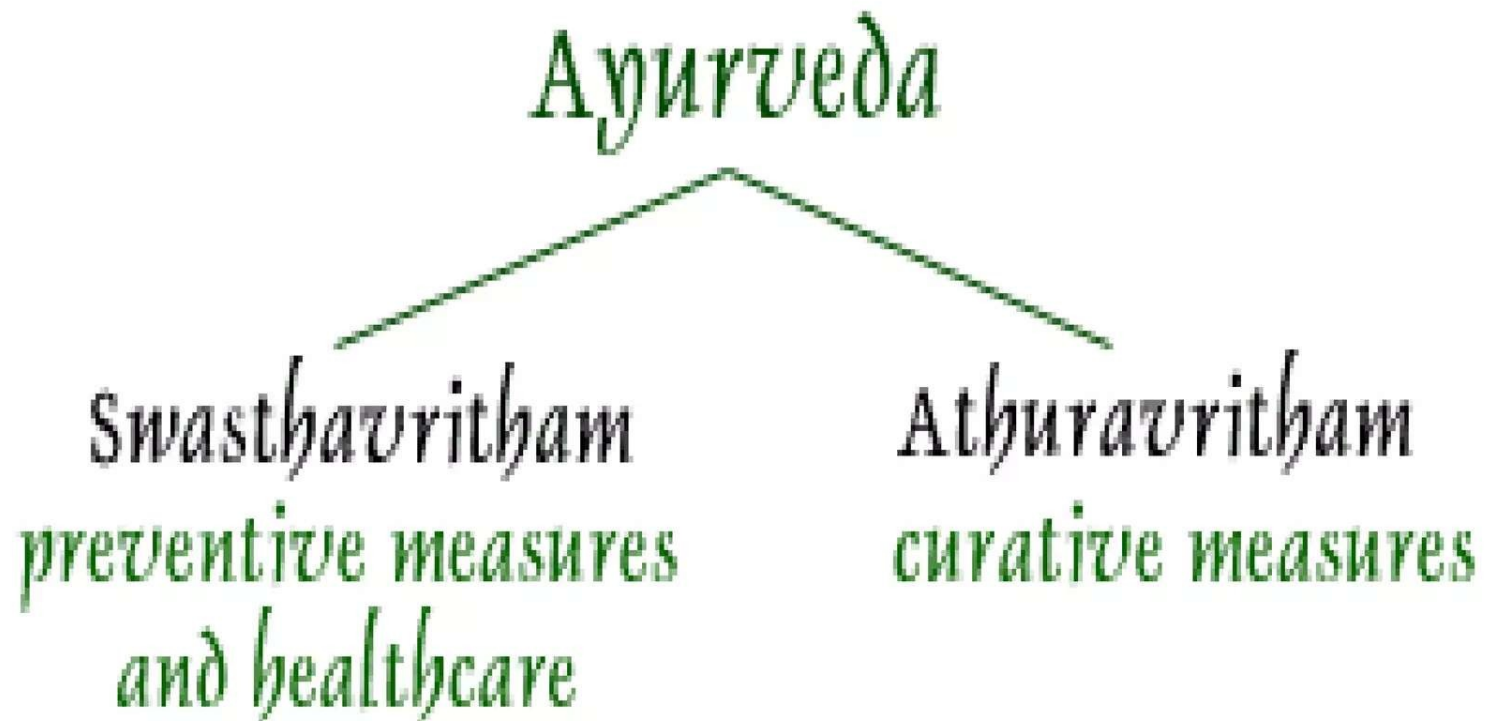




Department :- Ayurved Samhita &
Siddhant

Topic: History of A yurveda

Ayurveda → *Ayu* + *Veda*
(time from birth to death) (knowledge or learning)



अयुर्वेद

The science of life

Ayurveda or the Science of Life is a holistic approach to healthcare that helps people to lead a healthy and balanced life.



