

RESEARCH WORK

Determined knowledge or in other words the conclusion is incomplete; unless and until supported by discussion in their entirety with help of proper reasoning. This part of the study deals with the possible reasoning based on the specific logic to explain and interpret the findings to correlate the same with their causes.

About Chakrapani Datta

Chakrapani Datta (11th century), an Ayurvedic physician and scholar in Sanskrit, was born in the village of Mayureshwar in the Varendra region (presently Birbhum district of West Bengal). He was the son of Narayan Datta, the head of the kitchen of Nayapala, the king of Gauda. Naradatta, a courtier of the king, was Chakrapani's spiritual guide.

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

Chakrapani's best known books on ancient Ayurvedic medical science are Chikitsa samgraha (Collection of medical practices and procedures), Dravyaguna (Properties of plants) and Sarvasara samgraha (Collection of the essence of things). Chikitsa samgraha, better known as Chakradatta, incorporates sections from two rare Ayurvedic books: Charakanyasa and Vrddhasushruta. Chakrapani was awarded the titles 'Charakachaturanana' and 'Sushrutasahasranayana' for Charakatattva pradipika and Bhanumati, which were annotations on Charaka samhita and Sushruta samhita respectively. Entire Chakradatta is composed of 4800 verses which are divided into 79 chapters.

More than 50 sources have been acknowledged from where Chakrapani was inspired for these verses. The chapters are divided as per the diseases, clinical syndromes, therapeutic procedures and include also a chapter on preventive medicine. First 65 chapters are in the order of Madhava-Nidan who had dealt only with the diagnostics whereas Chakradatta only deals with therapeutics.

The uniqueness of Chakradatta is in the description of several metallic and mercurial preparations for the purpose of internal use as medications e.g. Rasaparpati made from purified and processed mercury and sulphur.

He described assistive devices and surgical techniques such as the “Ksharasutra” (medicated thread) which has currently regained its popularity for its application in various sinuses and fistula-in-ano. Two major Ayurvedic treatises contributed by Chakrapani Datta are Charaka Samhita and Chakradatta (Figure 1) (illustrated in Results and discussion part).

The theoretical knowledge of Chakrapani has been categorically analyzed in respect to clinical prospective. These vary thoughts are so classified that the momentum of the specific characteristics of the words which are required to analyzed for better understanding of Charak Samhita. Those significant words were emphasized for clarification to make the module of different branches and its dimension in a streamline processed to had a scientific module. The classification reflects the traditional thought in that era which is still prevailed in terms of its clinical entity and scientific validation. The nutshell module in a paper has tried to glorifying the scientific development of traditional knowledge in respect to contemporary purview and the template has been cultivated right from Philosophy to Psychology with the other related contemporary branches to justify the astronable states of clinical practices of Charak Samhita keeping the perfection of Chakrapani in this regard in an intact state. An elaborative list has been prepared after that according to the modern clinical subjects the list of words has been categorised.

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.

List of words collected from Charaka Samhita, contributed by Chakrapani Datta, having the clinical significance are stipulated in Tables 1 to 16 (illustrated in Results and discussion part).