries), garbhavidhi karma (changes in foetus during intrauterine life), garbhaavyava utpatti (origin and formation of different organs), garbha vridhikara bhava (foetal development), sutikagara nirmana (construction of labour room) etc.^{1,2}

Chapter 4: Bala Prakarana (Concepts of neonatology and Paediatrics) This chapter described bala-janam-uttar vidhi (functions after childbirth), description of stanya (breast milk), dhatri (nurse meant for breastfeeding), stanyapana vidhi (procedure of breastfeeding), anaprashana vidhi (commencement of solid food), balaparicharya vidhi (bringing up the child), balaadi avashta (limits of different stages in age) and description of prakriti (human constitution) etc.^{1,2}

Chapter 5: Dinacharyaritu Prakarana (Concepts of daily and seasonal routine) This chapter describes daily regimen, night regimen and seasonal regimen, along with swastha lakshana (characters of a healthy person), shadvidha ahara (six types of food), bhojan praman (quantity of food), sadachar guna (benefits of good social conduct) and maithun vidhi (regulations of intercourse) etc.^{1,2}

Chapter 6(I): Mishra Prakarana (organised or systematic entitlements) This chapter include a detailed description of Vyadhi (Disease), Updrava (Complications), Arishta (Grave Character), Chikitsa (Treatment), Doshaghyana Pramukhyta (Importance of knowledge about doshas), Chikitsa Padhiti (Method), Phala (Benefits), Anga (Requisites) of treatment, Characters of Rogi (Patient), Duta (Messenger), Suvaidhya (Physician), Nishidh Vaidhya (Prohibited physician), Deergayay (lengthy life span), Parichraka (Attendant), Dravya (Drug), Samyog Virudh (Combinations to avoid), Abhava Pratinidhi (Drug Substitutes), and detailed description of Dravyagata Panch Padhartha (Five activities present in a drug) i.e. Rasa (Taste perception), Guna (Pharmacological properties of a drug), Virya (Activity of a drug), Vipaka (Post digestive effect) and Prabhava (Action inexplainable) etc.^{1,2}

NIGANTU PART

In the Nigantu part, the Scientific names, family, trade name/English name, Hindi name, guna, morphology, chemistry, therapeutic usage and dosage form of dravyas are explained by Dr. Bulusu Sitaram in his commentary.

Chapter 6(II): Haritakyadi Varga (Chapter on drugs beginning Haritaki)- In this Varga drugs like Haritaki were explained Viz; Haritaki (*Terminalia chebula* Retz), Vibhitaki (*Terminalia bellirica* Roxb.), Amalaki (*Phyllanthus emblica* Linn.), Triphala, Shunthi (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe), Ardraka (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe), Pippali (*Piper longum* Linn), Maricham

(*Piper nigrum* Linn.), Pippalimula (*Piper longum* Linn.), Chaturushana, Chavya (*Piper retrofractum* Vahl.), Chitraka (*Plumbago Zeylanica* Linn.), Panchlola, Shadushana, Yavani (*Trachyspermum ammi* Linn.), Ajamoda (*Apium graveolens* Linn.), Parsika Yavani (*Hyoscyamus niger* Linn.), Jiraka Tritayam (Shukla Jiraka- *Cuminum cyminum* Linn, Krishna Jiraka- *Carum Carvi* Linn., Kalajaji- *Nigella sativa* Linn.), Dhanyakam (*Coriandrum sativum* Linn.), Shatapushpa (*Peucedanum graveolens* Linn.), Mishreya (*Foeniculum Vulgare* Mill.), Methi (*Trigonella foenum graecum* Linn.), Vana Methi (*Melilotus praviflora* Desf.), Chandrashura (*Lepidium sativum* Linn.), Chaturbija (Methika, Chandrashura, Kalajaji, Yavanika), Hingu (*Ferula foetida* Regel.), Vacha (*Acorus calamus* Linn.), Parasika Vacha (*Iris germanica* Linn.), Mahabhari Vacha (*Alpinia galangal* Willd.), Shtula Granthi Vacha (*Zingiber zerumbet* Rose.), Chopachini (*Smilax china* Linn.), Hapusha Dvaya (*Juniperus communis* Linn.), Vidanga (*Embelia ribes* Burn.), Tumburu (*Zanthoxylum alatum* Roxb.), Vamsha Rochana (*Bambusa arundinacia* Willd.), Samudra Phenā (*Sepia officinalis*), Ashtavarga (Jivaka, Rishabhaka, Meda, Maha Meda, Kakoli, Kshira Kakoli, Riddhi and Vriddhi), Substitutes of Ashtavarga, Yashtimadhu (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linn.), Kampilla (*Mallotus philippinensis* Muell. Arg.), Aragvadhā (*Cassia fistula* Linn.), Katuka (*Picrorrhiza Kurroa*, Royle.), Kirata Tikta (*Swertia chirata* (Buch-Ham)), Inder Yava (*Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall.), Madana (*Randia dumetorum* Lam.), Rasana (*Pluchea lanceolata*), Nakuli (*Aristolochia indica* Linn.), Machika (*Tamarix articulata* Vahl.), Tejavati (*Zanthoxylum alatum* Roxb.), Jyotishmati (*Celastrus paniculatus* Willd.), Kushtham (*Saussurea lappa* C B Clarke), Pushkara Mulam (*Inula racemosa* Hook.), Katu Parni (*Euphorbia thomsoniana* Boiss.), Karkata Shringi (*Pistacia integerrima* Stew.), KatPhala (*Myrica nagi* Thunb.), Bharangi (*Clerodendrum serratum* Spreng), Pashana Bheda (*Berginia lingulata* wall.), Dhataki (*Woodfordia floribunda* salisb.), Manjishtha (*Rubia cordifolia* Linn.), Kusumbham (*Carthamus tinctorius* Linn.), Laksha (*Laccifer lacca* Kerr.), Haridra (*Curcuma longa* Linn.), Karpura Haridra (*Curcuma amada* Roxb.), Vana Haridra (*Curcuma aromatica* Salisb.), Daru Haridra (*Berberis aristata*), Bakuchi (*Psoralea corylifolia* Linn.), Chakramarda (*Cassia tora* Linn.), Ativisha (*Aconitum heterophyllum* Wall.), Lodhra (*Symplocos racemosa* Roxb.), Lashuna (*Allium sativum* Linn.), Palandu (*Allium cepa* Linn.), Bhallataka (*Semecarpus anacardium* Linn.), Bhanga (*Cannabis sativa* Linn.), Ahiphena (Opium), Khakhasa Tila (Poppy seeds), Saindhava (Sodium chloride), Shakambhariyam (Sambhar salt), Samudhram Lavana (Common salt), Bida Lavana (Black salt), Sauvarchala Lavana (Black salt), Khanijam Lavan (Marsh salt), Chanakamlakam (Cana khar), Yavakshara, Svarjika, Suvarchika, Tankana Kshara (Borax), Cukram.^{1,2}

