

Theory

1. Theory is of four types Ca Vi. VIII.37
2. Śabda is an aggregate of letters [word (syllables)] and has four types Ca. Vi. VIII.38
3. Knowledge is of four types Ca. Vi VIII.39-42
4. See also Su. XI.18-25 where yukti replaces aupamya)
5. The optimum statement Ca. Su VIII.55

Authority

1. The science of medicine is as incomprehensible as the ocean; try to understand the occult principles herein inculcated with due caution and with reference to other sciences Su Ut XIX.15
2. By the study of a single shastra a man can never catch the true import of this (science of medicine). Su. Su. IV.6
3. Definition of authority Ca. Su. XI.18-19
4. Authoritative scripture defined Ca. Su. 11. 27
5. Authority is the statement of the āpta (credible persons Caraka states (Ca. Vi. IV. 1-4)
6. The knower of Ayurveda Ca Su XXX.16
7. Qualities of a physician. (Ca Su IX.6)
8. The real physician knows the timely application of measures. Ca Su XXII.4
9. The physician who knows the entire body always Ca. Sa. VI.19
10. Qualities of physician Ca. Su II.36
11. The most comprehensive statement of the physician Ca. Su. XXIX.7
12. Suśruta on Qualities of Physician Su Su XXI.46

Āyurveda

1. Caraka states that Āyurveda is rooted in Atharvaveda Ca. Su. XXX.21
2. AH origins of AV Su. I.2-3
3. Aim of AV is to protect the health of the healthy and to alleviate disorders in the diseased. Ca. Su.XXX.26
4. Synonyms of Ayurveda Ca. Su. XXX.31 Śākhā, vidyā, Sūtra, Jñāna, Śāstra, Lakṣana, Tantra
5. AV is eternal—no beginning and nature of subject is eternal, the law of cause and effect is eternal (increase and decrease), substance is eternal Ca. Su XXX.27
6. AV has 8 divisions. Ca. Su XXX.28 AH Su. 1.5
7. Suśruta says the science of medicine is as incomprehensible as the ocean. = vast. Su Ut XIX.15
8. Su Su. IV.6 By the study of a single shastra a man can never catch the true import of this (Science of Medicine)
9. On theory Ca. Vi. VIII.37
10. Āyurveda is that which instructs about life. By defining it, its types happy/unhappy, beneficial/non-beneficial, its measurement/non-measurement. It also imparts knowledge of substances with their properties and actions and in this respect as to their support or not to life. Ca. Su. XXX.23
11. Scope of the samhita Ca Su XXX.32
12. Definition of authority Su. XI.18-19; Ca. Vi. IV.4

Life

1. Life is explained with synonyms: Ca Su XXX.22
2. Tripod of life: Ca. Su. I.46-47
3. Transmigration affirmed Ca. Sa. I.52
4. AH Sā.I.1-3 origin of life
5. BP Ch2. origin of universe
6. Sh. Ch5.55-73 origin of universe
7. Su Sā. I
8. Ca Sa. 3.13 Memory of past life

9. Definition of Life as eternal etc.: Ca. Su. I.42 Āyus means the conjunction of body, senses, mind, soul, and is known by the synonyms dhāri, jīvita, nityaga, and anubandha.
10. Ca. Su. XXX.22 Āyus is explained by means of the synonyms: cetanānuvṛtti (continuance of consciousness), jivita (animation), anubandha (continuous flow), dhāri (sustaining the body).
11. Prakṛti according to the ages (yugas): Ca. Vi. 3.24-27
12. Immortality and rasāyana: Ca. Ci. I.1, 78-80

Cause and Effect

1. Ca. Su. I.48 Akasha etc, self, mind, time and direction are substances. Those with sense organs are sentient and those without are insentient.
2. Prajñāparādha Ca. Su. XI.41, Su. XXVII.7
3. Similarity is always for all substances the cause of increase and dissimilarity is the cause of decrease. Similarity promotes unity of purpose and dissimilarity diversity of purpose. Ca Su I.45 (Continue on in this chapter for more about c&e.)
4. Discourse on the need for reasoning based upon causation—chance has no value in our system. Ca. Su. 11.6-16
5. All properties of the constituents are increased by the use of similar substances and decreased by dissimilar ones. Ca Sa. VI.10
6. The factors for increasing and decreasing all tissues are clarified individually and generally. Ca Sa. VI.11
7. Ca. Vi. VIII.95-125 Things to be known before proceeding with action—a) prakṛti, vikṛti, sāra, sattva, samhanana, pramāṇa, sātmya, sattva, āhāraśkti, vyāyāmaśakti, vāya, bala, kala; Ca. Vi. VIII.68-79 b) kāraṇa, karaṇa, kāryayoni, kārya, kāryaphala, anubandha, deśa, kāla, pravṛtti, upāya.
8. Ca. Sā. I.32 Perceptive faculty of living beings shapes itself depending upon the contact it has with the various sense faculties. Mental perception like anxiety, sorrow is also based on the contact of perceptual faculty with the mental faculty.
9. BP 2.p 640 60.2 planets, stars cause imbalance of doshas

