



Review Article

Exploring Vaidyachandrodaya: A Comparative Study with Madhava Nidana

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Received: 03-05-2025

Accepted: 22-03-2026

Published: 31-03-2026

Abstract

Vaidyachandrodaya is an ancient Ayurvedic Nidana text authored by Shree Trimallabhata. Diagnosis (Nidana) forms the first and most crucial stage of Chikitsa (treatment), and this work systematically elaborates diagnostic principles and disease evaluation. To highlight the literary structure, diagnostic approach, and distinctive features of Vaidyachandrodaya in comparison with classical Nidana texts. A literary review of Vaidyachandrodaya along with comparative references to Madhava Nidana was undertaken to analyze its structure, arrangement of chapters, and unique contributions. The text is composed in poetic form and contains 81–82 chapters termed Avalokana, each named after a specific disease. It elaborates Ariṣṭa Lakṣaṇas, Doṣa prakopakara causes, and detailed symptomatology of various diseases such as Jwara, Atisara, Grahani, Arsha, Ajeerna, and Krimiroga. It also describes diagnostic procedures including Mutra Pareeksha and Mala Pareeksha. Although the order of diseases largely follows Madhava Nidana, certain additions, omissions, and rearrangements of chapters make it distinctive. The inclusion of specific disease-based Avalokanas and systematic listing of chapters further reflect its structured composition. Vaidyachandrodaya is a significant Nidana Grantha that presents a systematic and poetic exposition of disease diagnosis in Ayurveda, contributing uniquely to the classical diagnostic literature.

Keywords: *Vaidyachandrodaya, Trimallabhata, Nidana, Avalokana, Madava.*

Access this article
online

Website:
<https://ijam.co.in>



DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47552/ijam.v17i1.7179>

Introduction

Among the eight Angas of Ayurveda, *Nidana* (diagnosis) is considered the most important. Without this knowledge, a *Vaidya* (physician) cannot achieve success, as also emphasized by Acharya Charaka in the *Charaka Samhita*: "*Rogamadhou Pareekshettato Anataram Aushadam*" (*First, examine the disease; only then prescribe treatment*). Shree Trimallabhata, after referring to *Madhava Nidana* and other classical texts, compiled the *Nidanas* (causes) of all diseases, diagnostic methods, and examinations. The text contains 340 slokas, of which 326 slokas are in *Srgdhara Chandas* and the remaining 14 slokas (in the last chapter) are in *Anustup Chandas*. Before Bhishagkavi Shree Radhachandra's Hindi commentary, there was no *Tika* (commentary) or *Tippani* (annotations) available on this

book. In his commentary, Radhachandra mentions that this book is suitable for teaching in Sanskrit Ayurvedic schools and is also helpful for common people due to its Hindi commentary. The author also states that this book is especially beneficial for *Alpabuddhi Vaidyas* (physicians with limited knowledge) who cannot study the entire Ayurvedic texts (*tantras*). So selected this book. It is written in a concise and easy-to-understand manner, making it a valuable resource for understanding diseases.

Aims and Objectives

To compare *Vaidyachandrodaya* exclusively with *Madhava Nidana* and identify any unique diagnostic concepts presented in *Vaidyachandrodaya*.

Materials and methods

Materials

The present study is based on a detailed textual analysis of *Vaidyachandrodaya* and *Madhava Nidana*. For gathering historical information about the author, History of Indian Medical Literature was also consulted.

Methodology

A comparative literary method was adopted for this study. The indices of both texts were carefully examined, and corresponding

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chapters were identified for comparison. Each *śloka* from the selected sections was thoroughly analyzed to assess similarities and differences in content, terminology, disease classification, and conceptual presentation. Differences in the types and number of diseases described in both texts were also observed and systematically documented. Particular attention was given to identifying newly introduced or uniquely explained concepts in *Vaidyachandrodaya*. Although certain words were found to be similar to those in *Madhava Nidana*, the verses as a whole were not identical. Historical details regarding authorship were collected through secondary literary review.

About the Author

Trimallabhata lived during a period when Ayurveda was undergoing significant evolution due to the influence of alchemy (Rasashastra), Tantra, and other esoteric traditions. His works reflect this synthesis, blending classical Ayurvedic knowledge with newer trends. His contributions are often seen as part of the larger effort to preserve and systematize medical knowledge during the medieval period. Trimallabhata was a significant figure in the history of Indian medical literature, particularly during the medieval and early modern periods. He is credited with authoring several works on Ayurveda, alchemy, and related disciplines. His contributions are notable for their compilatory nature, drawing from earlier authoritative texts while also introducing new ideas and arrangements¹. As the author himself mentions that he referred to Madhava Nidana and other classical *granthas*, it clearly indicates that he lived after the period of Madhavakara, the author of this text. Since *Madhava Nidana* is generally dated to around the 7th–8th century CE, the author who quotes or compiles material from it must belong to a later period. Therefore, based on internal textual evidence, his time period can be considered post-Madhavakara.