Chapter 6(III): Karpuradi Varga (Aromatic and fragrant drugs). The drugs explained under this Varga - Karpura (*Dryobalanops camphora* Colebr.), Chinaka Karpura (*Cinnamomum camphora* Nees and abern.), Kasturi (*Moschus moschiferus*), Lata Kasturi (*Abelmoschus moshatius* Linn.), Gandha Marjara Viryam (*Viverra zibetha* Linn.), Chandana (*Santalum album* Linn.), Pita Chandana, Rakta Chandana (*Pterocarpus santalinus* Linn.), Patangam (*Caesalpinia sappan* Linn.), Aguru and Krishnaguru (*Aquilaria agallocha* Roxb.), Devdaru (*Cedrus deodara* (Roxb.) Loud), Sarala (*Pinus longifolia* Roxb.), Tagara and Pinda Tagara (*Valeriana wallichii* DC.), Padmakam (*Prunus cerassoides* D.Don.), Guggulu (*Balasmomodendron mukul* Hook.), Sarala Niriyasa Guggulu (*Pinus longifolia* Roxb.), Rala (*Shorea robusta* Gaertn. f.), Kundaru (*Boswellia serrata* Roxb.), Shilarasa (*Liquidamber orientalis* Miller.), Jati Phala (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.), Jati patri (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.), Lavang (*Caryophyllus aromaticus* Linn.), Sthulaila (*Amomum subalatum* Roxb.), Ela (*Elettaria*

cardamomum Maton.), Twaka Patram (*Cinnamomum cassia* Blume.), Daru Sita (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume.), Patrkam (*Cinnamomum tamala* Nees and Eberm.), Nagakesara (*Mesua ferrea* Linn.), Trijata (Twaka, Ela and Patraka), Chaturjatak (Twaka, Ela, Patraka and Nagakesara), Kumkum (*Crocus sativus* Linn.), Goroohana (*Fellis bovini*), Nakha and Nakhi (*Helix aspera*), Balam (*Pavonia odorata* Linn.), Virana and Ushira (*Andropogon muricatus* Retz.), Jatamamsi (*Nardostachys jatamansi* DC.), Shaileyam (*Parmelia perlata* Ach.), Musta (*Cyperus rotundus* Linn.), Nagaramusta (*Cyperus scarious* R. Br.), Karchura (*Curcuma zedoaria* Rosc.), Gandha Palashi (*Hedychium spicatum* Ham.), Priyangu and Gandha Priyangu (*Callicarpa macrophylla* Vahl.), Renuka (*Vitex* spp.), Sthouneyakam (Source of plant is not identified exactly), Choraka, a type of Granthi Parna (*Angelica glauca* Edga.), Talisa Patram (*Abies webbiana* Lindl.), Kankolam (*Piper cubeba* Linn.), Gandha Kokila (*Luvanga scandens* Buch.), Gandha Malati (*Myrsus communis* Linn.), Lamajjakam (Source is not identified), Elavalukam (*Prunus cerassus*, Linn.), Sprikka (*Delphinium zalil* Aitch. And Hemsl.), Parpati (Source plant is not identified), Nalika (Source plant not identified), Prapoundarikam.^{1,2}

Chapter 6(IV): Guduchyadi Varga (Climbers and shrubs). The explained drugs under this Varga - Guduchi (*Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd) Miers.), Nagavalli (*Piper betle* Linn.), Bilva (*Aegle marmelos* Corr.), Gambhari (*Gmelina arborea*, Linn.), Patala (*Stereospermum sauveolens* DC.), Ghanta Patala (*S. chelonoides* DC.), Agnimantha (*Premna obtusifolia* R. Br.), Shyonaka (*Oroxylum indicum* Linn.), Brhat Pancha Mula (Bilva, Agnimantha, Shyonaka, Patala and Agnimantha), Shalparni (*Desmodium gangeticum* DC.), Prishn Parni (*Uraria picta* Desv.), Vartaki (*Solanum indicum* Linn.), Kantakari (*Solanum xanthocarpum* Schrad and Wendl.), Gokshura (*Tribulus terrestris* Linn.), Laghupancha Mula (Shalparni, Prishn Parni, Kantakari Vartaki and Gokshua), Dashamula (Laghupancha Mula and Brhatpancha Mula), Jivanti (*Leptadenia reticulata* W. & A.), Mudga Parni (*Phaseolus trilobus* Ait.), Masha Parni (*Teramnus labialis* Spreng.), Jivaniya Gana (Ashtvarga along with Yastika, Jivanti, Mudga oarni, Masha parni), Shukla and Rakta Eranda (*Ricinus communis* Linn.), Shukla and Rakta Arka (*Calotropis procera* (Ait) f. and *Calotropis gigantean* Linn.), Sehunda (*Euphorbia nerifolia* Linn.), Shatala (source plant not identified), Kalihari (*Gloriosa superb* Linn.), Shveta and Rakta Karavira (*Nerium odorum* Soland), Dhattura (*Datura metel* Linn.), Atarusha (*Adhatoda Vasica* Nees.), Parpata (*Fumaria parviflora*, Lam.), Nimba (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.), Maha Nimba (*Melia azadirach* Linn.), Paribhadra (*Erythrina variegata* Linn.), Kanchananar and Rakta Kanchanara (*Bauhinia variegata* Linn. and *B. purpurea* Linn.), Shobhanjana (*Moringa pterygosperma* Gaertn.), Aparajita (*Clitorea ternatea* Linn.), Sinduvara and Nirgundi (*Vitex negundo* Linn.), Kutaja (*Holarrhena antidysenterica* wall.), Kantak Karanja and Ghrta Karanja (*Pongamia pinnata* Pierre.), Karanji (*Holoptelia integrifolia* Planch), Shveta and Rakta Gunja (*Abrus precatorius* Linn.), Kapikachchhu (*Mucuna pruriens* Bek.), Mamsa Rohini (*Soymida febrifuga* A. Juss), Chihlaka (*Casearia tomentosa* Roxb), Tankari (*Physalis minima* Linn.), Vetasa (*Salix caprea* Linn), Jalavetasa (*Salix tetrasperma* Roxb.). Hijjala (*Barringtonia acutangula* Gaertn.), Ankota (*Alangium salvifolium* Wang), Bala Chatushtayam (Bala-Sida *cordifolia* Linn., Mahabala - *Sida rhombifolia* Linn., Atibala- *Abutilon indicum* Linn. and Nagabala- *Sida veronicaefolia* Lam.), Lakshmana (Source not identified), Swarna Valli, Karpasi (*Gossypium herbaceum* Linn), Vamsha (*Bambusa arundinacea* Willd.), Nala (*Phragmites karka* Trin.), Bhadra Munja (*Saccharum munja* Roxb.), Kasa (*Saccharum spontaneum* Linn), Gundra (*Typha angustata* Bory and Chaub.), Eraka (*Typha elephantine* Roxb.), Kusha and

