

**VAIDYACINTĀMAṆI - AN IMPORTANT
COMPENDIUM ON
AYURVEDIC THERAPEUTICS**

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ABSTRACT

Ayurvedic scholars from Andhra Pradesh made significant contributions to the Ayurvedic literature both in Sanskrit and Telugu languages. *Vaidyacintāmaṇi* of *Vallabhācārya* (15th century) is one of the most popular among them and is listed under Ayurvedic books of first schedule in The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. It consists of 73 *Prakarāṇa* (chapters) in 26 *Vilāsa* (sections) dealing with diagnosis of diseases, treatment, purification procedures, description of equipments/ furnaces used in Ayurvedic drug manufacturing, management of snake bites and other poisonous animal bites, group of drugs, etc. Unique contributions of author include detailed pulse examination; attribution of astronomical phenomenon, sinful deeds, evil consequences, etc. to disease occurrence; mantra, homa, etc., sanctified therapies, virtuous conduct; use of *Narāsthī* taila (made from human bones) in *Nādivraṇa*, etc. In spite of its uniqueness on various aspects and regional popularity, it could not get acquainted by the Ayurvedic scholars due to its availability in Telugu script till 1994. The uniqueness of this text in various aspects has been enlightened in this work.

Key words: *Vaidyacintāmaṇi*, *Vallabhācārya*, *Narāsthī taila*

Introduction:

The people of Telugu speaking region (i.e., Andhra Pradesh) never lagged behind in contributing to Sanskrit literature in the arts and science subjects including Medicine. Scholars from Andhra Pradesh have contributed the following Sanskrit and Telugu works in the field of medicine.¹

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A. Sanskrit works

- a) *Kakṣapuṭa tantra* of Ācārya Nāgārjuna
- b) *Cārucarya* of King Bhōja
- c) *Parahita saṁhitā* of Śrīnātha Paṇḍita
- d) *Vaidyacintāmaṇi* of Indrakāṇṭhi Vallabhācārya
- e) *Basavarājīya* of Nilakāṇṭha Basavarāja

B. Telugu works

- a) *Vastuṅaḍīpika* of Erra Venkaṭaswamy
- b) *Vastuṅaḍīpika* of Granthi Veṅkatasubbayya Śarma

Vaidyacintāmaṇi is one of the most popular treatises from Andhra Pradesh. It is also included in the list of Ayurvedic books mentioned under the first schedule of The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.²

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS:

Prime objectives of this work encompass the following issues.

- To present an account on the lesser known Telugu text on Ayurvedic therapeutics.
- Exposition of hidden knowledge about the contents of the text
- To convey the basic knowledge and information on core issues dealt by the author and peculiar features of this classical text.

Author and period:

Genealogy: Author of *Vaidyacintāmaṇi*, *Vallabhendra* (*Vallabhācārya*) is son of *Amareśvara Bhaṭṭa* of *Śrīvatsa gotra* and of *Apasthambasūtra*, belongs to *Indrakāṇṭhi* family.³ Though the native of author is unknown, he certainly belongs to the Telugu speaking region which is evident by the presence of some text in Telugu language in poetic and prose form.⁴

Period: The period of the author is exactly known. As author has extracted from *Aṣṭāṅga hṛdaya* (7th Century AD), (*Vṛndamādhava* (7th Century AD), *Cakradatta* (11th Century AD) and *Śāraṅgadhara saṁhitā* (13th AD), his period must be after 13th Century. It is further to note that, some verses from this text are found in *Parahita saṁhitā* of 16th Century AD.⁵ Hence it can be assumed that, this text must be formulated between 13th and 16th century AD. Some authors have attributed his period as 17th Century AD (B. Rama Rao, 1978) and 15th Century AD (Subhose Varanasi *et.al*, 2008).