Books and Chapters

Chapter 1: Mangalaavalokana

The author begins the book by praising Lord Ganesha. He then explains the importance of this book, emphasizing that it is designed for *Alpabuddhi* individuals who cannot study the entire *Tantras*. This book aids them in the easy diagnosis of diseases (*Rogas*).

Chapter 2: Dutaavalokana

This chapter explains Shubha Dutas (auspicious messengers) and Ashubha Dutas (inauspicious messengers) who indicate whether the patient will recover or not. The author also describes the Duta Chakra, a grid of letters (11 horizontally and 5 vertically), through which, based on the messenger's words, the prognosis of the patient (whether they will survive or not) can be determined.

Chapter 3: Shakunaavalokana

In this chapter, the author discusses Shubha Shakunas (auspicious omens) that signify a *Vaidya's* success. For example, seeing an elephant, a horse, a white cloth, or a flag while walking is considered auspicious.

Chapter 4: Shareeraavalokana

This chapter explains the monthly development of the fetus (*Masa Anumasika Garbha Vriddhi*) from the 1st to the 10th month. It also discusses the Panchatatvas (*Vata, Pitta, Kapha, Saptakala, and Malas*) and states that the *Garbha* (fetus) is formed due to

the *karma* of past lives. The chapter highlights the presence of 24 Nadis in the mother's *yoni* (uterus).

Chapter 5: Kaalabhodhaavalokana

This chapter describes signs of impending death. For instance:

If a person does not feel sensations of heat or cold, they are likely to die within 8 days. If a person sees their reflection without a head in oil (*taila*), ghee (*ghruta*), or a mirror, they are likely to die within 10 days. Other such *laxanas* (signs) are also explained.

Chapter 6: Mutraavalokana

This chapter explains Taila Bindu Pareeksha (oil drop examination). By collecting the middle stream of urine and placing a drop of oil in it, the spreading pattern of the oil drop indicates whether the disease is curable (*Sadhya*) or incurable (*Asadhya*).

Chapter 7: Malaavalokana

This chapter describes Mala Pareeksha (stool examination). For example: *Vata Dosha Prakopa*: Stool is accompanied by sound (*Sashabda*). *Pitta Dosha Prakopa*: Stool is yellowish. *Kapha Dosha Prakopa*: Stool is watery and frothy. Other signs are also explained.

Chapter 8: Dustiavalokana

This chapter explains Doshaja Dusti (vitiation of doshas) and their signs: *Vata Prakopa*: Dryness and fogginess *Pitta Prakopa*: Yellowish discoloration and burning sensation. *Kapha Prakopa*: Whitish, watery eyes, etc.

Chapter 9: Nadyaavalokana

This chapter describes Nadi Pareeksha (pulse examination) based on doshas (*Vata, Pitta, Kapha, and Tridosha*). It also explains the pulse status during conditions like *Mandagni* (low digestive fire), *Deeptagni* (high digestive fire), and mental states like *Shoka* (grief), *Chinta* (anxiety), and *Bahya* (external stress).

Chapter 10: Asadhyaavalokana

This chapter discusses Asadhya Laxanas (signs of incurability). For instance, if a person dreams of drinking alcohol with ghosts (*Preta*), they are likely to die soon. Other conditions are also mentioned, with further details provided in disease-specific chapters.

Chapter 11: Varnaswaraavalokana

This unique chapter introduces the Varna Swara Chakra, a grid with 5 columns and 10 rows. Based on this grid, the prognosis of a person (whether they will recover or die) can be predicted.

Chapter 12: Yapya Sadhyaavalokana

Diseases that can be managed with medicines but recur frequently, and those caused by dual doshas (*Dwandwaja*), are termed Yapya (manageable but not completely curable).

Chapter 13: Vatakopakaranaavalokana

This chapter explains the causes of Vata Prakopa (vitiation of Vata dosha). Factors such as excessive intake of dry (*Ruksha*) food, consumption of *Katu* (pungent) and *Kashaya* (astringent) tastes, excessive sexual activity (*Atimathuna*), and staying awake at night (*Jagarana*) are described as major causes of Vata imbalance.

Chapter 14: Pittakopakaranaavalokana

This chapter deals with the causes of Pitta Prakopa (vitiation of Pitta dosha). Factors such as consuming *Vidahi* (spicy, irritating food), *Kshara* (alkaline substances), *Kanji* (fermented liquids), and *Amla Rasa* (sour taste), especially during midday or midnight, are highlighted as triggers for Pitta imbalance. The chapter also mentions that Pitta is most aggravated during the Sharad Ritu (autumn season).