Kshurapatra (Kusa- *Desmostachya bipinnata* stap. F and Darbha-*Imperata cylindrica* Beauv.), Kattnam (*Cymbopogon martinii* (Wats.), Bhutrina (*Cymbopogon* spp.), Neela and Sveta Durva (*Cynodon dactylon* Pers.), Ganda Durva (source not), Varahi Kanda (*Dioscorea bulbifera* Linn.), Vidarikanda (*Pueraria tuberosa* DC.), Musali Kanda (*Curculigo orchoides* Gaertn.), Shatavari (*Asparagus racemosus* Willd.), Ashvagandha (*Withania somnifera* Dunal.), Patha (*Cissampelos pariera* Linn.), Shveta Trivrit (*Ipomoea turpethum* R. Br.), Shyama Trivrit, Danti (*Baliospermum montanum* Muell- Arg.), Jayapala (*Croton tiglium* Linn), Inder Varuni and Mahendra Varuni (*Citrullus colocynthis* Schrad.), Nili (*Indigofera tinctoria* Linn.), Sharapunkha (*Tephrosia purpurea* Linn.), Vriddha Daruka (*Argyrea speciosa* Sweet.), Dhanvayasaka (*Fagonia cretica* Linn.), Mundi and Mahamundi (*Sphaeranthus indicus* Linn.), Apamarga (*Achyranthus aspera* Linn.), Kokilaksha (*Hygrophila auriculata* Heine.), Ashthi Sanhara (*Vitis quadrangularis* Wall.), Kumari (*Aloe barbadensis* Mill), Punarnava (*Boerhaavia diffusa* Linn.), Gandha Prasarani (*Paederia foetida* Linn.), Krishna Sariva (*Ichnocarpus frutescens* Schult.), Shweta Sariva (*Hemidesmus indicus* R. Br.), Bhringraja (*Eclipta Alba* Hassk.), Shanapushpi (*Crotalaria verrucosa* Linn.), Trayamana (*Gentiana kurroo* Royle.), Murva (*Marsdenia tenacissima* W.&A.), Kakamachi (*Solanum nigrum* Linn.), Kakanasa (source plant not identified), Kaka Jangha (Source plant is controversial), Nagapushpi (source plant not identified), Mesha Shringi (*Dolichandrone falcata* seem.), Hamsapadi (*Adiantum lanulatum* Burm.), Soma Lata (source plant not identified), Akasha Valli (*Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb.), Patala Garudi (*Cocculus hirsutus* Linn.), Vanda (*Loranthus longiflorus* Desr.), Vata Patri (source plant not identified), Hingu Patri (source plant not identified), Vamsh Patri (source plant not identified), Matsyakshi (*Alternanthera sessilis* (L) R. Br.), Sarpakshi (source plant not identified), Shankhpushpi (*Convolvulus pluricaulis* Chois.), Arka Pushpi (*Holostemma rheedianum* Spreng.), Lajjalu (*Mimosa pudica* Linn.), Alambusa (*Biophytum sensitivum* DC.), Dugdika (*Euphorbia hirta* Linn.), Bhumyamalaki (*Phyllanthus fraternus* Webster.), Brahma (*Bacopa monnieri* Linn), Manduka Parni (*Centella asiatica* Linn.), Drona (*Leucas cephalotes* Spreng.), Survachala (*Cleome gynandra* Linn.), Vandhya Karkotaki (*Momordica dioica* Roxb.), Markandika (*Cassia angustifolia* Vahl.), Devadali (*Luffa echinata*), Jala Pippali (*Lippia nodiflora* L. Michx.), Gojihva (*Launaea asplenifolia* Hook.), Nagadamani (source plant not identified), Virataru (*Dicrostachys cinerea* Linn.), Chikkani (*Centipedia orbicularis* Lour.), Kukundara (*Bhumea lacera* DC.), Sudarshana (*Crinum latifolium* Linn.), Akhukarni (*Ipomoea reniformis* Chois.), Mayura Shikha (*Actinopteryx dichotoma* Bedd.).^{1,2}