Sāmkhya

1. Sāmkhya elaborated Ca. Sā. I.3-15
 - Qualities of Puruṣa (16) (35-42) (49)
 - Enumeration of entities (17)
 - Definition of mind (18-19) [functions 20-21]
 - Sense organs (22-23)
 - Motor organs (24-27) and tanmātrās [synonyms 31]
 - Five elements
2. Mahabhūtas elaborated AH Sā. 3.2
3. Puruṣa Prakṛti compared and contrasted Su SāI1-11
4. Important description of self/soul (16-17)
5. SRT Ca. Sa. 4.36, 37, 38
6. Ca. Su. I.57 rajas and tamas as mental doṣas

Vaiśeṣika

1. Viśeṣika Principles described Ca. Su. I.27-29, 44,45,48 - 52
2. Consciousness
 - a) Synonyms, definitions Ca. Sā. IV.8
 - b) Ca. Sā. V.13-24 syn of Brahman
 - c) Syn of mokṣa or śā
 - d) Features of: Ca. Sā. IV.33
 - e) Proof of the existence of the soul: Ca. Sā I.70
 - f) Attributes of the Self: Ca. Sā I. 3-15, 67-85
 - g) The embryo and soul: Ca. Sā III.8
 - h) Functions of self: Ca. Sā III.
 - i) Puruṣa = 5 elements + brahman = Ca. Sā. V.5
 - j) Yoga and supernatural powers: CA. Sā. I.137-141
3. Mind
 - a) Definition of mind: Ca. Sā I. 18-19
 - b) Time Gunas of mind are subtleness and oneness Ca Sa. I.19
 - c) Functions of mind: Ca. Sā. I.20-23
 - d) On sense organs mind etc. Ca. Su VIII
 - e) Psyche of present life associates in subsequent lives: Ca. Sā. III.13
 - f) On the eight factors of memory: Ca. Sā. I.148-149
 - g)** buddhi separate from manas: Ca. Sā. I.24, 54-55
 - h) The pure and true knowledge comes forth from the pure mind: Ca Sa. V16-19
 - i) Emancipated & state of Mind: Ca. Sa. V.19-22
4. Time
 - a) Time is year & known as parināma (consequence): Ca. Su. XI.42
 - b) Year has 6 seasons leading to variation in strength—physical and agni: Ca. Su. VI.4-48
 - c) Features of the different seasons and their influence on health and drugs: Su. Su. VI.2
 - d) Nomenclature of time: Su. Su. VI.3-7
 - e) Nomenclature of time; Kāla is divinity: AS 4.2-4
 - f) Nomenclature of time; Kāś. Sā. 1.2
 - g) Ca. Su. I.48 In short, ākāśa, etc. self, mind, time, and direction are dravyas (substances).
 - h) Features of prakṛti in different yugas: Kāś. Sā. 1.2
 - i) The measure of life is known by many features: Ca. Su. XXX.
 - j) Life span of different Prakṛti's: Ca. Vi. VIII.96, 97, 98
 - k) Effects of time on the life: Śarṇ. Ch. 6.20
 - l) Time should be known in relation to many factors: Ca Ci XXX.296-313

