



A GLANCE INTO VAIDYA JIVANA OF LOLIMBARAJA – REVIEW

[Aswathi. N¹](#), [Jyolsna G Krishna²](#), [Gopikrishna S³](#)

¹Final Year PG Scholar, Department of Dravyaguna Vijnana, VPSV Ayurveda College, Kottakkal, Kerala, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Dravyaguna Vijnana, VPSV Ayurveda College, Kottakkal, Kerala, India

³Assistant Professor, Department of Agadatantra, VPSV Ayurveda College, Kottakkal, Kerala, India

Corresponding Author: aswathivenugopaln@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Vaidya jivana of *Lolimbaraja* is one of the important medical works, characterised by its poetical way of presentation. In this the author is explaining the treatment of various disease conditions, to his wife *Ratnakala*. The simplicity in the formulations and explanation using beautiful similies make the treatise more attractive and captivating among other Ayurvedic texts. The book is composed of 5 chapters named as *Vilasa* and contains about 200 verses. Treatment for almost all diseases were included in these 5 *Vilasa*. The chapter begins with *Jwara chikitsa* and ends with *Vajikarana chikitsa*. In the last chapter, there is also a brief introduction of *Anupana* as per various conditions and *Agryoushadha* for few of diseases. *Acharya* has also included some of the *Rasa* preparations distinctly. The author himself says that it is almost a compilation of work from earlier *Ayurvedic* classics. In this paper it is tried to highlight the framework of *Vaidya jivana*, along with providing information about the author, text and its characteristic features. Exploration of such treatise in *Ayurveda* will be a great source of knowledge to the current age.

Keywords: *Vaidya jivana*, *Lolimbaraja*

INTRODUCTION

Vaidya jivana of Lolimbaraja is one of the medical work, characterised by its poetical composition. Among the other treatises of Ayurveda, Vaidya jivana has reserved a prominent place because of its simplicity. The author has tried to include treatments of almost all diseases, using simple and practically useful drugs in daily practice. This treatise is composed of more than 200 verses distributed in 5 Vilasa (chapters). Lolimbaraja has been beautifully portrayed his wife Ratnakala throughout this treatise and it was written in the form of a conversation between them. He is explaining various formulations with limited number of ingredients for almost all diseases along with beautiful similies and in between his wife inquires some questions. The poetic version and conversation manner has made this treatise more captivating among other Ayurvedic texts. Author himself says that it mainly includes a compilation of earlier Ayurvedic classics. Besides that, some distinct formulations can also be seen in this work. This text is quoted in Yogatarangini and Yogaratnakara. Modern works like Rasamrita, Sidhayoga samgraha, and Vaidyakiya subhashita were also have incorporated the verses from Vaidyajivana.¹

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Lolimbaraja was the son of Divakara Bhatta Suri, the renowned personality in the court of King Harihara belongs to a period of early part of 17th century and native of Junnar in the Pune district. He was married to Muraasa, whose name was changed to Ratnakala after becoming his wife. He composed many books in a dialogue form between himself and his wife. His famous works include Vaidyavatamsa, Vaidyajivana, Camatkaracintamani, Vaidyaka kavya, Ratnakala charita and Harivilasa kavya.¹

COMMENTARIES¹

- Gudartha dipika – Goswamin Harinatha
- Dipika – Rudrabhatta
- Lolimbaraja dipika – Sukhanandanatha
- Jagacchandrika – Bhagiratha
- Vijnananandakari – Pragyadatta
- Sudha Hindi vyakhya–Pt.Kalikacharana Pandeya

SUBJECT MATTER OF VAIDYA JIVANA

The entire book is composed of about 200 verses, distributed in 5 chapters, and the chapters are named Vilasa. In Vaidya, jivana diseases are classified in a different manner as compared to other classical texts. Almost all diseases were covered in these 5 Vilasa and he also tried to include Rasayana and Vajikarana chikitsa in short. It is a book that comprises only the therapeutic aspects of the disease.

The Prathama vilasa deals with Jwara chikitsa and it is composed of about 73 Sloka. This chapter begins with an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer. He describes the qualities and duties of a good physician in its first section. He says that among all diseases fever is the most powerful one, same as other Acharya. In Jwara chikitsa he mentioned the importance of Langhana at first. There is many Kashaya yoga mentioned for the treatment of Jwara in its different states. He also explained different Lepa yoga, procedures like Nasya and Jwarahara dhoopana accordingly. This chapter ends by saying Pathya for a person suffering from Jwara or free from Jwara.