Methodology, presentation and core contents of the text:

The text starts with benediction to deities *Śrī Mahā Viṣṇu* consort of *Lakṣmi*, *Śiva Śaṅkara*, consort of *Pārvati*; *Brahma*, consort of *Sarasvati*; *Durgāvatuka Bhairava* and *Vighneśvara (Heramba)*. Almost similar act of praying is seen in *Basavarājīya* of *Nīlakaṇṭha Basavarāja*, another most important classical text from Telugu region.

śrīnātham pārvatīnātham vāṇinātham sarasvatīm

durgāvatuka heramban satatam ca namāmyaham. (*Vaidyacintāmaṇi*, 15th Century AD)

śrīnātham pārvatīnātham vāṇinātham sarasvatīm

herambam vatukam vidyām satatam namāmyaham. (*Basavarājīya*, 18th Century AD)

Core contents:

This is a treatise on medicine broadly dealing with etiology, diagnosis of diseases, treatment, purification of metals, minerals, poisonous plants before using in medicinal preparations. This compendium consists of 73 *Prakaraṇa* (chapters), which are systematically accommodated in 26 *Vilāsa* (sections).

First *Vilāsa* contains *Aṣṭasthāna parīkṣā prakaraṇa* dealt with the systematic method of examining the patients with utmost importance to the pulse examination. First *vilāsa* starts with the worship to the deities followed by detailed description of eight regions/ areas/ things to be examined in a patient (अष्टस्थान परीक्षा). The detailed description of pulse examination (*nāḍī parīkṣā*) is unique to this text and not available in any other contemporary texts.

Second *vilāsa* contains *Pañcalakṣaṇa nidāna prakaraṇa* dealt with the basics on etiopathological aspects, prodromal signs and symptoms, clinical features of the disease conditions.

Third *vilāsa* to twenty third *vilāsa* is devoted for descriptions on various disease conditions in regard to the etiology, pathophysiology, prodromal signs and symptoms, clinical features, prognosis, treatment measures and wholesome diet & lifestyle guidelines. It is interesting to note that, some of the diseases' occurrence is also attributed to astronomical phenomenon, sinful deeds of an individual in past life and evil consequences; sanctified procedures/ therapies and practice of virtuous conduct, etc. are also indicated along with drug therapies.

Twenty fourth *vilāsa* contains *Śuddhi prakaraṇa* which deals with purification procedures for the metals, minerals, precious & semi precious stones and poisonous plant products.

Twenty fifth *vilāsa* contains three *prakaraṇa* namely, *Yantra prakaraṇa*, *Māna prakaraṇa* and *Paribhāṣā prakaraṇa* which deals with description on various instruments/ furnaces,

measuring methods for drugs and drugs in groups, substitute drugs (*Alabdapratidinidhi dravya*) respectively.

Twenty sixth *vilāsa* contains *Viṣa prakaraṇa* dealt with artificial poisons, antitoxic formulations, clinical features, and treatment for bites by the poisonous snakes, animals & insect bites, etc.

Among 73 *prakaraṇa* in 26 *vilāsa* of this text, *Jrava prakaraṇa* (3rd *prakaraṇa*) of 3rd *vilāsa* is the largest one and deals with the etiology, pathophysiology, prodromal signs and symptoms, clinical features, prognosis, treatment measures of *jvara* (fevers) described in about 865 verses. Whereas, *Granthiroga prakaraṇa* (51st *prakaraṇa*) of 18th *vilāsa* is the smallest one and deals with the etiopathology, clinical features, prognosis, treatment measures of *granthi* (swellings/ growth) described in about 15 verses.

It is a comprehensive independent text deals with the therapeutic modalities of various disease conditions. Author has indicated various pharmaceutical dosage forms (viz., decoctions, powders, pastes, *guḍa*, *ghṛta*, *bhasma*, *guggulu*, nasal medicaments, collyrium, herbomineral preparations, *āsava*, medicated oils, salts, tablets/ pills, electuaries, etc.), therapeutic procedures (*dāhakarma*, *sirāvedha*, *karṇavedha*, *raktasrāva*, *lepa*), *anupāna* (vehicle) and dietetic & lifestyle regimen (*pathyāpathya*) based on the clinical conditions. However, it is peculiar to note that *āsavariṣṭas* do not find prominence in this book. Only four *āsava* are found in the text i.e., *Drākṣāsava* (in *saṅgrahaṇī*), *Lohāsava* (in *pāṇḍu*) and *Pippalyāsava*, *Drākṣāsava* & *Kharjurāsava* (in *kṣaya*). Author has mentioned preparative and bio-cleansing procedures under *pathyāpathya* itself.