Chapter 15: Kaphakopakaranaavalokana

This chapter explains the causes of Kapha Prakopa (vitiation of Kapha dosha). Factors such as consumption of curd (*Dadhi*), milk (*Kshira*), sweet food (*Madhura Rasa*), sleeping during the day (*Divaswapna*), and eating freshly harvested grains (*Naveen Anna*) are described as major contributors to Kapha imbalance.

Chapter 16: Tridoshakolaxanaavalokana

This chapter discusses the symptoms of the three doshas (*Vata*, *Pitta*, and *Kapha*) when they are in a state of imbalance. The chapter provides a detailed description of the characteristics of each dosha's vitiation.

Chapter 17: Nidanapanchakaavalokana

This chapter focuses on the five components of diagnosis, known as *Nidana Panchaka*: Hetu (causative factors), Purvarupa (premonitory symptoms), Rupa (clinical features), Upashaya (therapeutic tests), and Upadrava (complications). The text explains that a physician who masters these five components is known as a Yukta Vaidya (competent physician).

Chapter 18: Jwaraavalokana

This chapter provides a comprehensive explanation of Jwara (fever). It covers:

Nidana (causes), *Purvarupa* (premonitory symptoms), *Samprapti* (pathogenesis), and

Types of Jwara: *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, *Dwandaja* (dual dosha), *Sannipataja* (all three doshas), *Agantuja* (external causes), and *Vishamaja* (intermittent fever). It also explains *Dhatugata Jwara* (fever affecting bodily tissues) and the prognosis (*Sadhyata-Asadhyata*) of Jwara.

Chapter 19: Atisaraavalokana

This chapter explains Atisara (diarrhea): *Nidana* (causes), *Purvarupa* (premonitory symptoms), and Types: *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, *Dwandwaja*, *Tridoshaja*, *Aamaja* (caused by undigested food), and *Raktaja* (bloody diarrhea). It also discusses *Pravahika* (dysentery) and the prognosis of Atisara.

Chapter 20: Sangrahanyavalokana

This chapter focuses on Sangrahani Roga (malabsorption syndrome). It explains that after curing Atisara, if the patient continues to consume improper diet (*Apathya Ahara*), it leads to *Agnimandya* (weakened digestive fire) and results in Sangrahani. The types and prognosis of this condition are also discussed.

Chapter 21: Arshavalokana

This chapter explains Arsha (piles): Types: *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, *Sannipataja*, *Raktaja*, and *Dwandwaja*. Shapes, symptoms (*Lakshanas*), and prognosis (*Sadhyata-Asadhyata*) of each type are described.

Chapter 22: Agnirogaavalokana

This chapter describes Agni Roga (digestive disorders). It explains: *Vishamagni* (irregular digestion) leading to *Vataja* disorders, *Mandagni* (low digestion) leading to *Pittaja* disorders, and *Bhasmaka Roga* (excessive hunger).

Chapter 23: Ajeernaavalokana

This chapter discusses Ajeerna (indigestion) and its six types: *Vistabha Ajeerna* (due to Vata), *Vidagdha Ajeerna* (due to Pitta), *Amaja Ajeerna* (due to undigested food), and others. The *Nidana* (causes) and prognosis (*Sadhyata-Asadhyata*) are also explained.

Chapter 24: Krimirogavalokana

This chapter focuses on Krimi Roga (worm infestations). It explains: Two main types: *Bahya* (external) and *Abhyantara* (internal), and Subdivisions into four types with their respective *Nidana* (causes) and *Lakshanas* (symptoms).

Chapter 25: Pandurogaavalokana

This chapter explains Pandu Roga (anemia): Causes (*Nidana*): All five doshas (*Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, *Sannipataja*, and *Mrusna* - caused by eating soil). Symptoms (*Lakshanas*): Complications such as *Kumbhakamala* (jaundice), *Halimaka* (greenish discoloration), and *Panaki* are also described.

Chapter 26: Raktapittaavalokana

This chapter discusses Raktapitta (bleeding disorders): Causes: Excessive consumption of *Amla* (sour), *Kshara* (alkaline), and *Katu* (pungent) substances. Symptoms (*Lakshanas*): Premonitory symptoms (*Purvarupa*), routes of bleeding (*Marga*), and prognosis (*Sadhyata-Asadhyata*).

Chapter 27: Rajyakshmaavalokana

This chapter explains Rajyakshma (tuberculosis): Four main causes (*Nidana*), Types: *Shadvidha* (six types) and *Ekadasha* (eleven types), and Prognosis (*Sadhyata-Asadhyata*).

The author refers to it as Rajaroga (king of diseases).

Chapter 28: Kasaavalokana

This chapter discusses Kasa (cough), caused by the vitiation of *Pranavayu* and *Udanavayu*. It explains: Five types: *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, *Dwandwaja*, and *Krimija*. Symptoms, complications (*Upadrava*), and prognosis are described.