HISTORY OF AYURVEDA

Introduction:

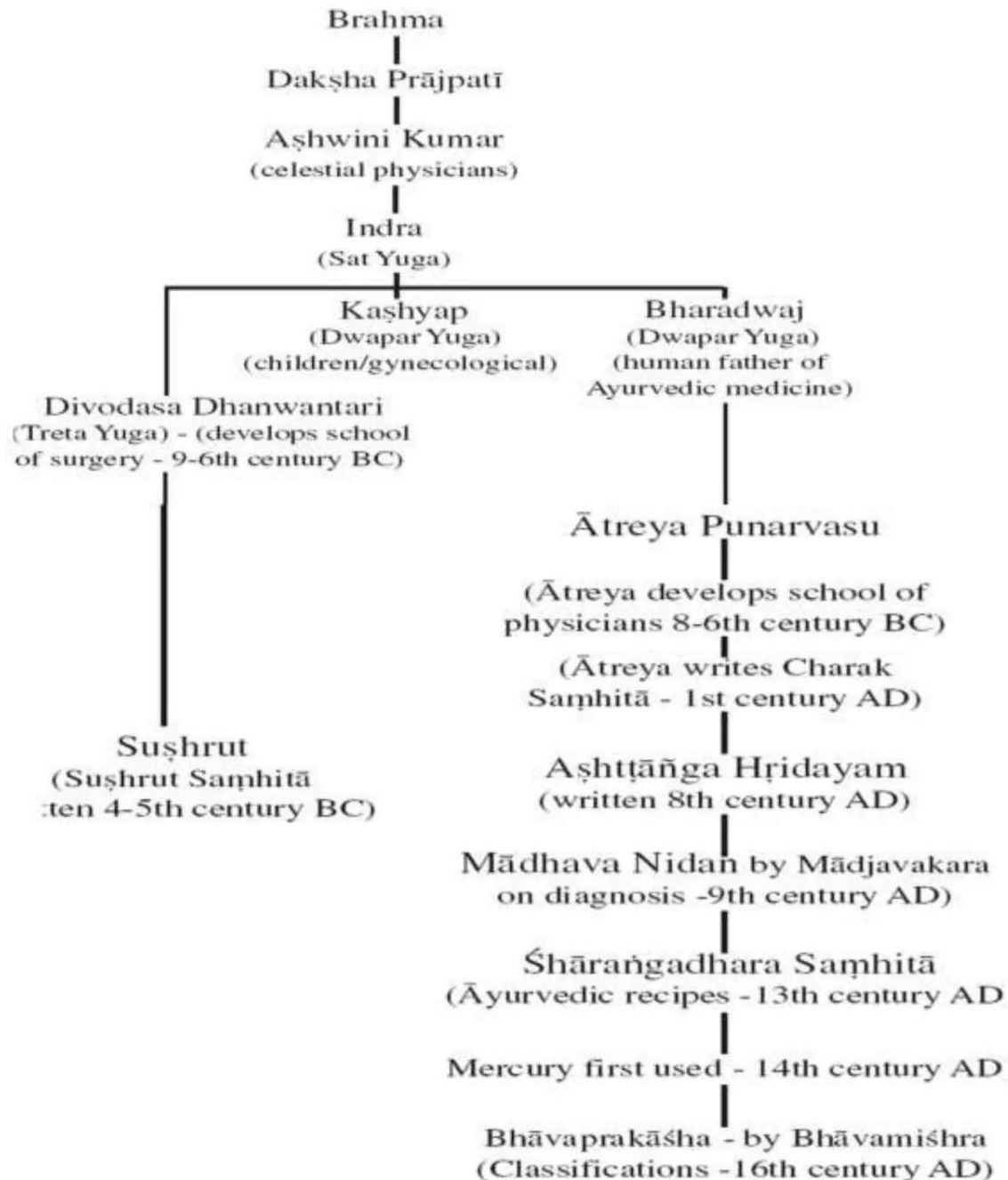
- The evolution of the Indian art of healing and living a healthy life comes from the four Vedas namely : **Rig veda , Sama veda ,Yajur veda and Atharva veda**. Ayurveda attained a state of reverence and is classified as one of the Upa-Vedas - a subsection - attached to the **Atharva Veda**.
- The origin of Ayurveda could be roughly traces back to **5,000 years old**
- The **Atharva Veda** contains not only the magic spells and the occult sciences but also the **Ayurveda that deals with the diseases, injuries, fertility, sanity and health**.
- The knowledge we have now is by three surviving texts of **Charaka, Sushruta and Vaghbata**.