The author seems to have been followed the earlier *samhitā* and some other works of Southern India earlier to him. *Agastya harītakī rasāyana*⁶ and *Pippalyādyāsava*⁷ mentioned by author is almost similar to the descriptions of *Aṣṭhāṅga hṛdaya*⁸ and *Śāraṅgadhara samhitā*⁹ respectively. Further, descriptions of *Dīpikā tailā*¹⁰ and *Cavyādi tailā*¹¹ are also more or less similar to *Cakradatta*.¹² *Mahātiktaka ghṛta*, *Pañcatiktaka ghṛta*, *Bṛhanmaricādi tailā* mentioned by *Vṛnda* in *Vṛndamādhava (Siddhayōga)*¹³ are similarly found in *Vaidyacintāmaṇi*.¹⁴ By this it is evident that the author has thorough knowledge on various ancient texts and picked up important formulations; however, his own significant contributions are noteworthy viz., attribution of astronomical phenomenon, sinful deeds of an individual in past life and evil consequences, etc. to disease occurrence; indication of sanctified procedures/ therapies and practice of virtuous conduct, etc. to pacify them, unique formulations, detailed pulse examination.

Ancient scholars attributed medicinal properties to breast milk and human urine. It is interesting to note that the author indicated Narāsthī taila made from human bones for the treatment of *Nāḍīvrana*.

Sections of the text-The sequential arrangement of various sections of the text comprise:

S. No.	Sections (vilāsa)	Chapters (prakaraṇa)	No. of śloka	Contents/ information
1.	<i>Prathama vilāsa</i>	<i>Aṣṭasthāna parikṣā prakaraṇa</i>	42	Clinical methods on examination of patient
2.	<i>Dvitiya vilāsa</i>	<i>Pañcalakṣaṇa nidāna prakaraṇa</i>	18	Basics on etiology and etiopathogenesis of diseases
3.	<i>Tṛtīya vilāsa</i>	<i>Jvara prakaraṇa</i>	865	Etiology, clinical features and management of fevers
4.	<i>Caturtha vilāsa</i>	<i>Sannipāta prakaraṇa</i>	256	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Sannipāta</i> conditions
5.	<i>Pancama vilāsa</i>	<i>Kṣaya prakaraṇa</i>	500	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Kṣaya</i>
6.	<i>Ṣaṣṭama vilāsa</i>	<i>Pāṇḍu prakaraṇa</i>	215	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Pāṇḍu</i>
		<i>Kāmilā prakaraṇa</i>	84	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Kāmilā</i>
		<i>Śopha prakaraṇa</i>	91	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Śopha</i>
		<i>Atisāra prakaraṇa</i>	219	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Atisāra</i>
		<i>Samgrahaṇī prakaraṇa</i>	196	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Samgrahaṇī</i>
7.	<i>Saptama vilāsa</i>	<i>Vāta prakaraṇa</i>	826	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Vātaroga</i>
8.	<i>Aṣṭama vilāsa</i>	<i>Raktapitta prakaraṇa</i>	144	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Raktapitta</i>
		<i>Caturvīmśati pitta roga prakaraṇa</i>	212	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Caturvīmśati pitta roga</i>
9.	<i>Navama vilāsa</i>	<i>Aruci prakaraṇa</i>	63	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Aruci</i>
		<i>Chardi prakaraṇa</i>	80	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Cardi</i>
10.	<i>Daśama vilāsa</i>	<i>Kāsa prakaraṇa</i>	281	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Kāsa</i>

