

the knowledge of these subjects.

Short Note:

Susruta or Susruta Samhita:

Susruta Samhita is the most famous Indian medical treatise and Susruta is one of the three ancient' (as the Indian says) of medicinal literature — Caraka, Susruta and D. Vagbhar-
ta. In the Mahabharata, Susruta is included among the sons of विश्वामित्र. In the 9th and 10th centuries the name of Susruta had been well-known as a famous physician equally in Combrodia and in Indo-China as also in Arabia in the west. So it is

Certainly that Susruta was an
ancient author who might
have been a little younger
than D. Caraka and might
have lived in the early cen-
turies of the Christian era.

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The Susruta Samhita is written in
verses mixed up with prose. It begins
with a mythological introduction on
the origine of Ayurveda. King Divo-
dasa of Varanasi is named here
as a teacher of Susruta. Susruta
is essentially a surgeon and
deals in detail with surgery. He
begins his work with ^{the} सूत्रस्थान
in which common problems are
treated. The second main division
निदानस्थान deals with pathology, and
the third शरीरस्थान is devoted
to anatomy and embryology,
the fourth निकृतिस्थान^{is} on therapy,
the 5th Kalpasthana is on toxic-
ology. He devoteds ^{शरीरविज्ञान} to whole
chapters (the 7th and 8th) of the
सूत्रस्थान to the description of

Surgical instruments and one whole
chapter (the 28th to the principals ^{les} of
Surgical operation).

According to Susruta,
a physician should treat Brahmins,
friends and neighbours widows
and orphan children, poor and
tourists as if they were his
own relatives. On the other hand,
he must not render any medi-
cal aid to hunters, birthcatch-
ers, ~~or~~ excommunicated persons,
and sinners.