Chapter 6(V): Puspa Varga (Flower drugs). This Chapter included the flower drugs such as Kamala (*Nelumbium speciosum* Willd.), Sthala Kamala (source plant not identified), Kumudam (*Nymphaea alba* Linn.), Vari Parni (*Pistia stratiotes* Linn.), Saivala (*Ceratophyllum demersum* Linn.), Shatapatni (*Rosa centifolia* Linn.), Vasanti (*Jasminum arborescens* Roxb.), Varshiki (*Jasminum sambac* Ait.), Malati and Swarnajati (*Jasminum grandiflorum* Linn.), Yuthika and Pita Yuthika (*Jasminum auriculatum* Vahl.), Champak (*Michelia champaca* Linn.), Bakula and Brhadbakula (*Mimusops elengi* Linn.), Kadamba (*Anthocephalus cadamba* Miq.), Kubjaka (*Rosa moschata* Herrm.), Mallika (Variety of *Jasminum sambac* Ati.), Madhavi (*Hiptage madabloti* Gaertn.), Ketaka (*Pandanus odoratissimus* F.), Kinkirata (*Garuga pinnata* Roxb.), Karnikara (Identity is Controversial), Ashoka (*Saraca asoka* Roxb.), Amlatana (source plant not identified), Saireyaka (white flowered- *Barleria cristata* Linn., yellow flowered- *B. prionitis* Linn., Red flowered- *B. cristata* Linn., Blue flowered- *B. strigosa* Linn.), Kundam (*Jasminum multiflorum* Ander.), Muchukund

(*Pterospermum acerifolium* Willd.), Tilaka (*Wendlandia exerta* DC.), Bandhujiva (*Pentapetes phoenicea* Linn.), Japa Pushpam (*Hibiscus rosinensis* Linn.), Sinduri (*Bixa orellana* Linn.), Muni Vriksha (*Sesbania grandiflora* Linn.), Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum* Linn.), Marubaka (*Origanum majorana* Linn.), Damanaka (*Artemisia vulgaris* Linn.), Barbari (*Ocimum basilicum* Linn.).^{1,2}

Chapter 6(VI): Vatadi varga (Medicinal trees). A chapter on medicinal trees included various plants such as Vata (*Ficus benghalensis* Linn.), Pippala (*Ficus religiosa* Linn.), Parisha (*Thespesia populnea* Soland.), Nandi Vriksha (*Ficus retusa* Linn.), Udumbara (*Ficus glomerata* Roxb.), Kakodumbarika (*Ficus hispida* Linn.), Plaksha (*Ficus lacor* Buch. Ham.), Shirisha (*Albizia lebeck* Linn.), Kshiri Vriksha Panchakam (Vata, Udumbara, Plaksha, Parisha and Pippala), Shala (*Shorea robusta* Gaertn f.), Sarjaka (*Vateria indica* Linn.), Shallaki (*Boswellia serrata* Roxb.), Shimshapa (*Dalbergia sisoo* Roxb.), Kakubha (*Terminalia arjuna* W. & A.), Bijaka (*Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.), Khadira (*Acacia catechu* Willd.), Shveta Khadira (*Acacia suma* Buch. Ham.), Irmeda (*Acacia leucophloea* Willd.), Rohitaka (*Tecomella undullata* Seem.), Babbula (*Acacia Arabica* Willd.), Arishtaka (*Sapindus* spp.), Putrajiva (*Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall.), Ingudi (*Balanites roxburghii* Planch.), Jingini (*Lannea coramandelica* Merr.), Tamala (*Garcinia morella* Desr.), Tuni (*Cedrella toona* Roxb.), Bhurja Patra (*Betula utilis* D. Don.), Palasha (*Butes monosperma* Kuntze.), Shalmali (*Bombax ceiba* Linn.), Mocha Rasa, Kuta Shalmali (*Cebia pentandra* Linn.), Dhava (*Anogeissus latifolia* Wall.), Dhanvanga (*Grewia tiliaefolia* Vahl.), Karira (*Capparis aphylla* Roth.), Shakhota (*Streblus asper* Lour.), Varuna (*Crataeva religiosa* Forst.), Katabhi (*Albizia lucida* Benth.), Mokshaha (*Shweta-Schrebera swietenoids* Roxb., Krishna- *Elaeodendron glaucum* Pers.), Jala Shirishika (source plant is not identified), Shami (*Prosopis spicigera* Linn.), Sapta Parna (*Alstonia scholaris* R. Br.), Tinsa (*Ougenia dalbergioides* Benth.), Bhumisaha (*Tectona grandis* Linn.).^{1,2}

Chapter 6(VII): Amradi Phala Varga (Medicinal fruits): This chapter includes Amra (*Mangifera indica* Linn.), Amratata (*Spondias pinnata* Kurz.), Rajamra, Koshamra (*Schleichera oleosa* Oken.), Panasa (*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.), Lakucha (*Artocarpus lakoocha* Roxb.), Kadali (*Musa sapientum* Linn.), Chirbhita (*Cucumis melo* var. *momordica* Benth.), Narikela (*Cocos nucifera* Linn.), Kalindam (*Citrullus vulgaris* Schrad.), Kharbuja (*Cucumis melo* Linn.), Trapusam (*Cucumis sativus* Linn.), Guvaka (*Areca catechu* Linn.), Tala (*Borassus flabellifer* Linn.), Bilva (*Aegle marmelos* Corr.), Kapittha (*Feronia elephantum* Correa.), Naranga (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco.), Tinduka (*Diospyros embryopteris* Pers.), Kupilu (*Strychnos nuxvomica* Linn.), Raja Jambu (*Syzygium cumini* Skeels.), Jala Jambuka (*Eugenia heyneana* Wall.), Badari (Rajabhadra- *Zizyphus sativa* Gaertn., Kola- *Z. jujube* Lam., Karkandhu- *Z. nummularia* W.&A.), Prachinamalakam (*Flacourtia cataphracta* Roxb.), Lavali (*Phyllanthus distichus* Muell. Arg.), Karamarda (*Carissa carandas* Linn.), Priyala (*Buchanania lanzan* Spreng.), Rajadana (*Mimusops hexandra* Roxb.), Vikankata (*Flacourtia ramontchi* Herit.), Padmaksham (*Seeds of Padma*), Mukhannam (*Euryale ferox* Salisb.), Shringatakam (*Trapa natans* L.), Kairavini Phalam (Seeds of Kumuda), Madhuka (*Madhuca longifolia* Mac Bride.), Parushakam (*Grewia asiatica* Linn.), Tuta (*Morus indica* Griff.), Dadima (*Punica granatum* Linn.), Bahuvara (*Cordia oblique* Willd.), Kataka (*Strychnos potatorum* Linn.), Draksha (*Vitis vinifera* Linn.), Kshudra and Pinda Kharjuri (*Phoenix sylvestris* Roxb.), Chohara (*Phoenix dactylifera* Linn.), Vatada (*Prunus amygdalus* Batsch.), Sevam (*Pyrus malus* Linn.), Amrta Phalam (*Pyrus communis* Linn.), Pilu (*Salvadora persica* Ssensu, Roxb.), Akshota (*Juglans regia* Linn.),