		<i>Śvāsa prakaraṇa</i>	126	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Śvāsa</i>
		<i>Hikkā prakaraṇa</i>	55	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Hikkā</i>
		<i>Svarabheda prakaraṇa</i>	40	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Svarabheda</i>
11.	<i>Ekādaśa vilāsa</i>	<i>Prameha prakaraṇa</i>	218	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Prameha</i>
		<i>Mūtrakṛcchra prakaraṇa</i>	82	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Mūtrakṛcchra</i>
		<i>Mūtrāghāta prakaraṇa</i>	59	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Mūtrāghāta</i>
		<i>Āsmarī prakaraṇa</i>	54	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Āsmarī</i>
12.	<i>Dvādaśa vilāsa</i>	<i>Śūla prakaraṇa</i>	209	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Śūla</i>
		<i>Udāvarta - Anāha prakaraṇa</i>	45	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Anāha</i>
		<i>Gulmaroga prakaraṇa</i>	137	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Gulmaroga</i>
		<i>Hṛdroga prakaraṇa</i>	47	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Hṛdroga</i>
		<i>Udara roga prakaraṇa</i>	121	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Udararoga</i>
		<i>Aṇḍavṛddi prakaraṇa</i>	70	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Aṇḍavṛddi</i>
		<i>Medoroga prakaraṇa</i>	34	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Medoroga</i>
13.	<i>Trayodaśa vilāsa</i>	<i>Vātarakta prakaraṇa</i>	127	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Vātarakta</i>
		<i>Ūrustambha prakaraṇa</i>	48	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Ūrustambha</i>
		<i>Āmavāta prakaraṇa</i>	102	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Āmavāta</i>
		<i>Śītapitta prakaraṇa</i>	28	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Śītapitta</i>
		<i>Amlapitta prakaraṇa</i>	80	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Amlapitta</i>
14.	<i>Caturdaśa vilāsa</i>	<i>Ajīrṇa prakaraṇa</i>	159	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Ajīrṇa</i>

15.	<i>Pancadaśa vilāsa</i>	<i>Arśoroga prakaraṇa</i>	151	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Arśoroga</i>
		<i>Kṛmīroga prakaraṇa</i>	57	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Kṛmīroga</i>
16.	<i>Ṣaṣṭhā daśa vilāsa</i>	<i>Tṛṣṇā prakaraṇa</i>	42	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Tṛṣṇā</i>
		<i>Dāha roga prakaraṇa</i>	49	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Dāha</i>
		<i>Mūrcchā prakaraṇa</i>	38	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Mūrcchā</i>
		<i>Madātyaya prakaraṇa</i>	31	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Madātyaya</i>
		<i>Unmāda roga prakaraṇa</i>	68	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Unmāda</i>
		<i>Apasmāra roga prakaraṇa</i>	45	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Apasmāra</i>
17.	<i>Saptādaśa vilāsa</i>	<i>Kuṣṭha roga prakaraṇa</i>	292	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Kuṣṭha</i>
18.	<i>Aṣṭādaśa vilāsa</i>	<i>Viṣarpa roga prakaraṇa</i>	70	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Viṣarpa</i>
		<i>Viṣphoṭaka prakaraṇa</i>	31	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Viṣphoṭaka</i>
		<i>Masūrikā roga prakaraṇa</i>	78	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Masūrikā</i>
		<i>Galagaṇḍa prakaraṇa</i>	29	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Galagaṇḍa</i>
		<i>Gaṇḍamālā prakaraṇa</i>	37	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Gaṇḍamālā</i>
		<i>Granthiroga prakaraṇa</i>	15	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Granthi</i>
		<i>Arbudaroga prakaraṇa</i>	22	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Arbuda</i>
		<i>Ślīpada roga prakaraṇa</i>	375	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Ślīpada</i>
		<i>Antarvidradhī prakaraṇa</i>	42	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Antarvidradhī</i>
19.	<i>Ekōṇaviṃśatī vilāsa</i>	<i>Vraṇaroga prakaraṇa</i>	70	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Vraṇaroga</i>
		<i>Agnidagdha prakaraṇa</i>	22	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Agnidagdha</i>