Chapter 29: Hikkaavalokana

This chapter explains Hikka (hiccups): Causes (*Nidana*), Types: *Annaja* (due to food), *Kshudra*, *Yamala*, *Gambhira*, and *Mahati*.

Chapter 30: Swasaavalokana

This chapter focuses on Swasa Roga (dyspnea or asthma): Pathogenesis (*Samprapti*), Five types: *Mahat*, *Adho*, *China*, *Kshudra*, and *Tamaka Swasa*. Prognosis (*Sadhyata-Asadhyata*) is also discussed.

Chapter 31: Swarabhedhaavalokana

This chapter explains Swarabhedha (hoarseness of voice): Causes (*Nidana*), pathogenesis (*Samprapti*), and symptoms (*Lakshanas*) are described. It also discusses the prognosis (*Sadhyata-Asadhyata*) of the condition.

Chapter 32: Arochakaavalokana

This chapter defines Arochaka (loss of appetite): Types: *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, and *Tridoshaja*. Symptoms (*Lakshanas*) and treatment approaches are explained.

Chapter 33: Vamanaavalokana

This chapter defines Vamana (vomiting) and its five types: *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, *Tridoshaja*, and *Krimija* (caused by worms). The symptoms (*Lakshanas*) and management strategies are discussed.

Chapter 34: Trishnaavalokana

This chapter explains Trishna (excessive thirst) and its seven types: *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, *Amaja* (due to toxins), *Kshayaja* (due to tissue depletion), *Kshataja* (due to injury), and *Samasanaja* (due to improper digestion). Symptoms and prognosis are described.

Chapter 35: Murchaavalokana

This chapter discusses Murcha (fainting) and its six types: *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kshataja* (due to injury), *Kaphaja*, *Vishaja* (due to poisoning), and *Madhyaja* (due to excessive alcohol consumption). The symptoms (*Lakshanas*) and pathogenesis (*Samprapti*) are explained.

Chapter 36: Madatyayaavalokana

This chapter focuses on Madatyaya (alcoholism). It explains: Proper consumption of alcohol (*Yukti*) and its benefits, Improper consumption (*Ayukti*) leading to disorders, and The four stages of alcohol intoxication (*Vegas*) with their symptoms.

Chapter 37: Daahaavalokana

This chapter explains Daaha (burning sensation): Causes (*Nidana*): Excessive heat from alcohol (*Madhya*) leads to *Pitta* and *Rakta* aggravation, causing burning sensations in both external (*Bahya*) and internal (*Abhyantara*) parts of the body.

Chapter 38: Unmadaavalokana

This chapter discusses Unmada (insanity): Six types: *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, *Tridoshaja*, *Vishaja* (due to poisoning), and *Shokaja* (due to grief). Symptoms (*Lakshanas*) are explained, along with classifications such as *Devonmada* (divine insanity), *Pitrunmada* (ancestral insanity), and *Rakshasa Unmada* (demonic insanity).

Chapter 39: Apasmaraavalokana

This chapter explains Apasmara (epilepsy): Causes: Aggravation of doshas leading to *Udvega* (mental disturbance) and loss of memory (*Smriti*). Four types: *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, and *Tridoshaja*. The symptoms (*Lakshanas*) and prognosis (*Asadhyata*) are discussed.

Chapter 40: Vatarogaavalokana

This chapter explains Vataja Rogas (disorders caused by Vata dosha): Pathogenesis (*Samprapti*) and symptoms (*Lakshanas*) of various diseases caused by Vata imbalance are described.

Chapter 41: Pittarogaavalokana

This chapter focuses on Pittaja Rogas (disorders caused by Pitta dosha): Symptoms (*Lakshanas*) and pathogenesis (*Samprapti*) are explained in detail.

Chapter 42: Kapharogaavalokana

This chapter describes Kaphaja Rogas (disorders caused by Kapha dosha): A total of 20 types of Kapha disorders are listed, along with their symptoms (*Lakshanas*) and management strategies.

Chapter 43: Pidikaavalokana

This chapter explains Pidika (boils): Symptoms include foul smell (*Durgandhi*), heaviness (*Gaurava*), and reddish patches (*Raktamandala*). The causes and treatment approaches are discussed.

Chapter 44: Vataraktaavalokana

This chapter discusses Vatarakta (gout): Causes (*Nidana*) and types: *Gambhira* (deep) and *Uttana* (superficial). Symptoms (*Lakshanas*) and management strategies are explained.

Chapter 45: Urusthambaavalokana

This chapter explains Urusthamba (stiffness of thighs), also called Adhyavata: Pathogenesis (*Samprapti*) and symptoms (*Lakshanas*) are described.