Bijapura (*Citrus medica* Linn.), Madhu Karkati (*Citrus decumana* Linn.), Jambira Dvayam (*Citrus limon* Linn.), Nimbukam (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle.), Mishta Nimbuphalam (*Citrus limettioides* Tanaka.), Karmarangam (*Averrhoa carambola* Linn.), Amlika (*Tamarindus indica* Linn.), Amlavetsa (*Garcinia pedunculata* Roxb.), Vrikshamalakam (*Garcinia indica* Chois.), Chaturamla and Panhamla, Grahaya Phala (ideal fruit).^{1,2}

Chapter 6(VIII): Dhatupadhatu Rasauparasa Vishupavisha Varga: (A chapter on Metals, gems and poisons): In this chapter Dhatu Sankhya (No. of metals) which are 7 in no., Etymology of word Dhatu, origin, synonyms, characteristics, Samyak Maarita (Properly incinerated), Asamyak Maarita (Improperly incinerated) Lakshan of Swarna (Gold), Rajat (Silver), Tamra (Copper), Ranga (Tin), Yashada (Zinc), Sisam (Lead), Loha (Iron), Saptadosha of Loha, Saraloha, Kanta Loha, Kitta Loha (Iron oxide), description of Updhatu such as Swarna Makshikam (Copper pyrite- $\text{Cu}_2\text{SFe}_2\text{S}_3$), TaraMakshikam (Iron pyrite- Fe_2S_3), Tuttham (Copper sulphate), Kharparam (Zinc Carbonate), Kansyam (Bronze), Pittala (Brass), Sinduram (Lead oxide), Shilajatu (Bitumen), description of Rasa (Mercury), Hingula (Cinnabar), Abhrakam (Mica), Hritala (Orpiment), Manahshila (Realgar), Anjana (Stybnitis), Tankana (Borax), Sphatika (Alum), Rajavarta (Lapis lazuli), Chumbak (Magnetic iron), Gairika (Red ochre), Khatika (Calcium carbonate), Baluka (Silica), Kasisam (Ferrous sulphate), Mritika(soil), Kardama(Mud), Kapardaka (Cowries), Shankha (Conch), Bolam (*Commiphora myrrha* Holmes.), Kankushtha (Source controversial), description of Ratnas (Precious stones), Upratnas, Visha (Poison), Upvisha (Poison of second order) and their purification method have been described.^{1,2}

Chapter 6(IX): Dhanya Varga (Cereals, pulses and Millets):- The chapter on cereals, pulses and millets described the properties of 5 types of dhanya, i.e. shali, shuka, vrihi, shimbi and kshudra such as Shali Dhanyam (*Oryza sativa* Linn.), Vrihi Dhanyam (variety of rice), Shashtika (variety of rice), Yava (*Hordeum vulgare* Linn.), Godhuma (*Triticum sativum* Lam.), Mudga (*Vigna radiata* Wilczek), Masha (*Phaseolus mungo* Linn.), Rajamasha (*Vigna unguiculata* Linn.), Nishpava (*Dolichos lablab* Linn.), Makushthaka (*Phaseolus aconitifolius* Jacq.), Masura (*Lens culinaris* Medicus), Adhaki (*Cajanus cajan* Millsp.), Chanak (*Cicer arietinum* Linn.), Kalaya (*Pisum sativum* Linn.), Triputa (*Lathyrus sativus* Linn.), Kulatha (*Dolichos biflorus* Linn.), Tila (*Sesamum indicum* Linn.), Atasi (*Linum usitassitium* Linn.), Tuvare (*Eruca sativa* Mill.), Sarshapa (*Brassica campestris* Hook and Thomas.), Rajika (*Brassica juncea* Linn.), Kangu (*Setaria italica* Beauv.), Chinaka (*Panicum miliaceum* Linn.), Shyamaka (*Panicum frumentaceum* Roxb.), Kodrava (*Paspalum scrobiculatum* Linn.), Sara, Vamsa Yava, Gavedhuka (*Coix lachrymal-jobzbi* Linn.), Nivara (*Hygroryza aristata* Nees.), Yavanala (*Sorghum vulgare* Linn.), description of ideal Dhanyam.^{1,2}

Chapter 6(X): Shaka Varga (Pot herbs): In this chapter definition and properties of various Shaka (Pot herb) have been given such as Vastuka Dvayam (*Chenopodium album* Linn.), Potaki (*Basella rubra* Linn.), Shveta and Rakta Marisha (*Amaranthus blitum* Duthie. and *A. gangeticus* Linn.), Tanduliya (*Amaranthus spinosus* Linn.), Palakya (*Spinacea oleracea* Linn.), Kalashakam (*Corchorus capsulareis* Linn.), Patta Shaka (*Corchorus olitorius* Linn.), Kalambi (*Ipomoea aquatic* Forsk.), Loni and Brihalloni (*Portulaca quadrifida* Linn. and *P. oleracea* Linn.), Changeri (*Oxalis corniculata* Linn.), Chukrika (*Rumex vesicarius* Linn.), Chanchuki (*Corchorus fascicularis* Linn.), Hilamochika (*Enhydra fluctuans* Lour), Shitivara (*Marsilea minuta* Linn.), Mulaka Patram, Dronipushpi Patram, Yavani Shakam, Dadrugana Patra, Sehunda, Parpata, Gojihva, Patola