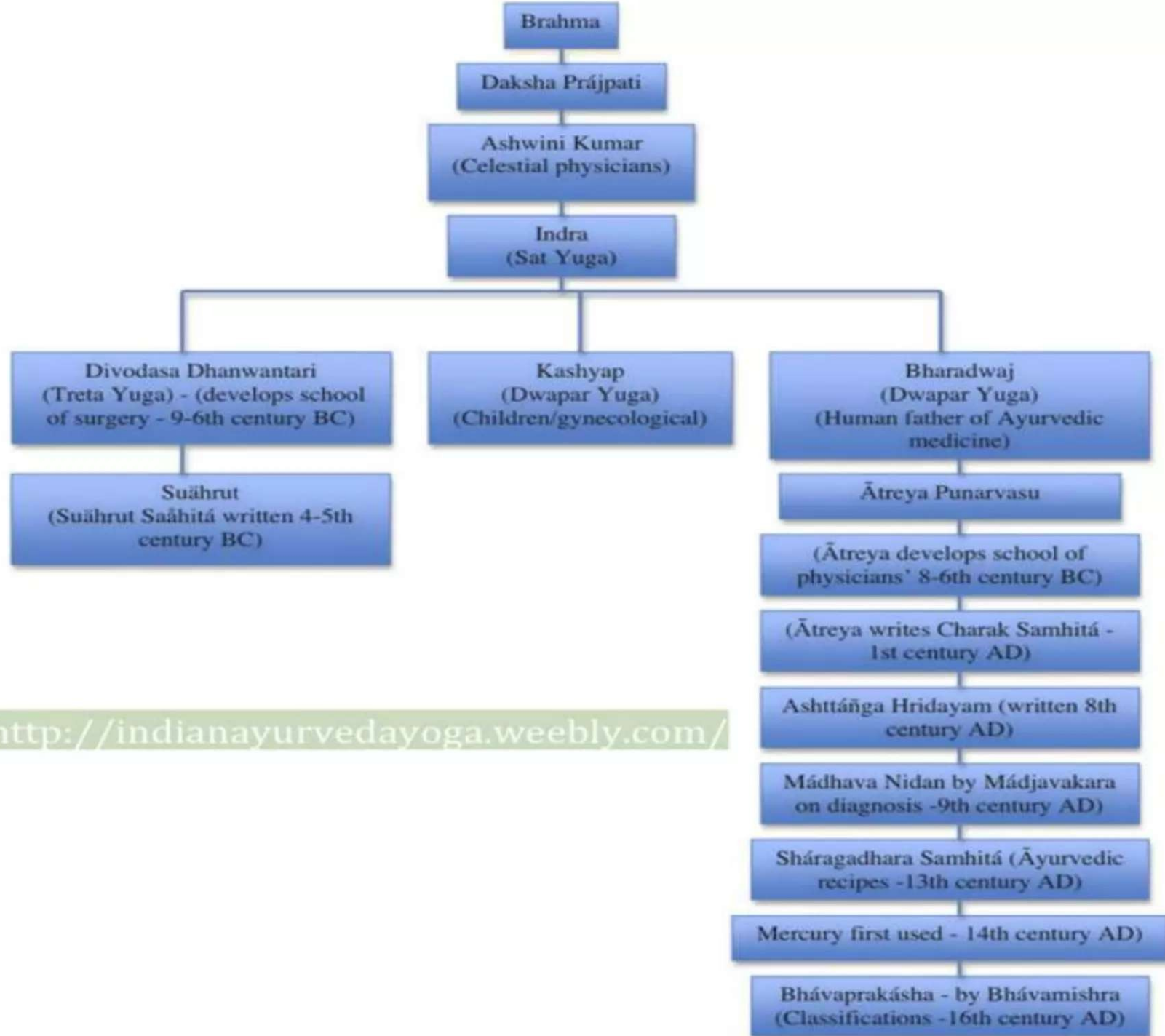
Components/Branches/Divisions of Ayurveda:

Eight branches/divisions of Ayurveda (**Ashtang ayurveda**):

1. Kaya-chikitsa Tantra (Internal Medicine)
2. Shalakya Tantra (surgery and treatment of head and neck, Ophthalmology and ear, nose, throat)
3. Shalya Tantra (Surgery)
4. Agada Tantra (Toxicology)
5. Bhuta Vidya (Psychiatry)
6. Kaumara bhritya (Pediatrics)
7. Rasayana (science of rejuvenation or anti-ageing)
8. Vajikarana (the science of fertility and aphrodisiac)

History of Āyurveda





<http://indianayurvedayoga.weebly.com/>

DESCEND OF AYURVEDA FROM GOD TO MAN KIND



BRAHMA (CREATURE OF UNIVERSE)



DAKSHA PRAJAPATHI



ASHWINI BROTHERS (PHYSICIANS IN HEAVEN)



INDRA (THE LEADER OF GOD)

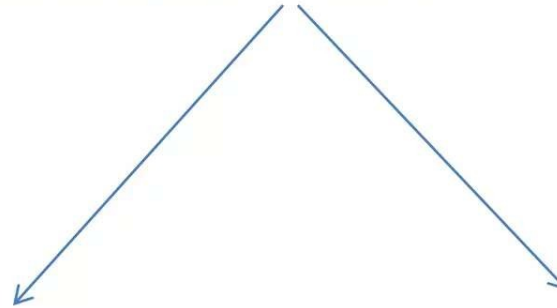


ATREYA AND BHARADWAJA
(MAINLY GENERAL MEDICINES)

KASHYAPA
(MAINLY PEDIATRICS)

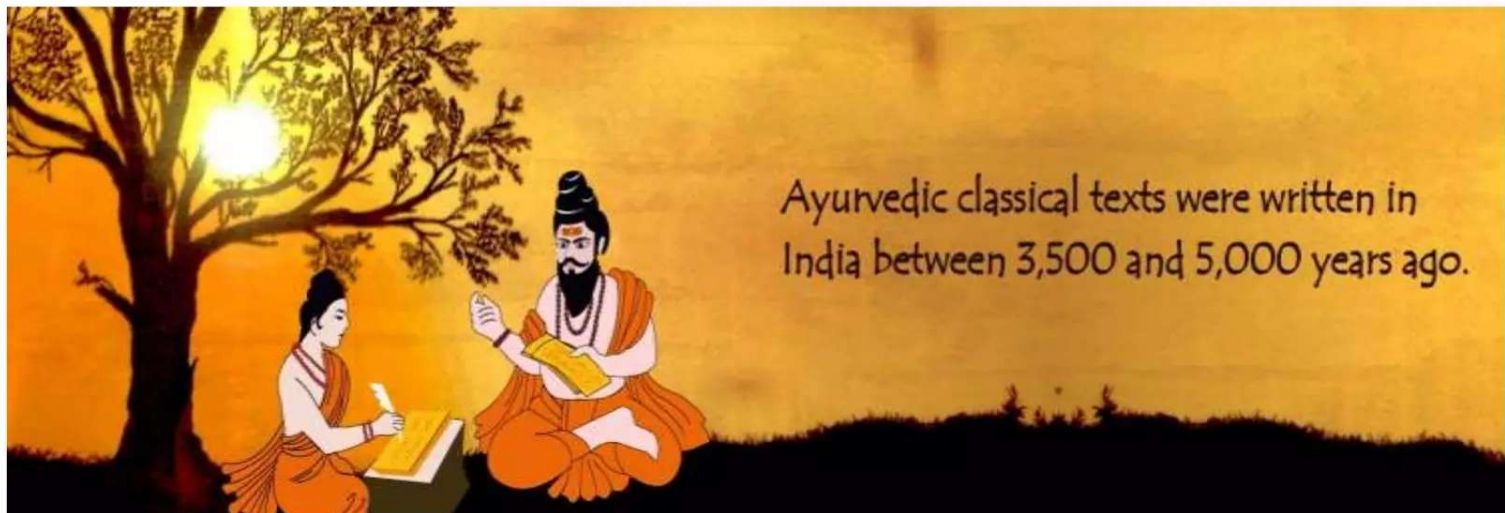
DHANWATARI
(SURGERY)