Chapter 46: Aamavataavalokana

This chapter focuses on Aamavata (rheumatoid arthritis): Causes (*Nidana*): Formation of *Ama* (toxins) due to improper digestion.

Symptoms include pain resembling scorpion bites (*Vrishchikadamsavat Vedana*). The types (*Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, *Dwandwaja*, and *Tridoshaja*) and prognosis are discussed.

Chapter 47: Shoolaavalokana

This chapter explains Shoola (pain): Seven types of pain are described, with *Vata* being the primary cause for all. Specific conditions like *Annadrava Shoola* (pain due to food) and *Pakti Shoola* (intestinal pain) are also mentioned.

Chapter 48: Udavartaavalokana

This chapter discusses Udavarta (upward movement of Vata): Causes (*Nidana*), symptoms (*Lakshanas*), complications (*Upadrava*), and prognosis (*Asadhyata*) are explained.

Chapter 49: Gulmaavalokana

This chapter explains Gulma (abdominal lump): Types: *Chala* (movable) and *Achala* (immovable). Five types based on doshas and their symptoms are described.

Chapter 50: Hrudrogaavalokana

This chapter discusses Hrudroga (heart diseases): Causes (*Nidana*), five types, and symptoms (*Lakshanas*) are explained.

Chapter 51: Mutrakruchhaavalokana

This chapter explains Mutrakruchha (difficulty in urination): Eight types are described, with pain resembling that caused by *Asmari* (stones).

Chapter 52: Mutraghataavalokana

This chapter focuses on Mutraghata (urinary obstruction): Thirteen types are described, including *Mutrakundali* caused by aggravated Vata. Symptoms and prognosis are explained.

Chapter 53: Asmariavalokana

This chapter explains Asmari (urinary stones): Four types are described along with their causes (*Nidana*) and symptoms (*Lakshanas*).

Chapter 54: Mehaavalokana

This chapter discusses Prameha (urinary disorders): Causes (*Nidana*), premonitory symptoms (*Purvarupa*), and types are described. Complications (*Upadrava*) like *Pidikas* (boils) are also mentioned.

Chapter 55: Medaavalokana

This chapter discusses Medoroga (obesity or fat-related disorders): Causes (*Nidana*): Excessive intake of fatty foods, lack of exercise, and improper lifestyle. Symptoms (*Lakshanas*): Accumulation of fat in the abdomen (*Kosta Pradesha*), heaviness, and lethargy. The condition gradually leads to reduced sexual capacity (*Asamarthya for Maithuna*).

Chapter 56: Udaramayaavalokana

This chapter explains Udaramaya (abdominal disorders): Seven types are described, each with its symptoms (*Lakshanas*) and causes (*Nidana*). The prognosis (*Sadhyata-Asadhyata*) is also discussed.

Chapter 57: Shopha, Sleepada, and Antramayaavalokana

This chapter covers Shopha (edema), Sleepada (elephantiasis), and Antramaya (intestinal disorders): Causes and nine types of Shopha are explained. Symptoms and complications (*Upadrava*) of these conditions are discussed in detail.

Chapter 58: Vranashothaavalokana

This chapter explains Vranashotha (inflammation of wounds): Six types of wounds are described based on the involvement of doshas (*Vata*, *Pitta*, *Kapha*, *Dwandwaja*, *Tridoshaja*, and *Raktaja*). The author emphasizes that without *Vata*, there is no pain; without *Pitta*, there is no suppuration; and without *Kapha*, there is no pus formation. Thus, all three doshas are important in wound pathology.

Chapter 59: Sadyovrana, Bhagna Vranas, and Anuvranas

This chapter discusses: Sadyovrana (acute wounds): Six types are explained. Bhagna Vranas (wounds caused by fractures): Causes and symptoms are detailed. Anuvranas (chronic wounds): Their characteristics and prognosis are described.

Chapter 60: Bhagandaraavalokana

This chapter focuses on Bhagandara (fistula in ano): Causes (*Nidana*): Improper evacuation of stool and urine. Five types are described: *Shataponaka*, *Ustragreeva*, *Parisravi*, *Jambukavartha*, and *Unmargi*. The symptoms (*Lakshanas*) and prognosis (*Sadhyata-Asadhyata*) are discussed.

Chapter 61: Galaganda, Gandamala, Apachi, Granthi, and Arbudaavalokana

This chapter explains: Galaganda (goiter), Gandamala (lymphadenopathy), Apachi (swelling), Granthi (tumors), and Arbuda (malignant tumors). The causes, symptoms, and prognosis of each are discussed briefly.

Chapter 62: Vidradhiavalokana

This chapter focuses on Vidradhi (abscess): Six types are described based on doshas.

The location (*Sthana*), symptoms (*Lakshanas*), and prognosis (*Sadhyata-Asadhyata*) are explained.