Patra, Guduchi Patra, Kasamarda (*Cassia occidentalis* Linn.), Chanaka Shaka, Kalaya Shaka, Sarshapa Shaka, Agasti Pushpam, Kadali Pushpam, Shigru Pushpam, Shalmali Pushpam, Kushmandam (*Benincasa cerifera* Savi.), Kushmandi (*Cucurbita pepo* Linn.), Alabu (*Langenaria siceraria* Standl.), Katu Tumbi (Variety of *L. vilgaris*), Karkati (*Cucumis meli* Linn.), Chichinda (*Trichosanthes anguina* Linn.), Karavella (*Momordica charantia* Linn.), Maha Koshataki (*Luffa cylindrical* M. Roem.), Raja Koshataki (*Luffa acutangula* Roxb.), Patola (*Trichosanthes dioica* Roxb.), Bimbi (*Coccinia grandis* Linn.), Shimbi and Kola Shimbi (Variety of beans), Shobanjana Phala, Vrintaka (*Solanum melongena* Linn.), Dindisha (*Citrullus vulgaris* Schrad.), Pindaram (*Randia uliginodsa* DC.), Karkoti (*Momordica dioica* Roxb.), Dodika (*Leptadinia reticulata*), Kantakari Phala, Sarshapanala, Suran (*Amorphophallus campanulatus* Blume.), Alaukam (*Dioscorea spp.*), Rakta Aluki (*Colocasia antiquorum* Schott.), Mulaka (*Raphanus sativus* Linn.), Grijanam (*Daucus carota* DC.), Kadali Kanda, Manakanda (*Alocasia macrorrhiza* G. Don.), Varahi Kanda, Hastikarna (*Leea macrophylla* Horn.), Kemuka (*Costus speciosa* Sm.), Kaseru (*Scirpus kysoor* Roxb.), Shaluka (Root tubers of Padama), samsvedaja Shaka (*Agaricus campestris* Linn.). Nishidha Shaka (vegetables to be avoided) is also explained.^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XI): Mamsa Varga (Animal meat). Description of mamsa (meat): 2 types of mamsa, i.e., jangala (wild and land animals including domesticated) and anupa mamsa (aquatic and semi-aquatic) have been given. Further 8 types of jangala mamsa such as janghala (which run with their potent legs), bilastha (lives in burrows), guhasaya (live in caves), parna mriga (live in trees), vishikira (collect their food by scrapping the land), pratuda (which eat food with the help of their pointed beaks), prasaha (which earn food by forcibly attacking and snatching), gramya (domesticated cattle and sheep) and 5 types of anupa mamsa such as kulechra (lives on banks of rivers, ponds etc), plava (birds which float on water), koshstha (which lives in shell), padi (animals which crawl), matsya (fish) mamsa properties have been described.^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XII): Kritanna Varga (Food preparations): In this chapter general rules, terminologies and properties of food preparation have been given such as bhaktam (rice prepared in boiling water), dali (soup), krishara (preparation of rice and pulses), sevika (vermicelli), mandaka, vataka, mamsa rasa, shaka vidhi, saktu etc.^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XIII): Vari Varga (water and its qualities): In this chapter synonyms, types and properties of various types of water have been described such as dhara jala (rainwater), karka jala (hail water), toshara jala (fog), haem jala (snow), bhom jala (water on earth), nadi jala (river water), oaudbhidha jala (water from spring), nairjara jala (water from stream), saras jala (water from lakes), anshudakam etc. along with this, the ideal time of collection of water, jalapana vidhi (how to drink water), the indication of sheetal jalapana (cool water), characteristics of ideal drinking water, characteristics of water to be avoided, purification methods of water and time durations taken in the digestion of water have been given.^{1,2}

Chapter 6 (XIV): Dugdha Varga (Different types of milk): In this chapter dugdha (milk), persons suitable to drink milk, properties of various kinds of milk such as godugdha milk (cow milk), mahish dugdha (buffalo milk), aja dugdha (goat's milk), nari dugdha (human milk) etc, santanika (cream), dugdha phena (foam of milk) and nindita dugdha (milk to be avoided) have been described.^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XV): Dadhi Varga (Curds): In this chapter dadhi guna (qualities of curd), types of dhadi, characteristics of dadhi, go dadhi (curd from cow's milk), mahish dadhi (curd from buffalo's milk), aja dadhi (curd from goat's milk), restrictions of eating curd, properties of sara and mastu have been described. ^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XVI): Takra Varga (Buttermilk): In this chapter the types of takra (buttermilk), i.e., ghola (churned curd along with cream), mathita (churned curd without cream), takra (churned curd by adding 1/4th water), udashvit (churned curd by adding 1/2 water) and chacchika (when butter is removed from curd by churning) along with their properties have been described. ^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XVII): Navanita Varga (Butter and its properties): Contains the synonyms and properties of different kinds of navanita (butter). ^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XVIII): Ghrita Varga (Properties of ghee): Includes the synonyms and properties of various kinds of ghrita such as gavyam ghrita (cow's ghee), maahish ghrita (buffalo's ghee) ajah ghrita (goat's ghee), ushra ghrita (camel's ghee), nari ghrita (women's ghee), vaddva ghritam (mare's ghee) and properties of dugdha nisritam ghrita (ghee from milk), haiyangavinam (ghee extracted from previous day milk), puran ghrita, navanit ghrita (fresh ghee). ^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XIX): Mutra Varga (Urine and its properties): This chapter explains the properties of gomutra (cow's urine) and manushya mutra (human urine). ^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XX): Taila Varga (Different oils): This chapter explains the definition of taila (oil) and the properties of Tila taila (sesame oil), Sarshap rajika taila (mustard oil), Tuvare taila (oil from the seeds of tuvari), Atasi taila (linseed oil), Kusumbh taila (carthamus oil), Khasbheeja taila (oil from opium seeds), Eranda taila (castor seeds oil), Sarjrasa taila (turpentine oil). ^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XXI): Sandhana Varga (Fermented liquors or drinks): In this chapter the method of preparation and properties of kanji, tushodakam, sauviram, aranala, dhanyamla, shandaki, shuktam, asutam, madya, arishta, sura, varuni, sidhu and sheeta rasa are explained. along with the properties of nava and purana madira (fresh and stored liquor), and madyapan prakram (method of alcohol consumption) is explained. ^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XXII): Madhu Varga (Different kinds of honey): Synonyms and properties of madhu (honey), 8 types of madhu bheda (varieties of honey), properties of makishikam, bhramaram, kshoudram, pauttikam, chatram, arghyam, auddalakam and dalam, nava-purana madhu (fresh and stored honey), and madhucchistam (bee wax) have been explained in this chapter. ^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XXIII): Ikshu Varga (Sugar cane and its products): Synonyms and 13 types of Ikshu (*Saccharum officinarum* Linn.), properties of bala, taruna and vridha (young, mature and old), ikshu (sugarcane), phanitam, Matsyandika, guda (jaggery), puran guda (old jaggery), naveen guda (fresh jaggery), khanda (crude sugar), sharkra (refined sugar), pushpa sita (sugar candy), madhu khanda have been explained under this Varga. ^{1,2}