The Dwithiya vilasa mainly focuses on diseases like Atisara and Grahani. Different Kashaya and Churna yoga are mentioned for the treatment of Grahani and Atisara. He also mentioned about Asadhya atisara here. Treatment of Sokatisara and Raktatisara were also added by him. Here he used the term Guru pan-chamoola instead of Brihat panchamoola.

The Tertiya vilasa deals with treatment for Swasa and Kasa mainly. But treatment for diseases like Kati kukshi vasthi sula, Netra roga, Kamala, Pandu, Bhaga sula, Pradara, Garbhini, and Sootika roga, and Balaroga were also specifically explained by him in this chapter.

The Chaturtha vilasa first dealt with Kshaya roga chikitsa. Later the treatment for diseases like Vrana, Medo roga, Krimi, Mukhapaka, Amlapitta, Prameha, Vatarakta, Vishuchika, Pama, Vipadika, Gandamala, Mandagni, Asmari, Vidradhi, Danta roga, Hridroga, Raktapitta, Hikka, Bhrama, Urusthambha, Mutra-

krichra, Vyanga, Pidaka, Arumshika, Sopha, Karnasula,...etc were explained well. The chapter ends with individual treatment for each *Dosha*, like for *Vata* usage of *Laghu raja mriganka yoga* and usage of *Churna, Kashaya, Gudika, Ghrita, and Thaila* accordingly, for *Paittka roga* like *Dahadi* intake of *Guduchi swarasa* with sugar and in case of *Kaphaja roga* like *Sitadi, Guduchi kwatha* with honey were advised by the *Acharya*. Use of *Vasa* in different form was suggested in case of *Kshaya roga* and a special *Yoga* named *Lolimbarajodita churna* for all types of *Udara vikara* were significantly noted.

The *Panchama vilasa*, the last chapter in this book is distinctly deals with *Vajikarana chikitsa*. As per this treatise *Tambula, Madhu (Madya)*, different kinds of garlands, vast gardens having favourite trees, women, pleasant songs, favourite food,.. etc belongs to some of the aphrodisiac materials. Different kinds of formulations like *Amritadi churna, Ucchidadi kshirapaka*, use of individual drugs like *Satavari, Yash-*

timadhu, Vidari, milk,...etc are explained for the purpose of rejuvenation and aphrodisiac. The importance of *Rasa* preparations are well explained here. Some of the *Rasa* formulations are *Viswathapaharana rasa, Kanakasundara rasa, Panchamrita parpadi, Vilasini vallabha rasa* and so on. There dosage with specific indication and *Anupana* were also mentioned by him. This chapter also highlights the use of *Anupana* as per different clinical conditions and *Agryoushadha* for few of the diseases, that is given in Table no.3 and Table no.4. *Lolimbaraja* concludes this chapter by saying the importance of *Narayana churna* in *Jadara roga, Narayana thaila* for *Vata vyadhi* and chanting of *Narayana nama* for relieving fear.

Thus, through these 5 *Vilasa*, he tried to incorporate treatment of almost all diseases in Ayurveda in a concise form, using simple and easily available drugs and that might help a physician for a quick reference in daily practice.

CHAPTER DISCUSSION

Table 1: Some of the important polyherbal formulations described in each *Vilasa*/chapter are given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Formulations	Indications	Verse
I.	<i>Prathama vilasa</i>		
▪	<i>Kashaya</i>		
1.	<i>Surapadapadi pacana Kashaya</i>	<i>Jwara</i>	1/14
2.	<i>Amrita, shundi, mustha, and dhanwayasa kwatha</i>	<i>Vata jwara</i>	1/15
3.	<i>Kirata tikta, katuki, mustha, parpada, yavasa kwatha</i>	<i>Pitta jwara</i>	1/15
4.	<i>Shundi, vasa, mustha, dhanwayasa</i>	<i>Kapha jwara</i>	1/15
5.	<i>Piyushadi kwatha</i>	<i>Vata jwara</i>	1/16
6.	<i>Usiradi kwatha</i>	<i>Vata jwara</i>	1/17
7.	<i>Panchabhadra kwatha</i>	<i>Vata pitta jwara</i>	1/18
8.	<i>Rainava Kashaya</i>	<i>Pitta jwara</i>	1/19
9.	<i>Sachandanadi parpadaka kwatha</i>	<i>Pitta jwara</i>	1/20
10.	<i>Drakshadi kwatha</i>	<i>Murchadiyukta pitta jwara</i>	1/21
11.	<i>Dusparsakadi kwatha</i>	<i>Murchadiyukta pitta jwara</i>	1/21
12.	<i>Chinnadi kwatha</i>	<i>Pitta jwara</i>	1/22
13.	<i>Lohita chandanadi kwatha</i>	<i>Pitta kapha jwara</i>	1/23
14.	<i>Jaladi kwatha</i>	<i>Sadaha jwara, nava jwara</i>	1/24
15.	<i>Panchamulyadi kwatha</i>	<i>Vata pitta jwara</i>	1/34
16.	<i>Bhargavi kwatha</i>	<i>Swasa jwara</i>	1/36