SCHOOLS OF AYURVEDA



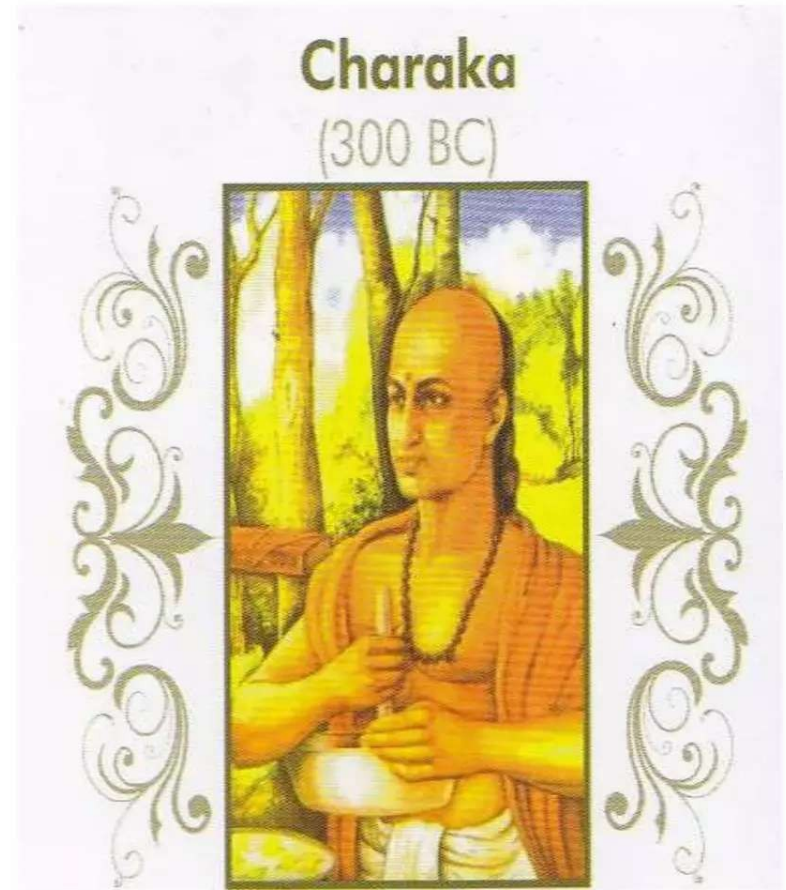
PURARVASU ATREYA
(the school of physician)

DIVODASA DHANWANTRARI
(the school of surgeons)