Chapter 6(XIV): Anekartha Varga (Synonyms): In this chapter synonyms of drugs are given which have duryyani naamani (two equivalent words), triyarthani naamani (three equivalent words), chaturartha naamani (four equivalent words) and words having multiple equivalents. ^{1,2}

Chapter 7(I): Mana Paribhasa Prakarana: This chapter explained the definition of mana (weight) and quantitative measurements which starts from trasarenu (30 pramanus). ^{1,2}

Chapter 7(II): Bheshaja Vidhana Prakarana (Pharmaceutics): In this chapter, panchvidh kashaya kalpana (primary pharmaceutical preparations) and other secondary preparations such as ksheerpaka, avleha, sandhana, ghrita and taila kalpana etc have been explained. ^{1,2}

Chapter 7(III): Dhatvadi Sodhana Marana Vidhi (Purification and calcination of metals): In this chapter shodhana (purification) and marana (calcinations) methods of dhatu's (metals) like Swarna (Gold), Rajat (Silver), Tamara (Copper), Vanga (Tin), Naga (Lead), Yashad (Zinc), Loha (Iron), updhatu's (second order metals and minerals) such as Swarna Makshik (Copper pyrite), TaraMakshik (Iron pyrite), Tutha (Blue vitreol), Kansya (Bronze), Pittala (Brass), Sindoor, Shilajatu (Bitumen), description of Rasa (Mercury), Hingula (Red sulphide of mercury), Parad Nishkasan Vidhi (Extraction of mercury), Gandhaka (Sulphur), Abhraka (Mica), Hartala (Orpiment), Manahshila (Realgar), Kharpara, Ratna (precious stones), Visha (Poisonous drugs), Upvisha (Second order poisons) and duration of pharmacological actions of formulations have been given. Description of puta and yantra are also given in this chapter. ^{1,2}

Chapter 7(IV): Sneha Pana Vidhi (Therapeutic oleation): In this chapter sneha pana vidhi (process of therapeutic oleation), sneha matra (dose of oil/fat), indication, contraindication, anupana (adjuvants) of sneha pana, characters of proper oleation and excess oleation and diet and deed regimen have been given. ^{1,2}

Chapter 7(V): Pancha Karma Vidhi (Therapeutic purifications): In this chapter description of panchakarma (five therapeutic purifications procedures) has been given such as Vamana (emesis), Virechana (purgation), Anuvasna Basti (enema with oils), Nirooha Basti (enema with decoctions) and Nasya (application of drugs through nose). ^{1,2}

Chapter 7(VI): Dhumapana Vidhi (Therapeutic smoking): In this chapter description of dhumarpana (medicated smoking), gandusha-kavala-pratisarna (gargling- rinsing and massaging teeth/gums), svedana (sudation) vidhi and types, shirovasti, karanpurana (filling ears with oil etc.), lepa (external application), raktamokshana vidhi (blood letting), netra chikitsa (ophthalmic procedure) types, description of bhaishajya kala (time of drug administration), aushadh sevana vidhi (method of drug administration) have been given. ^{1,2}

Chapter 7(VII): Rogi Pariksa (Clinical examination): In this chapter description of rogi praiksha (clinical examination), roga praiksha (clinical criteria), swastha lakshana (characters of a healthy person), ojas, bala have been given. ^{1,2}

Uttarardha Bhaga (PART-2)

Madhyam Khanda: This section presents the therapeutic aspects of Bhavaprakasha. A total of 71 chapters are described under the madhyam khanda which includes pathology, types and symptoms in brief and a detailed description of treatment with many useful formulations. The chapter names of madhyam khanda are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Chapter names of Madhyam Khanda³

1. Jwara Adhikara (Fever)	37. Ashmari (Urinary calculus)
2. Atisara Adhikara (Diarrhoea)	38. Prameha (Diabetes)
3. Jwaratisara Adhikara (Fever with diarrhoea)	39. Sthaulya (Obesity)
4. Grahaniroga (Duodenal disorders)	40. Karshya (Emaciation)
5. Arshoroga (Haemorrhoids/ piles)	41. Udara (Enlargement of the abdomen)
6. Jatharagni Vikara (Digestive disorders)	42. Shotha (Dropsy)
7. Krimiroga (Parasitic disorders)	43. Vridhi-Bradhna (Scrotal enlargement (hernia))
8. Panduroga-kamala Halimaka (Anaemia-jaundice etc.)	44. Galaganda-Gandamala Granthi-Arbuda (Cervical lymphadenitis, scrofula, benign and malignant tumors)
9. Rakta pitta (Bleeding diseases)	45. Shlipada (Filariasis)
10. Amlapitta-Shleshmapitta (Hyperacidity)	46. Vidradhi (Abscesses)
11. Rajayakshma (Pulmonary tuberculosis)	47. Vranashotha (Inflammatory edema)
12. Kasa Roga (Cough)	48. Bhagna (Fractures)
13. Hikka Roga (Hiccup)	49. Nadi Vrana (Sinus ulcer)
14. Shwasa Roga (Dyspnoea)	50. Bhagandara (Anal fistula)
15. Svarabheda (Hoarseness)	51. Upadamsa (Syphilis & other S.T.D.)
16. Arochaka (Anorexia)	52. Lingarish (Warts of the penis)
17. Chardi (Vomiting)	53. Shukadosha (Diseases of the penis)
18. Trishna Adhikara (Thirst)	54. Kustha (Leprosy)
19. Murcha, Bhrama, Nidra, Anidra, Sannyasa (Fainting, giddiness, coma)	55. Shitapitta-Udarda Kotha (Allergic skin rashes)
20. Madatyaya (Alcoholic intoxication)	56. Visarpa (Erysepelas)
21. Daha (Burning sensation)	57. Snayuka roga (Dracontiasis)
22. Unmada (Insanity)	58. Visphota (Smallpox)
23. Apasmara (Epilepsy)	59. Phiranga roga (Syphilis)
24. Vata Vyadh (Diseases of the nervous system)	60. Masurika Sitala (Chickenpox)
25. Urusthambha (Monoplegia)	61. Kshudra Roga (Minor diseases)
26. Amavata (Rheumatism)	62. Shiro Roga (Diseases of the head)
27. Pitta Vyadhi (Diseases of pitta origin)	63. Netra Roga (Diseases of the eyes)
28. Shlehsma Vyadhi (Diseases of Kapha origin)	64. Karna Roga (Diseases of the ears)
29. Vatarakta (Gout)	65. Nasa roga (Diseases of the nose)
30. Shula (Abdominal pain)	66. Mukha roga (Diseases of the mouth)
31. Udavarta Anaha (Flatulence)	67. Visha Roga (Diseases of poisons)
32. Gulma (Abdominal tumor)	68. Stri Roga (Diseases of women)
33. Pliha yakrit (Diseases of spleen & liver)	69. Soma Roga (Leucorrhoea)
34. Hridroga (Diseases of the heart)	70. Yoni roga (Diseases of vagina & uterus)
35. Mutrakrichra (Dysuria)	71. Bala roga (Diseases of children)
36. Mutraghata (Retention of urine)	