17.	<i>Katphaladi kwatha</i>	<i>Kapha jwara</i>	1/38
18.	<i>Granthyadi kwatha</i>	<i>Sannipata jwara</i>	1/40,41
19.	<i>Arkadi kwatha</i>	<i>Sannipata jwara</i>	1/42
20.	<i>Tiktadi kwatha</i>	<i>Sannipata jwara</i>	1/43
21.	<i>Vasadi kwatha</i>	<i>Aikahika jwara</i>	1/51
22.	<i>Raktachandanadi kwatha</i>	<i>Tritiyaka jwara</i>	1/53
23.	<i>Indrayanadi kwatha</i>	<i>Sita jwara</i>	1/58
24.	<i>Kulakadi kwatha</i>	<i>Vishama jwara</i>	1/64
25.	<i>Madiradi kwatha</i>	<i>Vishama jwara</i>	1/67
▪	Ghrita		
26.	<i>Sahasradhouta ghrita - abhyanga</i>	<i>Daha</i>	1/25
▪	Avaleha		
27.	<i>Sringyadi avaleha</i>	<i>Kaphaja kasa swasayuta jwara</i>	1/35
II.	Dwithiya vilasa		
▪	Kashaya		
28.	<i>Amritadi kwatha</i>	<i>Jwaratisara</i>	2/1
29.	<i>Sitadi Kashaya</i>	<i>Sarvatisara</i>	2/2
30.	<i>Panchamulyadi kwatha</i>	<i>Jwaratisara</i>	2/3
31.	<i>Guru panchamula / brihat panchamula kwatha</i>	<i>Vata, kapha, Kapha vata atisara</i>	2/4
32.	<i>Laghu panchamula kwatha</i>	<i>Pitta atisara</i>	2/4
33.	<i>Balakadi kwatha</i>	<i>Atisara</i>	2/6
34.	<i>Kudajadi kwatha</i>	<i>Raktamasulatisara</i>	2/11
35.	<i>Yavanyadi kwatha</i>	<i>Grahani</i>	2/17
36.	<i>Shundyadi kwatha</i>	<i>Grahani</i>	2/19
37.	<i>Dhanya chatushka kwatha</i>	<i>Pitta atisara</i>	2/7
▪	Churna		
38.	<i>Indrajadi churna</i>	<i>Atisara</i>	2/8
39.	<i>Shundyadi churna</i>	<i>Atisara</i>	2/9
40.	<i>Brihat Gangadhara churna</i>	<i>Jirnatisara</i>	2/12
41.	<i>Padadi churna</i>	<i>Grahani</i>	2/20
42.	<i>Chandrakala churna</i>	<i>Pandu, jwara, atisara, aruchi, kamala, grahani, gulma, prameha</i>	2/21
43.	<i>Ksharadwandadi churna</i>	<i>Grahani, arsa, agnimandya, hridroga, gulma</i>	2/22
44.	<i>Dwiksharadi churna</i>	<i>Grahani, kapha vata roga</i>	2/23
45.	<i>Chitrakadi churna with takra</i>	<i>Grahani</i>	2/24
46.	<i>Ruchakadi churna</i>	<i>Grahani</i>	2/25
▪	Ghrita		
47.	<i>Payodharadi ghrita</i>	<i>Grahani</i>	2/26
III.	Tritiya vilasa		
▪	Kashaya		
48.	<i>Guru panchamula kwatha</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/1
49.	<i>Vasadi kwatha with maricha churna</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/6
50.	<i>Nagaradi kwatha</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/8
51.	<i>Dasamula Kashaya with eranda thaila</i>	<i>Kati kukshi vasthi sula</i>	3/18
52.	<i>Rasnadi kwatha with eranda thaila</i>	<i>Kati kukshi vasthi sula</i>	3/19
53.	<i>Triphaladi kwatha with madhu</i>	<i>Kamala, pandu</i>	3/27