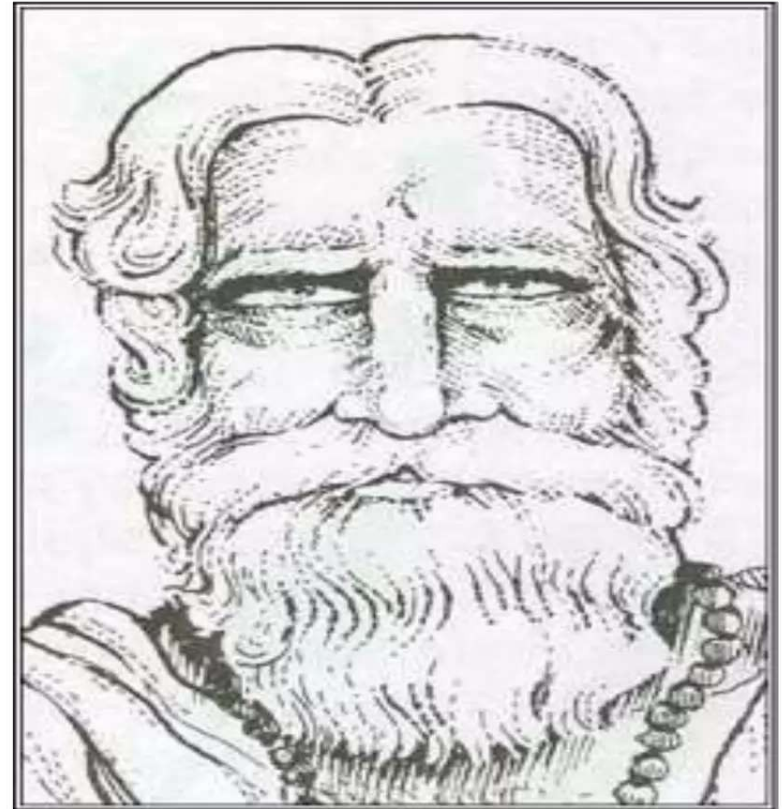
Charaka

- Charaka was said to have been in the **court of the Kushana king, Kanishka** (1st century A.D.) wrote ***Charaka Samhita*** (*samhita-meaning collection of verses written in **Sanskrit***)
- Charaka's School of **Physicians.**
- **Dridhabala** in the 4th century revised the **Charaka Samhita.**



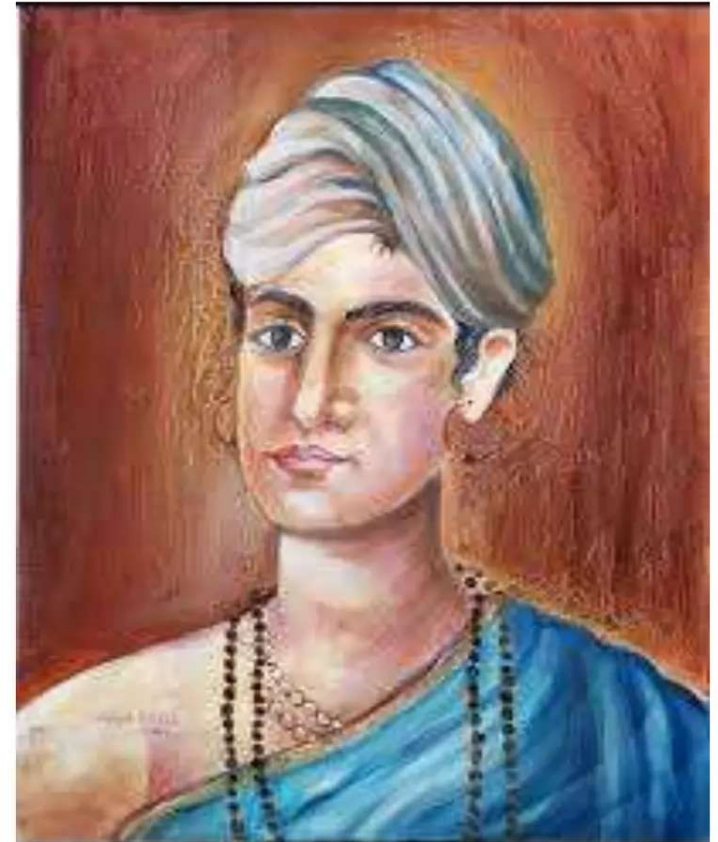
Sushruta

- Sushruta was a surgeon in the Gupta courts (4th century A.D.) wrote his **Samhita i.e Sushruta Samhita**.
- Sushruta's School of **Surgeons**
- The texts of **Sushruta Samhita** were revised and supplemented by **Nagarjuna in the 6th century**.



Vagbhatta

- Most influential classical writers of ayurveda
- lived in Sind (today in Pakistan), and son of **Simha Gupta** and pupil of **Avalokita**.
- Vagbhatta was a disciple of Charaka.
- **Ashtanga Hridayam (Concise version of charaka & sushruta)** were originally written in Sanskrit with 7000 sutra(**scripture**).
- According to Vagbhata, 85% of diseases can be cured without a doctor; only 15% of diseases require a doctor.



THUS THE THREE MAIN ANCIENT AYURVEDA TEXTS
STILL IN USE ARE:

1. Charak samhita
2. Sushruta samhita &
3. Ashtanga hridayam samhita

-these books are 1,200 years old

THANK YOU

"The immature think that knowledge and action are different, but the wise see them as the same."



BHAGAVADGITA