

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**The study has been conducted in following methods :-**

### **1. Collection of literature written by Chakrapani Datta with special reference to Charak Samhita in any form of publication.**

The clinical terminologies in charak samhita has been categorically been analyzed in the preview of applied thoughts. The terminology which are being mentioned in charak samhita but not understood in palatable form those are in the ambit of explanation which cultivate the knowledge in respect to clinical terminologies. In this regard the all the commentary of Charak Samhita has been thoroughly reviewed in the library of National Research Institute of Ayurvedic Drug Development, Bharatpur Bhubaneswar has been collected and categorised according to the modern clinical chapters. An elaborative list has been prepared after that the according to the alphabet and according to the modern clinical subjects the list of words has been categorised.

### **2. Search of the terminologies regarding clinical Ayurveda.**

The qualitative terminologies have been arranged in respect to Anatomy, Physiology, Molecular Biology, Preventive and Social Medicine, Forensic medicine, Gynaecology / Obstetrics and Surgery. The categorical terminologies have been explained in the respective subject to justify the reflection of the Ayurvedic terminological treasure in the purview of modern science. The fundamental of Physiology related Vayu, Pitta & Kapha. Anatomy related to Srota, Sira, Dhamani, Sharir sankaha Vyakarana, Srota Vimana etc. Molecular Biology related qualitative and interaction of Vayu, Pitta and Kapha. Preventive and Social Medicine related to Dinacharya, Ritucharya social activity and Janapath Bishansya Viman related to environmental pollution. Pharmacy related to Swarasadi Kalpana, Asava, Aristha etc. Pharmacology related to define drug and its action related to Rasa, Guna, Virya, Vipak and Prabhab and individual quality of each drug mentioned in Atreya Bhadrakapya Adhyay, Annapana Biddhi and Rasa Vimana etc. Forensic medicine is related to Visa chikitsa and different types of Vaidyas along with Nighraha Sthana specified for

preventing the legal evidence in the court. Pathology related to Nidan Sthana and different pathogenesis sign symptom of different diseases mentioned in Nidan Sthana and chikitsa sthana. Clinically bed side examination related to Rog Vishagjitia Viman. Gynaecology and Obstetrics related to Jatisutria Sharira and Yonirog chikitsa. Paediatrics is related to Jatisutriya Sharira and Mahati Garbhabakranti Adhyayas. Shalya related to Brana Chikitsa, Ashmari, Udara and Gulma Chikitsa along with Kshara and Agni karma mentioned in respective chapter. Shalakya is related to Trimarmiya Sidhhi and Kayachikitsa related Therapeutic measures mentined in Chikitsa and Siddhi sthana.

### **3. Evaluation of the matter with clinical significance**

Both the Philosophical and Clinical aspects of Charak Samhita has been magnified in Chakrapani's commentary in an elaborative aspect. In the 1<sup>st</sup> chapter the concept of Samanya, Bishes in respect to clinical applicability, the internal purification and the medicaments to encounter the adversities of Panchakarma is thoroughly analysed, the external purificatory measures emphasising the importance of Aragadh is thoroughly studied. The clinical applicability of different drugs in a group through combed the different pathological state and fundamental pharmaceutical preparation process has been coded the clinical utility of Shodas kala Bhesaj and the different types of medical practitioners has been elaborated and subsequent in the same way the clinical terminologies made by Chakrapani in different chapters has been already searched out. The literary prospective of Clinical and Prognostic Bed side medicine has also been critically analysed in the purview of Clinical Importence and the rest literary view with its applied significance has been classified.