		<i>Āgantuka vraṇa prakaraṇa</i>	60	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Āgantuka vraṇa</i>
		<i>Nāḍī vraṇa prakaraṇa</i>	22	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Nāḍīvraṇa</i>
		<i>Bhagandara prakaraṇa</i>	56	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Bhagandara</i>
		<i>Upadamśa prakaraṇa</i>	54	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Upadamśa</i>
		<i>Śūka doṣa prakaraṇa</i>	29	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Śūkadoṣa</i>
20.	<i>Vimśati vilāsa</i>	<i>Kṣudra roga prakaraṇa</i>	168	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Kṣudraroga</i>
		<i>Snāyuka roga prakaraṇa</i>	27	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Snāyukaroga</i>
21.	<i>Ekavimśati vilāsa</i>	<i>Mukha roga prakaraṇa</i>	133	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Mukharoga</i>
		<i>Karna roga prakaraṇa</i>	59	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Karṇaroga</i>
22.	<i>Dvāvimśati vilāsa</i>	<i>Nāsāroga prakaraṇa</i>	99	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Nāsā roga</i>
		<i>Śīroroga prakaraṇa</i>	101	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Śīroroga</i>
23.	<i>Trayovimśati vilāsa</i>	<i>Netraroga prakaraṇa</i>	226	Etiology, clinical features and management of <i>Netraroga</i>
24.	<i>Caturvimśati vilāsa</i>	<i>Śuddhī prakaraṇa</i>	664	Detailed descriptions on purification and incineration of <i>Dhātu</i> (metals), <i>Mahārāsa</i> , <i>Uparāsa</i> & <i>Sādhārānārāsa</i> , etc., precious and semi precious and their properties and actions are explained. Purification procedures to some medicinal plant products like <i>Ahiphēna</i> , <i>Hīṅgu</i> , <i>Jīraka</i> , <i>Nepāla</i> , <i>Vatsanābhi</i> were also mentioned.
25.	<i>Pañcavimśati vilāsa</i>	<i>Yantra prakaraṇa</i>	61	Description of various <i>Yantra</i> (<i>Vidhyādhara yantra</i> , <i>ṭaṅka yantra</i> , <i>Garbha yantra</i> , <i>Kacchapa yantra</i> , etc.) and <i>Puṭa</i> (<i>Mahā puṭa</i> , <i>Gaja puṭa</i> , <i>Vārāha puṭa</i> , <i>Kukkūṭa puṭa</i> , <i>Kapōta puṭa</i> , etc.)
		<i>Māna prakaraṇa</i>	32	Measurements & specific measuring practices/ schools of thoughts in

		<i>Paribhāṣā prakaraṇa</i>	76	measuring various drugs, scholars' opinions/ versions, etc. are mentioned. Dimensions of <i>prastha</i> measuring vessel is also mentioned. Group of drugs, substitute drugs (<i>Alābhapratinidhi dravya</i>)
26.	<i>Ṣaḍvīmśati vilāsa</i>	<i>Viśa prakaraṇa</i>	40	Artificial poisons, antitoxic formulations, clinical features & treatment for poisonous snake, animal & insect bites. Incantations are also indicated for snake bites & scorpion sting.

Discussion and conclusion:

Vaidya cintāmaṇi of *Indrakaṇṭhi Vallabhācārya* is one among the most important Ayurvedic classical texts listed in the first schedule of The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. In spite of its uniqueness on various aspects and regional popularity, it could not get acquainted by the Ayurvedic scholars since it is available only in Telugu script till 1994. Unique contributions of author are evident in this text such as attribution of astronomical phenomenon, sinful deeds, evil consequences, etc. to disease occurrence, sanctified therapies, virtuous conduct, etc. Use of *Narāsthi taila* (made from human bones) in *Nāḍīvrāṇa* is one among them.