Uttara Khanda contains 2 chapters that are devoted to Vajikarana adhikara (virilification therapy) and Rasayana adhikara (rejuvenation therapy) respectively.³

DISCUSSION

Bhavaprakasha is a comprehensive work written in an elegant style and simple language. The entire text is on the lines of ancient texts, containing the entire requisite information and instructions for a student of Ayurveda. The author has touched on practically all the aspects and added new information based on the knowledge and traditions of that age as well as his own experiences. He made use of the contributions of his predecessors and commentators and faithfully acknowledged them by name, wherever he quoted such. He was in touch with all the important works of Ayurveda like Brhatrayi, texts on Rasashastra like Rasendra Chintamani and Rasapradeep, commentaries of Chakrapani and Jejjata etc. For example, Jwaradhumaketu Rasa⁴, Suryashekhar Rasa⁵ and Mahajwarankusha Rasa⁶ have been taken from Rasendra Chintamani, Rasapradeep and Sharngadhar Samhita respectively. The clarity present in his style of presentation, excellence of arrangements, and a systematic classification of drugs and diseases have illuminated and resolved many obscure and disputed passages of the ancient writers. This important compilation of the author marks the last revival of old Ayurvedic literature and is considered a thesaurus of all the useful information reaped from the vast field of millennium old Ayurvedic literature. The text is divided into 3 parts, purava khanda madham khanda and uttara khanda. Purava khanda's first five chapters deal with the origin of Ayurveda and its basic principles including anatomy, physiology, daily and seasonal routine, principles of pharmacology, and collection of herb and drug substitutes. The sixth chapter constitutes an examination of the patient, the principle of treatment in brief and the major part dedicated to the description of herbs is also known as Nighantu and is recognised as Bhavaprakasha Nighantu. This Nigantu almost contains 25 varga's of which nearly 500 plant drugs, 20 mineral drugs and 4 to 5 animal products are explained. The names of the vargas are very much similar to Shaligram Nigantu except mamsa, kritanna, dadhi, takra, navneet and sandhana varga⁷. For a drug, the author gave synonyms, local names, properties/qualities and therapeutic applications. There is some conspicuousness observed in the plant names, which was corrected by later commentators, depending upon this Nighantu part. As an example, Danti is advised as a Rasayana in chikitsa part but it is not so here. So based on Sharangdhara, the commentator K.C. Chunekar, suggested replacing Danti with Rudan which might be an error of the initial copier. Acharya Bhavamishra introduced exotic plant species into therapeutic use like Chopachini, Chandrashura, Aliphena, Kumkuma, Lata Kasturi, Kalambaka, Kalinjana, Gandhakokila etc. The seventh chapter contains methods of Panchakarma including purava karma. Madhyama khanda contains 71 chapters in which the description of diseases has been given including etiology, symptomatology, prognosis and treatment in detail. In treatment, both kashthausadhies (herbal formulae) and rasausadhies (mercurial and metallic (herbomineral formulae) have been mentioned. The order of arrangement of chapters in madhyam khanda is similar to that found in Madhava Nidana⁸. Separate chapters for some new diseases have also been added viz. Jwaratisara, Amlapitta including Shleshma Pitta, Pitta vyadhi, Kapha vyadhi, Plihayakrit vikara, lingarisha, Snayuka roga, Phiranga roga and Somaroga. For the majority of Rasausadhies, Bhavamishra has even mentioned the source (text) from which these have been borrowed. In addition to medicinal formulae culled from earlier classical texts, Bhavamishra has given a good number of anubhuta yogas (formulae found effective by experience) which includes ekausadha prayoga (single drug

treatment). For example, Phiranga roga which was brought to India by Portuguese merchants was treated by using Chopachini and Rasa Karpura. Uttara khanda dealt with Rasayana (Rejuvenation therapy) and Vajikarana (aphrodisiacs that relieve sterility). From the aforesaid facts, we can say that the Bhavaprakasha deals with all eight branches of Ayurveda along with a description of herbs. All these merits make the Bhavaprakasha a very valuable book for practitioners of Ayurveda medicine.

CONCLUSION

In Bhavaprakasha the scattered knowledge of medicinal herbs, diseases, their treatment, and daily and seasonal routine is well compiled by Acharya Bhavmishra. In the Nigantu section, Acharya Bhavapraksha explained the qualities of all types of audbhij (plant), pranj (animal) and parthiv (mineral) dravyas. Therefore this work is also known as "Indian Materia Medica". However, this treatise has knowledge in almost every branch of Ayurveda; the main subject is Kayachiktsa (Ayurvedic medicine). Being the most recent treatise, it also provides information on many new diseases and herbs without deviating from the basic principles of Ayurveda described in Brhatrayi. Therefore, this treatise is considered a mega bridge between ancient texts and new ideas and practices.

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