54.	<i>Gopi, pada, devadaru, ...Kashaya</i>	<i>Dugdha visodhana</i>	3/33
55.	<i>Kadamkaderyadi Kashaya with madhu</i>	<i>Nanavidha pradara</i>	3/34
56.	<i>Dhanyadi kwatha</i>	<i>Garbhini and sootika roga</i>	3/38
▪	Gudika		
57.	<i>Ghanadi gudika</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/2
58.	<i>Lavangadi gudika</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/7
▪	Avaleha		
59.	<i>Vibhitakavaleha</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/3
60.	<i>Ardrakavaleha</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/4
▪	Churna		
61.	<i>Chinthamani churna with ghrita and madhu</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/5
62.	<i>Pippalyadi churna with madhu</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/10
63.	<i>Phalatradyadi churna with sita</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/17
64.	<i>Tanduliyadi churna with tandulambu and madhu</i>	<i>Pradara</i>	3/35
65.	<i>Yashti madhu, lunga moola with madhu and sarpi</i>	<i>Sukha prasava</i>	3/37
66.	<i>Dhanyaka with sita and tandulambu</i>	<i>Garbhini chardi</i>	3/37
▪	Anjana		
67.	<i>Kulathadyanja</i>	<i>Sakala rudhira chakshu</i>	3/21
IV.	Chathurtha vilasa		
▪	Kashaya		
68.	<i>Trikadukadi kwatha with gomutra</i>	<i>Krimi</i>	4/6
69.	<i>Bhunimbadi kwatha with madhu</i>	<i>Amlapitta</i>	4/8
70.	<i>Erandadi Kashaya with eranda thaila</i>	<i>Vataraktha</i>	4/12
71.	<i>Adushadi kwatha</i>	<i>Asmari</i>	4/35
72.	<i>Pashanabhedadi kwatha</i>	<i>Mutrakrichra</i>	4/35
▪	Thaila		
73.	<i>Pindathaila</i>	<i>Vataraktha</i>	4/12
▪	Churna		
74.	<i>Lashunadi churna with nimbu rasa</i>	<i>Vishuchika</i>	4/13
75.	<i>Madana saindhavadi lepa</i>	<i>Vipadika</i>	4/17
76.	<i>Nimbu swarasa, sringavera and saindhava</i>	<i>Mandagni</i>	4/21
77.	<i>Hinguashta churna</i>	<i>Mandagni</i>	4/23
78.	<i>Vrikshamladi churna</i>	<i>Mandagni</i>	4/23
79.	<i>Lolimbarajodita churna</i>	<i>Udara vikara</i>	4/24
80.	<i>Nyagrodhankura, kushta, rodhra, manjishta, priyangu pushpa, masura, rakta Chandana and Chandana with paya and sarpi – lepa for 7 days</i>	<i>Vyanga</i>	4/36
81.	<i>Narayana churna</i>	<i>Jadara roga</i>	5/20
V.	Panchama vilasa		
▪	Churna		
82.	<i>Amrita, amlaka, trikandaka with sarkara and sarpi</i>	<i>Virya vardhaka</i>	5/3
▪	Ksheerapaka		
83.	<i>Uchada, markadi, gokshura with sita ksheera paka</i>	<i>Vajikarana</i>	5/4
▪	Rasa preparations		
84.	<i>Viswathapaharana rasa with madhu</i>	<i>Navajwara</i>	5/10
85.	<i>Sitadi rasa with ajaji and sita</i>	<i>Aikahika jwara</i>	5/11
86.	<i>Kanakasundara rasa with madhu (bahvana- jaya rasa)</i>	<i>Grahani, atisara, vahnimandya</i>	5/12

87.	<i>Panchamrita parpadi with jiraka</i>	<i>Pandu, gara</i>	5/13,14
88.	<i>Panchamrita parpadi with hingu, saindhava, and jiraka</i>	<i>Grahani</i>	5/13,14
89.	<i>Vilasini vallabha rasa with sita</i>	<i>Meha, virya vardhaka</i>	5/16,17
▪	Thaila		
90.	<i>Narayana thaila</i>	<i>Vata vyadhi</i>	5/20

Simple herbal formulations

The treatise *Vaidya jivana* is characterised by simplicity in its formulations given in table no. 2. *Lolimbaraja* has tried to include easily available and commonly practicing herbal drugs in *Ayurveda*, which favours its clinical utility in present era.