Chapter 63: Upadamsha and Lingavartyaavalokana

This chapter discusses Upadamsha (venereal diseases) and Lingavartya (diseases of the male genital organ): Five types of Upadamsha are described. The condition is considered *Asadhya* (incurable) in some cases.

Chapter 64: Shukaavalokana

This chapter explains Shuka (warts and growths): Causes (*Nidana*) and 19 types are described, including *Sarshapa* (mustard seed-like), *Astila* (stonelike), and *Kumbhika* (pot-like).

Chapter 65: Kusthaavalokana

This chapter discusses Kustha (skin diseases, including leprosy): Causes (*Nidana*): Improper diet and behavior. Types: 18 types are described, subdivided into two categories (*Mahakustha* and *Kshudrakustha*). Conditions like *Kilasa* (vitiligo) and *Switra* (white patches) are also explained.

Chapter 66: Udarda, Shitapitta, and Kothaavalokana

This chapter explains: Udarda (hives), Shitapitta (cold-induced skin reactions), and Kotha (boils). Symptoms, causes, and treatment approaches are discussed.

Chapter 67: Amlapittaavalokana

This chapter focuses on Amlapitta (acid reflux or hyperacidity): Causes (*Nidana*), pathogenesis (*Samprapti*), types, and symptoms (*Lakshanas*) are explained.

Chapter 68: Visarpaavalokana

This chapter discusses Visarpa (erysipelas or spreading inflammation): The vitiation of *Rasa*, *Rakta*, *Mamsa*, and *Meda* leads to eight types of Visarpa.

Symptoms, causes, and prognosis are detailed.

Chapter 69: Masuryaavalokana

This chapter explains Masurya (nodular skin diseases): Causes (*Nidana*), premonitory symptoms (*Purvarupa*), and seven types are described: *Twakgata* (affecting the skin), *Raktagata* (affecting blood), *Mamsagata* (affecting muscles), and others. The prognosis is categorized as *Sadhya* (curable), *Kasta Sadhya* (difficult to cure), and *Asadhya* (incurable).

Chapter 70: Kshudrarogaavalokana

This chapter discusses Kshudrarogas (minor diseases): Conditions such as *Irivellika*, *Panasika*, *Kachhapi*, *Yavakhya*, *Alaji*, *Gadarbhi*, *Pashanagadarbhi*, *Valmika*, and *Kaksha* are explained based on doshas.

Chapter 71: Mukharogaavalokana

This chapter explains Mukharoga (oral diseases): Types of diseases affecting different parts of the mouth: *Jihwaroga* (6 tongue diseases), *Ostaroga* (11 lip diseases), *Dantavali Roga* (10 teeth diseases), *Dantamula Roga* (10 gum diseases), *Mukha Roga* (8 oral cavity diseases), *Gala Roga* (18 throat diseases), and *Taalu Roga* (palate diseases).

Chapter 72: Karnarogaavalokana

This chapter discusses Karnaroga (ear diseases): Conditions such as *Karnanada* (tinnitus), *Vatakapha Badhira* (deafness due to Vata and Kapha), *Karnaksweda* (sweating in the ear), *Karnarbuda* (tumors in the ear), and *Karnasrava* (discharge from the ear) are explained.

Chapter 73: Nasarogaavalokana

This chapter focuses on Nasaroga (nasal diseases): Diseases such as *Pratishaya* (rhinitis), *Putinasya* (foul-smelling nose), *Nasashosa* (dry nose), *Nasapaka* (nasal inflammation), and others are explained. A total of 13 types of nasal diseases are described.

Chapter 74: Netrarogaavalokana

This chapter explains Netraroga (eye diseases): Causes (*Nidana*) and types: 14 diseases in *Sarvanetra* (entire eye), 4 in *Krishna Bhaga* (cornea), 4 in *Dusti Bhaga* (pupil), 11 in *Shukla Bhaga* (sclera), 9 in *Sandhi* (joints of the eye), and 2 *Agantuja* (external causes). The prognosis (*Sadhyata-Asadhyata*) is also discussed.

Chapter 75: Shirorogaavalokana

This chapter discusses Shiroroga (head diseases): Ten types are explained, including *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, *Tridoshaja*, *Kshayaja*, *Krimija*, *Suryavarta*, *Ardhaavabhedaka* (migraine), *Shanakhaka*, and *Anantavata*.

Chapter 76: Pradararogaavalokana

This chapter explains Pradara (excessive vaginal bleeding): Four types are described based on doshas (*Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, and *Tridoshaja*).

Chapter 77: Yonirogaavalokana

This chapter focuses on Yoniroga (gynecological disorders): Diseases such as *Vataja*, *Pittaja*, *Kaphaja*, *Tridoshaja*, *Kashayaja*, *Vipluta*, *Prapluta*, *Karnika*, *Aticharana* and *Udavarta* are explained.