- m) Effects of vāta, pitta, kapha characteristics on life span: Ca. Vi. VIII.96-98
 - n) Embryology— Development of fetus: Ca. Sā. IV
 - o) Time which is relevant to drug is of two types: AH Su. I.24
 - p) Things to be known before proceeding with action including time: Ca. Vi. VIII.95-125
 - q) Factors common regarding epidemics: Ca. Vi. III.6
 - r) Time relevance to life: AH Sā. III.105
 - s) Time is labeled as doshic—vata, pitta, kapha, including the seasons and their constellations—Śarṅg. Ch. 2.25-26
 - t) Pathogenesis and time: Śarṅg. Ch. 2 27-33
 - u) Pathogenesis of diseases due to time factor: Ca. Sā. I.110-117
 - v) Time and samprāpti: Mādhava Nidānam Ch. 1.11-13
 - w) Dhātu nutrition: Sharṅgadhara Ch 6.77-11
 - x) Dhātu nutrition: AH Sā. III.60.61 AH Sā. III. 59-70
 - y) Time important in digestion: Ca. Sā. VI.14,15
 - z) Treatment in cold and hot seasons alleviates cold and hot resp.: Su. Su. XXXV
 - aa) Dosing according to age: Śarṅg. Ch. 6.18-19
 - bb) Timing of medication: Śarṅgadhara Saṃhitā Ch. 2.1-12
 - cc) Reasons for timings of administration of medicine: Kāś Khi. III.44.2-53
 - dd) Time factor of collection and use of drugs: Śarṅgadhara Ch 1.37
 - ee) Ca. Su. XVI.31, 32, 33 Movement of time as the incomprehensible cause of annihilation of life and things
5. Direction
- a) Cot should be headed to east for sleep (discussion of enema administration during PK). Ca. Si.III.33
6. Mahābhūtas
- a) The five elements as basis of substance Ca. Su. I.48
 - b) The 5 elements and their attributes: Ca. Sā. I.27 - 30
 - c) As dhātus comprising the life: Ca. Sā. IV.6
 - d) Order of creation and qualities: Ca. Sā. IV.8
 - e) Mahabhutas elaborated AH Sā. 3.2

Nyāya

- 1. Pramānas: Ca. Vi. VIII.39-42
- 2. Nyāya principles of argument described. Ca. Vi III. 22-36

Classical Āyurvedic Code of Conduct - Ethics

1. Source of right knowledge / authoritative scripture Ca. Su. 11.27, which prescribes right behavior
2. For the Practitioner: Ca. Vi. VIII.13
3. For the individual: Ca. Su. VIII.17-29
4. Dharma, artha kama, mokṣa, arogyam: Ca. Su 1.15
5. Virtuous acts brings happiness: Ca Sā. 2.39-42
6. Three desires: Ca Su 11.1-6 to live, wealth, & liberation
7. Behavior needed for emancipation. Ca. Sā. V.12
8. General Ethics
 - a. Ca Su. I.133 Qualities of the Aspiring Doctor
 - b. Su.Su. X.13 Qualities of the Doctor
 - c. K.S. XXVI.4 Qualities of the Physician
 - d. AS Ut.L174-198 Qualities of Physician
 - e. Ca.Su. Ci. I.4.58–60, 61-62 Ideals / Ethics of the Medical Profession
 - f. Ca Su. IX.26 The Four Great Ethical Principles of the Physician
 - g. Su.Su. XXV.43-44 The Doctor's Duty to the Patient
 - h. Ca Su. XXV.40 Counsel of other Experts – Joint Consultations
 - i. Ca.Su. X.7 Differentiating between Curable and Incurable Diseases
 - j. Su.Su. Special Qualities of a Surgeon
 - k. Ca.Su. XV.7 Qualities of the Nurse / Attendant
9. Professional and Academic Ethics
 - a. Ca.Su. Vi. VIII.14 No End to Learning the Science of Life
 - b. Ca.Ci. VII.19 Anatomy and Pathology as the Basis of Surgery
 - c. Su.Su. V.51 Anatomy and Pathology as the Basis of Surgery
 - d. Ca.Vi. IV.12 Inner Light as a Basis of Diagnosis
 - e. Su.Su. IV.5 Study of More than one Science Necessary
 - f. Su.Su.IV.7 Value of Other Related Sciences
 - g. Su.Su.IV.6 Value of Other Related Sciences
 - h. Su.Ci. XXVIII.27 Value of Other Related Sciences
 - i. Su.Su. III.48-53 Value of Theory and Experience
 - j. AS Ut.L.166-173 Value of Theory and Experience
 - k. Ca.Ci. V.44,63 Medical versus Surgical Doctors
 - l. Value of being familiar with other scriptures Su. Su. XXXIV.14
10. Pre-Operative Ethics
 - a. Ca.Su. X.5 Forewarned is Forearmed
 - b. Ca.Vi. VIII.68, 79, 86, 132, 134 Diagnosis
 - c. Ca.Vi. VII.3, 4, 5 Diagnosis
 - d. Su.Su.X.7 Diagnosis, Misdiagnosis
 - e. Su.Su.X.5 Points of History-Taking
 - f. Ca.In.I.5 Factors Governing Variations of Constitution
 - g. Ca.Vi. VIII.94 Factors to be Examined
 - h. Ca.Ni.VIII.37 Stages of Disease Important for Treatment
 - i. Su.Su. XXXV.3 Factors to be Considered
 - j. Su.Su. XXXIX.10 Factors to be Considered
 - k. AS Ut. 50.164 Factors to be Considered
 - l. Ca.Vi. VIII.94 Strong vs. Weak
 - m. AS Su. XXIII.6 Strong vs. Weak
 - n. A.S. Su. XX.III Pre-requisites of Treatment