Table no.2.

Sl. No.	Formulation	Indication	Verse
I.	<i>Prathama vilasa</i>		
1.	<i>Ramada with ghrita – nasya</i>	<i>Chaturthika jwara</i>	1/54
2.	<i>Munidrumadalambu nasya (agastya)</i>	<i>Chaturthika jwara</i>	1/55
3.	<i>Haritaki with madhu</i>	<i>Vishama jwara</i>	1/61
4.	<i>Vardhamana pippali prayoga</i>	<i>Vishama jwara</i>	1/61
5.	<i>Rasona kalka with thaila</i>	<i>Vishama jwara</i>	1/62
6.	<i>Jiraka churna with guda</i>	<i>Vishama jwara</i>	1/62
7.	<i>Ajaji churna with guda</i>	<i>Vishama jwara</i>	1/62
8.	<i>Pippali with madhu</i>	<i>Vishama jwara</i>	1/65
9.	<i>Meghanada moola dharana in head</i>	<i>Vishama jwara</i>	1/66
II.	<i>Dwitiya vilasa</i>		
10.	<i>Dadimavatsakatwak kwatha</i>	<i>Ratatisara</i>	2/13
11.	<i>Chandana with tandulodaka, madhu and sita</i>	<i>Trit, daha, meha</i>	2/14
12.	<i>Saguda balavilwa prayoga</i>	<i>Kukshi sula, amasula, raktatisara</i>	2/15
III.	<i>Tritiya vilasa</i>		
13.	<i>Simhi Kashaya with kana churna</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/9
1.	<i>Katu thaila with guda</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/11
2.	<i>Vibhitaka mukha dharana</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/12
3.	<i>Shundi bharngi kwatha</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/13
4.	<i>Trikatu churna with guda and sarpi</i>	<i>Swasa</i>	3/14
5.	<i>Sringavera rasa with madhu</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/15
6.	<i>Vrisha kwatha</i>	<i>Kasa, swasa</i>	3/16
7.	<i>Viswa kashaya with eranda thaila</i>	<i>Kati kukshi vasthi sula</i>	3/18
8.	<i>Guduchi, shundi kwatha</i>	<i>Kati kukshi vasthi sula</i>	3/20
9.	<i>Sigru pallava rasa with madhu - anjana</i>	<i>Drik vyadhi</i>	3/22
10.	<i>Samudraphena with sita - anjana</i>	<i>Arjuna</i>	3/23
11.	<i>Triphala with madu and ghrita</i>	<i>Rasayana for netra</i>	3/24
12.	<i>Kana with gomaya rasa - anjana</i>	<i>Naktandhya</i>	3/25
13.	<i>Suvarna makshika with madhu</i>	<i>Shukra roga</i>	3/26
14.	<i>Devadaliphala rasa - nasya</i>	<i>Kamala</i>	3/28
15.	<i>Girimrit, Nisha and amalaka - anjana</i>	<i>Kamala</i>	3/29
16.	<i>Nagara with paya</i>	<i>Kamala</i>	3/30
17.	<i>Nagara with gomutra</i>	<i>Kamala</i>	3/30