Chapter 78: Mudagarbhaavalokana

This chapter discusses Mudagarbha (complications of pregnancy): Causes (*Nidana*), premonitory symptoms (*Purvarupa*), and four types are explained: *Garbhapata* (miscarriage), *Pratikhura*, *Bija Parigha*, and *Mruta Garbha* (dead fetus).

Chapter 79: Sutikarogaavalokana

This chapter explains Sutikaroga (postpartum disorders): Causes (*Nidana*) and symptoms (*Lakshanas*) of conditions affecting women after delivery are discussed.

Chapter 80: Balarogaavalokana

This chapter focuses on Balaroga (pediatric disorders): Diseases caused by dushita (vitiated) breast milk and improper care are explained. Conditions such as *Alasaka*, *Kukunaka*, *Parigharbh*, and *Grahams* are discussed.

Chapter 81: Vishaavalokana

This chapter discusses Visha (poisoning): Two types of poison: *Sthavara* (plant-based) and *Jangama* (animal-based). Symptoms (*Lakshanas*) and management strategies for *Dushivisha* (chronic poisoning) are explained.

Chapter 82: Granthauktarogasankhyaavalokana

This chapter summarizes the diseases mentioned in the text: The author lists all the diseases in a structured manner using *Asrigdhara Chandas*, following the sequence of *Madhava Nidana*. This chapter serves as a recap of the entire text (2).

Correlation of chapters mentioned in the vaidyachandrodaya with the *madava nidana*.

- Grade 0 (Chapter not present)
- Grade 1 (Completely similar)
- Grade 2 (Special type mentioned)
- Grade 3 (Different terminology, same meaning)

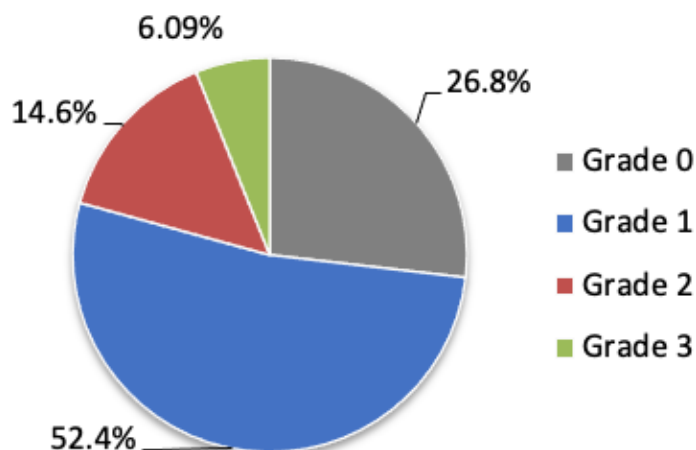
Table 1: For Example

| | Vaidyachandrodaya | Madava nidana | score |
|-----------|---|--|-------|
| Amlapitta | पित्तं त्वम्लादिदाधं चिरचितमतिपृथ्वम्लपित्तं तदेत-द्वोषैरुह्यं यथास्वं पृथगथ सकलं प्रायशश्चिह्नमस्य । तिक्ताम्लोद्गारकण्डूवमनग ल विलस्तां तदाहाविपाका-टोपप्रस्वेद मूर्च्छातृडरुचिकृशता पीतता वह्निमाद्यम् ॥ २४३ | तस्य कदाचिदधऊर्ध्वगमनभे दाद्वि (ह्नि) विधस्याधोगतिं तावदाह-तृडदाहे-त्यादि । मूर्च्छा सर्वथा ज्ञानशून्यत्वं, मोहो विपरीतज्ञानम् । प्रयात्यधो वेत्यत्र वाशब्दो भाव्यूर्ध्वगमनापेक्षया । विविधप्रकारमिति हरितीतकृष्णरक्तादिबहु वर्णत्वदुर्गन्धित्व- योगान्नाविधम् । कदाचिदिति न सर्वकालम् ॥ ३ ॥ | 0 |
| Apasmara | दोषोद्वेगात्प्रयाति स्मृतिरिह गदितापस्मृतिस्तैश्चतुर्धा व्यस्तैः सर्वैस्तमोऽक्षिन्नमवमनवपुर्वै कृताद्यस्य रूपम् । तेषां कोपस्य कालस्त्विनदिनमपरः पक्षमासौ च सर्वो थ क्षीणश्चञ्चलभ्रूरखिलमलम हामोहवान्ना न साध्यः ॥ १० | Similar types mentioned | 1 |
| Kapharoga | | Not mentioned | 0 |

Table 2: Correlation of chapters mentioned in the vaidyachandrodaya with the madava nidana

| Grades | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|------|
| Score | 22 | 43 | 12 | 5 |
| Percentage | 26.82927 | 52.43902 | 14.63415 | 6.09 |

