

INTRODUCTION

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.

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.

The epitome of Chakrapani Dutta on Charak Samhita is a treasure of clinical entities which magnifies the theory in an applied aspect. The clinical terminologies in Charak Samhita has categorically been analysed in the purview of applied thoughts. The

terminology which are being mentioned in Charak Samhita but not understood in a palatable form those are in the ambit of explanation which cultivate the knowledge in respect to clinical terminologies.

Primarily all the Sthanas and Adhyas between Charak samhita been profoundly well extent by Chakrapani Dutta to justifies the clinical entities. The sequence of the Adhyas are well versed by Chkrapani Dutta classifying the meaning of those chapters respectively and the Seven Chatuska in which every Chatuska are compiled of four chapters in Sutra sthana and the rest two of Sutra Sthana mentioned as “Sangraha adhyasa” are also being well extended by Chkrapani Dutta to understood Charak Samhita easily.

The meaning of Sutra sthana is that which incorporate the basic thoughts of treatment in the sequenced form.

The meaning of Nidan Sthana is implied thought the aetiology sign symptoms, pathogenesis of the diseases.

Vimana sthana is directly related to bed side clinics and has a significant area of clinical medicine.

Sharira sthana indicates the physiological and Anatomical arrangement conceptual of the body and the basic philosophy related to it.

Indriya sthana is nothing but a categorical entity of prognostic values.

Chikitsa sthana stands for the stage wise treatment of the basic diseases and subsequently the principle of treatment considering the aetiopathogenesis of the diseases.

Kalpa sthana is related to pharmaceutical preparations in an easy effective way to neutralize the diseases with simplified modules.

Siddhi sthana is the specified sthana which signifies the measures to be taken to avoid the adversities arise due to Panchakarma therapy with the physician’s potent knowledge to those adversities.

In Sutrasthana the first chapter named as Dirghanjibitia Adhya which deals with the concept of Ayurveda in a nutshell for the quest of longevity and likewise the rest chapters are also dealt with a meaningful terminology as Apamargatandulia Adhya

thoughts buried as internal purification of the body and Aragadhiya Adhya as external purification modules etc.

In the present phase all the applied terminologies related to Clinical aspects have been classified and arranged in a justified way to ensure the qualitative values of the explanation of Chakrapani Dutta as and when required to classify the terminologies in Charak Samhita in parallel.

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 mentioned in Chikitsa and Siddhi sthana.

The work emphasis has been given to narrate the depth inside of respective areas of materials and methods and the templates of the Chakarapani along with its commentary of different chapters in Charak Samhita has been thoroughly studied.

Both the Philosophical and Clinical aspects of Charak Samhita has been magnified in Chakarapani's commentary in an elaborative aspect.

In the 1st 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 Chakarapani 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 Importance and the rest literary view with its applied significance has been classified.

PRESENTATION OF THE WORK

The entire work is divided in to five parts. Viz. (1) Conceptual study, (2) Discussion, (3) Conclusion, (4) Summary; followed by Bibliography.

CONCEPTUAL STUDY

Conceptual study of the work is further divided in to two parts.

(a) Concept of Smṛti – This is classified into following three chapters:

- **Chapter 1** – Yogic Aspect of Smriti– This chapter deals with Concept of Smṛti in Yogic literatures.
- **Chapter 2** – In this chapter Naturopathic aspect of Smriti has been described.
- **Chapter 3** – Ayurvedic Aspect of Smriti and Modern view of Memory has been presented in this chapter.

(b) Clinical Study – In this study the clinically significant words from Chakrapani Dutta has been identified with their applied significance.

Discussion

Conceptual part of the study has been discussed on the basis of classical references and logic of thinking. Then after observations of the applied study has also been discussed thoroughly.

Conclusion

Effort has been made to draw some definite conclusions on the basis of former chapters.

Summary

The entire work has been summarized and key features have been highlighted in this part.

Addendum

This will contain Bibliography.

According to aims & objectives, the humble and honest efforts have been made to clarify the subject selected here, based on scientific evidences.