18.	<i>Pichumanda rasa misrita pichumanda and anila bija vatika (nimba and eranda) – bhaga dharana</i>	<i>Bhaga sula</i>	3/31
19.	<i>Indravaruni moola and nagara macerated with chagi sarpi – lepa</i>	<i>Yoni sula</i>	3/32
20.	<i>Gavakshi moola - insert</i>	<i>Pushpavarodha</i>	3/36
21.	<i>Mustha, karkadasringi, ativisha with madhu</i>	<i>Balanam vanthi, kasa, jwara</i>	3/39
22.	<i>Ativisha with madhu</i>	<i>Balanam vanthi, kasa, jwara</i>	3/39
IV. Chaturtha vilasa			
23.	<i>Madhu, sita and navanita prayoga</i>	<i>Kshaya</i>	4/3
24.	<i>Triphala kwatha with guggulu</i>	<i>Vrana</i>	4/4
25.	<i>Sisirambu with madhu - prabhata</i>	<i>Medo roga</i>	4/5
26.	<i>Jatipravaladi Kashaya with madhu – mukha dharana</i>	<i>Mukha paka</i>	4/7
27.	<i>Nisha, amlaki with madhu</i>	<i>Prameha</i>	4/9
28.	<i>Guduchi swarasa with madhu</i>	<i>Sarva prameha</i>	4/10
29.	<i>Guduchi swarasa with eranda thaila</i>	<i>Vataraktha</i>	4/11
30.	<i>Arjuna swarasa kalka sadhita ghrita</i>	<i>Hridroga</i>	4/25
31.	<i>Bakula twak – chew/rub</i>	<i>Dantha roga</i>	4/27
32.	<i>Draksha pathya kwatha with sarkara and madhu</i>	<i>Raktapitta</i>	4/28
33.	<i>Viswa, kana and amlaki churna with sita and madhu</i>	<i>Hikka</i>	4/30
34.	<i>Viswa with guda – nasya</i>	<i>Hikka</i>	4/30
35.	<i>Duralabha Kashaya with ghrita</i>	<i>Bhrama</i>	4/31
36.	<i>Mutra pura prayoga</i>	<i>Urusthambha</i>	4/33
37.	<i>Ingudi pahala majja with jala – lepa</i>	<i>Mukha kanthi, pidaka, arumshika</i>	4/37
38.	<i>Lodhra, vaca and dhanyaka - lepa</i>	<i>Tarunya pidaka</i>	4/37
39.	<i>Pinyaka with gomutra - lepa</i>	<i>Vyanga</i>	4/37
40.	<i>Juice from arka patra smeared with ghrita – karnapurana</i>	<i>Karnasula</i>	4/39
41.	<i>Laghuraja mriganka yoga - Tulsi swarasa with ghrita and maricha churna</i>	<i>Vata roga</i>	4/40
42.	<i>Guduchi swarasa with sita</i>	<i>Paittika roga – dahadi</i>	4/42
43.	<i>Guduchi kwatha with madhu</i>	<i>Kaphaja roga – sitadi</i>	4/43
V. Panchama vilasa			
44.	<i>Yashti madhu with madhu and ghrita</i>	<i>Vajikarana</i>	5/2
45.	<i>Satavari churna with ksheera</i>	<i>Vajikarana</i>	5/5
46.	<i>Vidarikanda churna macerated in its swarasa with ghrita and kshoudra</i>	<i>Vajikarana</i>	5/6
47.	<i>Vidari churna with ghrita and dugdha</i>	<i>Vajikarana</i>	5/7
48.	<i>Paya, sita, and sarpi</i>	<i>Vajikarana</i>	5/8

Table 3: Anupana as per disease condition

Sl. No.	Anupana	Indication
1.	<i>Hingu, Ghrita</i>	<i>Sula</i>
2.	<i>Madhu, Krishna</i>	<i>Purana jwara</i>
3.	<i>Sarpi, Lasuna</i>	<i>Vata</i>
4.	<i>Trikadu, Kshoudra</i>	<i>Swasa</i>
5.	<i>Tambula, Maricha</i>	<i>Siroroga</i>
6.	<i>Triphala, Madhu</i>	<i>Meha</i>
7.	<i>Ardraka, Kshoudra</i>	<i>Sannipata dosha jwara</i>

Table 4: List of Agryoushadha

Sl. No.	Disease	Drug
1.	<i>Jwara</i>	<i>Ghana, Parpadaka</i>
2.	<i>Grahani</i>	<i>Maditha</i>
3.	<i>Gara</i>	<i>Hema</i>
4.	<i>Vami</i>	<i>Laja</i>
5.	<i>Atisara</i>	<i>Kudaja</i>
6.	<i>Raktapitta</i>	<i>Vrisha</i>
7.	<i>Gudakila</i>	<i>Chitraka</i>
8.	<i>Krimi</i>	<i>Krimighna</i>

CONCLUSION

The current review was done by following *Sudha Hindi vyakhya* of *Vaidya jivana* by Pt. Kalikacharana Pandeya² and also using the translation by Dr. Nirmal Saxena.³ *Vaidya jivana of Lolimbaraja* was believed to be a treatise in the early 17th century. The poetical presentation of this book is one of its major attraction. The chapters go through a conversation manner between *Lolimbaraja* and his wife *Ratnakala*. Chapters were named *Vilasa* and it comprises 5 *Vilasa* in total. The book is mainly dealing with the therapeutic part of the disease. In the first chapter, there is a mentioning of qualities of good *Vaidya* and in the last section, *Acharya* mentioned some of the *Anupana* and *Agryoushadha* for a limited number of diseases. The simplicity and usage of a limited number of easily available drugs for treatment, made this book more useful for physicians in their daily practice. Such exploration of more treatises in the future will be a great asset in the field of *Ayurveda*.

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