Graph 1: Comparative Analysis of Chapter Grades



Discussion

Vaidyachandrodaya is an important diagnostic text that largely follows the framework of Madhava Nidana but shows distinct structural and conceptual features. While the sequence of diseases is mostly similar, the arrangement into 82 Avalokanas provides a systematic and observation-oriented approach to diagnosis. The initial chapters uniquely emphasize Ariṣṭa Lakṣaṇas, Duta, Shakuna, Nadi Pareeksha, Mutra Pareeksha, and Mala Pareeksha, reflecting a strong focus on prognosis and clinical examination. Separate chapters on Vatakopakarana, Pittakopakarana, and Kaphakopakarana offer clear etiological understanding before disease descriptions. Additions such as Pidika, Pittaroga, and Kapharoga, along with minor omissions, indicate selective adaptation rather than mere compilation.

In the *Jwara* chapter, *Tritiyaka*, *Chaturthaka*, *Twakgata*, and *Aushadhaja Jwara* are mentioned. In *Grahini*, *Aamaja Grahini* is described. In *Arsha*, *Sahaja Arsha* is included, and in *Agni Roga*, *Bhasmaka Roga* is specified. In *Yakshma*, separate *Vata*, *Pitta*, and *Kapha* types are explained. In *Kasa*, *Yakshmaja Kasa* is noted. In *Swasa*, *Anthasanjaka* and *Astari Avaleha* are described. In *Swara Bheda*, no specific types are mentioned. In *Arochaka*, the *Agantuja* type is not described. In *Murcha*, *Nidra* is introduced as

a new type. In *Udara*, *Yakrutodara* is missing, and *Parisravi* is mentioned under *Jalodara*. In *Shotha*, *Slipada*, *Kumranda*, and *Aantaroga* are added. In *Vrana Shotha Avalokana*, multiple types are described—*Vata*, *Pitta*, *Kapha*, *Rakta*, *Agantuja*, *Vinapaki*, *Paki*, *Pidakarana*, *Pakakarana*, and *Pivakarana*. In *Amlapitta*, instead of *Urdhva* and *Adha* types, *Vata*, *Pitta*, *Kapha*, and *Sannipata* types are mentioned. In *Visarpa*, *Kshataja* is referred to as *Vranaja*. In *Masurya*, classifications such as *Twakgata*, *Raktagata*, *Mamsa-Medogata*, *Asthi-Majjagata*, and *Viryagata* are described. In *Nasagata Roga*, *Vata*, *Pitta*, *Kapha*, and *Sannipata* types are mentioned; *Pratishyaya* is omitted, while *Nasadipti*, *Nasapustaka*, and *Nasapaka* are added. In *Yoni Roga*, conditions like *Vipluta*, *Paripluta Karnika*, *Aticharana*, *Udavarta*, *Vamini*, *Jaghanī*, and *Suchika* are included. In *Balaroga*, *Naigamesha* is not mentioned. These variations indicate notable differences in disease classification and conceptual presentation between the two texts. Thus, *Vaidyachandrodaya* stands as a structured, prognosis-oriented Nidāna grantha that contributes uniquely to Ayurvedic diagnostic literature.

The comparative analysis suggests that 26% of the chapters are newly introduced, 52% are completely similar to existing classical references, 14% describe special types not commonly mentioned elsewhere, and 6% use different terminology while conveying the same meaning.

Conclusion

The first chapter serves as an introduction, while chapters two to sixteen primarily deal with Ariṣṭa Lakṣaṇas and the diagnosis of diseases. The text separately describes the prakopakara causes of Vāta, Pitta, and Kapha, and includes distinctive chapters such as Pitta Roga Avalokana and Kapha Roga Avalokana, where the lakṣaṇas and management are clearly explained, making its presentation unique when compared to Madhava Nidana. Although the author generally adopts the order of diseases established by Madhava, the arrangement in Vaidyachandrodaya shows certain minor divergences. These include the addition of separate chapters on Pittaroga and Kapharoga after Vataroga, the inclusion of a chapter on Pidika, and a different sequence in chapters such as *Sopha*, *Slipāda*, *Kuranda*, *Vranasotha*, *Sadyovrana*, *Bhagna*, *Nadivrana*, *Bhagandara*, *Galaganda*, *Gandamala*, *Apaci*, *Granthi*, *Arbuda*, and *Vidradhi*. The text omits chapters on *Visphota*, *Stanaroga*, and *Stanyadusti*. Other variations include the addition of *Bhasmaka* under *Agniroga* and the inclusion of *Dandajirna* among the types of *Ajirna* mentioned by Madhava. Finally, the author enumerates the names of all the chapters together in one place, following a style similar to that seen in Madhava Nidana (3).

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