- o. Su.Su.XXIII.3 Power of Recuperation
- p. Su.Ci. VII.28 Surgery as a Last Resort
- q. Ca.Su.XV.3, 7 Preparations Needed
- r. Su.Su. V.6 Preparations Needed for Surgery
- s. Su.Su. V.7, 16 Preparatory Diet

11. Operative Ethics

- a. Su.Ut. 60.3 Protection from Invisible Creatures
- b. Su.Su.XIX.23 Protection from Invisible Creatures
- c. AH Su.2.35 Regarding the Oral Passage
- d. Su.Ci.I.119 Flies and Parasites
- e. Su.Ci.II.46 Sterilization of Instruments
- f. Su.Ci.III.69 Speed & Post-Operative Care
- g. AS Su.I.XL.14 Strong Medicine Requires Careful Use
- h. Su.Sa. VIII.21 Accidents are Possible
- i. Su.Su.XVIII.34 Discretion Advised
- j. Ca.Si. II.24-28 Discretion Advised
- k. CA.Ka.XII.85 Discretion Advised
- l. Su.Sa. VI.20 Discretion – Shock
- m. Ca.Su.XxiV.44-45 Immediate Action

12. Post-Operative Ethics

- a. Su.Su. XIX.3, 5, 7 Recovery Room
- b. Su.Su. XIX.11 Patient-Oriented Activities
- c. Su.Su.XV.28

13. Ethics of Practice or Experimental Surgery

- a. Su.Su.IX.1, 5, 6 Importance of Practice
- b. Su.Su.VIII.20 Knowledge of Instruments

14. Quacks

- a. Su.Su.IV.8
- b. Su.Su.III.52
- c. Su.Su.XVII.6, 10
- d. Su.Su.III.51

15. Ethics of Dying

- a. Ca.Vi.VIII.13 Disclosure

16. Ethics of Emergency Surgery

- a. SuSu.V.40 Do What is Necessary

17. Behavior for the individual: Ca. Su. VIII.17-29

- a. Behavior of the practitioner: Ca. Vi. VIII.13

Aesthetics

1. Desirable features of body and their causes: Ca. Vi. VIII.96
2. Sama doṣa Prakṛti as superior: Vāg AH Su. I.10
3. Features & Prakṛti according to the Yugas: Ca. Vi. 3.24-27; **Kāś. Sā. 1.2**
4. Persons having balanced proportion of muscles, compactness, firmness in organs does not fall prey to disorder: Ca Su. XXI.18-19
5. Su Su XV.31 vasā predominates in females producing its softness, beauty, and pleasing shape, and causes scanty growth of skin hair. It strengthens eyesight, and increases energy of body, improves power of digestion, and heightens glow and complexion.
6. Dhātu Sāra: Vag Sā. 3.108-116; CA. Vi. VIII. 102-109
7. Ca. Su. XXI.4 etc. 8 despicables
8. Ca. Sā. VIII.1-15 Conception, coitus, visualization, perception, etc. producing desirable effects