It can be established that the author may belong to Andhra region on basis of following facts

1. Presence of some text in Telugu language in poetic and prose form
2. The usage of Telugu words for medicinal plants such as *Miriyālu*, *Tippatīga*, *Ūḍuga*, *Jilleḍu*, *Jemuḍu*, *Ceṅgalvakoṣṭhu*, *Nāgamalle vēru*, etc.

The following three publications of *Vaidya Cintāmaṇi* are available

- a. *Vaidya Cintāmaṇi* (1925) in two volumes along with Telugu meaning & explanation by Pidugu Venkata Krishna Rao Pantulu published by Hindu Ratnakara Mudraksharashala.¹⁶
- b. *Vaidya Cintāmaṇi* (1952) in two volumes along with Telugu meaning & explanation by Sri Jayakrishnadas published by M/s, Vavilla Ramaswamy Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.¹⁷ It contains five 26 *Vilasa* (sections) consisting about 9404 *śloka* in 73 *prakaraṇa* (chapters). Each sloka dealt with Telugu meaning with explanations.

- c. *Vaidyacentāmaṇi* (1994) along with Hindi translation & explanation by Dr. Ramniwas Sharma published by M/s. Dakshina Prakashan, Hyderabad.¹⁸

Other Telugu works with the name of *Vaidyacentāmaṇi*

- a. *Vaidyacentāmaṇi* in Telugu: Author, *Dhenuvakonda Kesavakavi*, son of Jogamamathya. This is a Telugu poetical rendering of the work in Sanskrit by *Indrakaṇṭhi Vallabhāchārya*. It is written based on the main text but contains only 4 chapters (Āśvāsa). This was published by Veturi Sankara Sastri in Sree Dhanwantari journal in the year 1927. Subsequently, this was again published by the Madras Oriental Manuscripts Library in 1952.¹⁹
- b. *Andhra Vaidyacentāmaṇi*. Author of this text is *Devulapalli Venkanarasamantri*, son of China Narasanna Mantri of Kasyapagotra. It contains only five chapters, also based on *Vallabhāchārya*'s '*Vaidyacentāmaṇi*'. This was published by Veturi Sankara Sastri in Sri Dhanwantari in 1927.

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7. Ibid, *Kṣaya prakaraṇa*, 419-422.
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सारांश

वैद्यचिन्तामणि - एक महत्त्वपूर्ण आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा ग्रन्थ

अला नारायण एवं बंडि वेंकटेश्वर्लु

आन्ध्रप्रदेश के आयुर्वेदीय विद्वानों ने संस्कृत एवं तेलुगु भाषाओं में आयुर्वेद वाङ्मय का महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान किया। वल्लभाचार्य विरचित वैद्यचिन्तामणि (१५वीं शताब्दी) उनमें से एक है। औषध और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम-१९४०, अनुसूची-१ आयुर्वेद उपशीर्षक के अन्तर्गत भी इस ग्रन्थ का उल्लेख किया गया है। इस ग्रन्थ में रोगनिदान एवं चिकित्सा, शोधनकर्म, विविध उपकरण, आयुर्वेद औषध निर्माण का वर्णन, सर्पविष और अन्यविषाक्त जन्तुदंष्ट्र अवस्थाओं की चिकित्साप्रणाली, औषधिवर्ग आदि विषय विस्तार से २६ विलास (विभाग) के अन्तर्गत ७३ प्रकरणों (अध्यायों) में प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। नाडीपरीक्षा का विस्तृत विवरण; रोगोत्पत्ति में ज्योतिष संबन्धित ग्रहपीडा, पापकर्म एवं अशुभ परिणाम का योगदान, उन रोगों में मन्त्र, होम आदि पवित्रकर्म; सद्भूत पालन करने का आदेश, नाडीव्रण में मनुष्यों की हड्डियों से बनाया गया नरास्थि तैल का प्रयोग आदि ग्रन्थकार के विलक्षणपूर्वक विशिष्ट योगदान के पहलू हैं। इस लेख में वैद्यचिन्तामणि ग्रन्थ की विशिष्टतायें सविस्तार प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास किया गया है।