Concept of Body

1. The body evolves from the 5 elements and is known as kṣetra: Ca. Sā.I.65-66
2. As seat of Consciousness: Ca. Sā.
3. As the tripod of life Ca. Su. I.46-47
4. Developmental features: Ca. Sā. II, III, IV
5. The body as a microcosm of the macrocosm: Ca. Sā. IV.13
6. Mala – that which contaminates the system Ca. Sā. 6.17
7. Prasada - that which sustains and purifies e. Ca. Sā. 6.17
8. Doṣa
 - a. Doṣa defined synonyms CaVi VI.4
 - b. describes the transformation--vipāka--as yielding sweet K, sour P, pungent V into the physiology. Śārṅg Ch 2.19-21
 - c. Vāta Attributes Ca. Su.I.59, AH Su. I.10, Su. Nī.I.3, Śārṅg. Ch. 5 25-35, BP Ch.3. 104-105+; Ca. Su.XX.112, 13; Ca. Vi. VIII.98; Ca.Su.XII.4, 7
 - d. Statement of importance of vāta: Ca. Ci. XXVIII.3-4
 - e. Pitta Attributes Caraka Su.I.60, AH Su. I.11, Suśruta Su.XXI.16-22, Śārṅg. Ch. 5 25-35, BP Ch.3. 120, Ca. Su.XX.14; Ca. Vi. VIII.97
 - f. Attributes of Kapha , Ca. Su.I.61, AH Su. I.11, Su. Su.I.3, Śārṅg. Ch. 5 25-35, BP Ch.3.124, Ca. Su. XX.1; Ca. Vi. VIII.96
 - g. Prakṛti Expressions of Doṣa Ca. Vi. VIII.96, 97, 98
 - h. Normal Functions of VPK Ca Su XX locations of VPK normal and abnormal states Ca. Su. XVIII.49-51
 - i. The Functions Normal and Abnormal of Vāyu Ca. Su. XII.8
 - j. The causative agent in conjunction and disjunction of cells is vāyu and also the nature of activities. Ca. Sā. VII.17
 - k. 3 functions of Doṣas AS Ch. 20.1, Bhe. Su. XVI; Ca. Sa. VI.18; Śārṅg Ch. 5.23-24
 - l. Blood is the 4th doṣa Su. Su. XXI.2
 - m. Attributes of Normal blood Su. Su. XXI.23-24, Śārṅg Section III. Ch. 12.3-4
 - n. The Functions of Pitta Ca. Su. XII.11
 - o. The Functions of Kapha Ca. Su. XII.12
 - p. Normal functions of VPK AH Su. XI.1-3
 - q. The functions of abnormal doṣas AH Su. XI.34.5-36)
 - r. Pitta is lame, kapha is lame; sites of doṣas Śārṅg. Ch. 5 25-35
 - s. Normal and Abnormal functioning of doṣas Sharṅg I. Ch 5.23-24
 - t. In vitiation they give bad results known as disorders (vikāra). Ca. Su XX.9
 - u. All innate diseases do not arise but for VPK. Ca. Su. XIX.9.5
 - v. doṣa (movement) is NORMAL = ojas and abnormal = disorder Ca. Su. XVII.115-118
 - w. Despite differences – contrary nature of doṣas they do not destroy one another Ca. Ci. XXVII.287
 - x. Seats of the Doṣas Ca. Su. XX.8; AH Su. XII.1-3; AS Ch 1. 22-23
 - y. Elemental Composition of the Doṣas AS Ch. 20.1; Su Su. XXI.4
 - z. Signs and Symptoms of Decreased vāta, pitta, kapha AH Su. XI.15, 16
 - aa. Sub-Types of the Doṣas -- Names and functions of subtypes Ca Ci XXVIII.5-11; AH Su. XII.4-9; AS Ch. 20.2; Su. Nī. I.4-12; Su. Su. XXI.9-21; Bhāva Prakāśa Ch3.108-127; AH Su. XII.10-18; Śārṅg. Ch. 5 25-35; Bhela Samhitā: Sā. IV.3-8
9. Dhātu & Mala
 - a. See Ca. Su XXVIII for origin of the tissues through ahara rasa, mala
 - b. Note verse 5 that for the supporting materials excretion as well as essence, srotas is the pathway.

- c. Ca Ci 8.37 Like nutrient substances which nourish the dhatus undergo paka by their own ushma of the dhatu they are made available to the dhatus through their own srotas. (Dhātus are metabolized by their respective agni and are nourished by their respective channels)
 - d. Ca. Sā. VI.10-12 discussing guṇas he states that nutrition follows this line of thinking:
 - e. Dhatu nutrition Ca. Ci XV. 15-37; upadhātus, malas
 - f. Su Su XLVI.158-162 process of digestion/transformation described—malas listed here
 - g. Ca. Sā. VII.15 quantities of tissues, etc.
 - h. CA. Vi. VIII. 102-109 Dhātu sāra
 - i. Ca. Sā. VII.16, 17 The 5 elemental components of all bodily tissues described
 - j. Quantities of the dhatus AH Sā. III.80-82
 - k. puruṣa is indeed born out of the rasa Bhe. Sā. IV.2:
 - l. dhatu nutrition Sharnghadhara Ch 6.77-11
 - m. components of the body: Śārṅg. Section I, Ch. 5.1-22 The components of the body are Named and described with enumeration for each of the tissues, etc.
 - n. dhātus, upadhatus, malas; kalā BP Ch. 3. 133-212; Ch. 3.219
 - o. dhātu names and functions. Vāg Su XI.4
 - p. dhātu nutrition with duration times 1 – 30 days. Vag. Sā. III.60-66
 - q. increase & decrease of tissues Vag Su. 11.33-34
 - r. description of container and content relationship of vata bones, blood pitta, and the remaining dhātus and malas in kapha Vāg AH XI.26-27
 - s. Dhatu nutrition (inc. malas and time requirements) AH Sā. III.60.61 AH Sā. III. 59-70
 - t. discourse on rasa—coursing and nourishing the whole body Su. Su. XIV
 - u. vasā --its function and derangement Su Su XV.31
 - v. meaning of the term rasa and its functions Bhāva Prakāśa Ch3.145-147—
 - w. description of the 7 kalās Śārṅghadhara I. Ch 5.6-7
 - x. description of the layers of the skin. Śārṅghadhara I. Ch 5.19-22
 - y. Volume of Tissues Vag. Sā. III.80-82
 - z. Sāra Vag Sā 3. 1080116
 - aa. kala origin, function, substance. AH Sa.3.9-10
 - bb. Kalas—chakrapanidatta on Caraka Sha.3.17
 - cc. Name and function of the kalas -- Su Sa.4.5-17
10. Marma
- a. Marmani -- Ca. Sa. 7.14 107
 - b. Marmani AH Sā. IV.
 - c. Marmāni Su. Sā. VI.
 - d. Name and description of the 107 vital points and their classification -- Ca. Si. IX.3-6
 - e. Sharn Ch 5.38-39 Marmani are places in which life reside. So say the sages. Marmāni jīvadhārāṅI prāyeṇa munayo jaguḥ
 - f. Names, descriptions and classification of marmāni Su. Sā. VI
 - g. Su Sa. VI.22 Marmani are unions of muscles, veins, ligaments, bones, and joints which naturally and specifically form the seats of life (prana).
 - h. Su. Sa. VI.85 These marmas form the primary seats of the Vāyu, Soma, Tejas as well as of the three fundamental qualities of Sattva, Rajas, Tamas
 - i. Diseases seated in the marmani are generally serious but may be made to prove amenable with the greatest care and difficulty Su. Sa. VI.88-89
 - j. Marmāni BP. Ch. 3.223
11. Kalā
- a. Kalā defined AS Sā. V.
 - b. 7 kalā Su. Sā. IV.5-23
12. Srotāmsi see Ca. Vi. V.
- a. Qualities of a srotas Ca. Vi. V.25

- b. Synonyms of Srotas Ca. Vi. V.9
 - c. Number of Srotāmsi --Some say that the srotamsi are innumerable (Ca. Vi. V.7)
 - d. For the supporting materials , excretion as well as essence, srotas are the pathways Ca Su XXVIII.5
 - e. The nature of functioning (Ca Sa. 28.)
 - f. The roots when injured, then the trees are seriously damaged Ca. Vi. V.8
 - g. The srotamsi have the same color as that of the dhatu Ca. Vi. V.25
 - h. Roots of srotamsi—important facts Ca. Vi. V.8
 - i. Specific causes of vitiation of srotāmsi Ca. Vi. V.10-28
 - j. Dhamani different than srotāmsi and sirā Su. Sā. IX. 3
 - k. Srotāmsi listed and described with roots Su. Sā. IX.12
13. Ojas
- a. Character and symptoms of decrease Su. Su. XV.19
 - b. Normal functions of ojas Su. Su. XV.20
 - c. Features of normal ojas Su. Su. XV.21-22
 - d. Causes of decrease of ojas Su. Su. XV.23
 - e. Three types of abnormality of ojas Su. Su. XV.24