० षट् क्रिया काल ०

- षट् क्रिया काल is directly co-relates with the appropriate time periods to take Action or call.

- व्याधि is divided into 06 different stages and they are as follows :-

- श्लोक - सञ्चयं प्रकोपं च प्रसरं स्थान संश्रयम् ।
  व्यक्ति भेदं च यो वेत्ति दोषाणां
  स भवेद्भिषक् ॥ सु.सू. २१/३६

- संचय — ① (Accumulation) } A
- प्रकोप — ② (Aggravation) } A } दोष क्रियाकाल
- प्रसर — ③ (spread) } S
- स्थान संश्रय — ④ (Localization) } L } व्याधि क्रियाकाल
- व्यक्त — ⑤ (Manifestation) } M
- भेद — ⑥ (Differentiation) } D

① संचय अवस्था -

- वातसंचय — Accumulation and fullness of Abdomen
- पित्त संचय — yellowish skin — ②
- कफ संचय — low temperature
  - Heavyness (गुरुत्व) — ③

② प्रकोप अवस्था -

- संचय प्रकोप — ①
- आचय प्रकोप — ②

- वात प्रकोप — Pricking sensation — ①
- पित्त प्रकोप — Burning sensation — ②
- कफ प्रकोप — Heaviness, Anorexia — ③.

③ प्रसर अवस्था -

- वात प्रसर — Regurgitation — ①
- पित्त प्रसर — दाह, Squeezing sensation — ②
- कफ प्रसर — Anorexia, तृप्ति — ③

(4) स्थान संश्रय - Localization of दोष in tissues/organs.
- दोष दुष्टि समूर्च्छना

• लक्षण - उदर - गुल्म, विसूचिका - (1)
- बस्ति - प्रमेह, अश्मरि - (2)
- गुद - भगन्दर, अर्श - (3)
- अस्थि - अस्थि विद्रधि - (4)

(5) व्यक्त अवस्था - In this stage the व्याधि's are set in their clear cut symptoms (लक्षण's)

eg. शोफ - (1)
- ज्वर - (2)
- अर्बुद - (3).

(6) भेद अवस्था - (stage of differentiation)
- the दोष's vitiation will have a further progression.
- manifestation of complications.

- Treatment / चिकित्सा
  A/c to अवस्था -

- संचय, प्रकोप, प्रसर } — दोष चिकित्सा — (1)

- स्थानसंश्रय - दोष दूषय चिकित्सा — (2)

- व्यक्त - ~~व्याधि प्रशमन चिकित्सा~~ — (3)
  व्याधि प्रत्यानिका चिकित्सा — (3)

- भेद - उपद्रव, निदान अधिकर रोगों — (1).

व्रण शोथ - (Inflammation) Disorders

- व्रण शोथ caused due to localization of vitiated दोष in त्वक् and मांस

- Types of शोथ - As per सुश्रुत

- वातज — (1)
- पित्त — (2)
- कफज — (3)
- सन्निपातज — (4)
- रक्तज — (5)
- आगन्तुज — (6)

• As per stages -

- आमव्रण शोथ — (1)
- पच्यमान शोथ — (2)
- पक्व शोथ — (3)

(1) वातज दोष – Blackish in colour — (1)
– रूक्ष and soft — (2)
– अतिवेदन — (3)
– Fluctuating — (4)

(2) पित्तज दोष – yellowish in colour — (1)
– Soft — (2)
– fast spreading — (3)

(3) कफज दोष – Pale coloured — (1)
– शीत — (2)
– slow spreading — (3)
– Itching — (4)

(4) सन्निपातज दोष – combination of all three दोष

(5) रक्तज दोष – Dark Black in colour — (1)
– Soft
– Fast spread
–

6) अग्नान्तुज शोथ – Happens in 03 stages.

- आमवस्था — (1)
- पच्यमान वस्था — (2)
- पक्वा वस्था — (3)

- आमवस्था – मन्दोष्णता — (1) उष्णता
  - त्वक्सर्वर्णता — (2)
  - शीत शोफता — (3)
  - मन्द वेदन — (4)

- पच्यमान शोथ – अतिवेदन — (1)
  - पिपीलिकाभि — (2)
  - दाह — (3)
  - Temp. ↑ — (4)
  - तृष्णा — (5)
  - ज्वर — (6)
  - Loss of Appetite — (7)

③ पक्वा शोफ – Reduction ↓ — ①
– Paleness ↓ — ②
– Swelling Reduces. — ③
– itching Increases. — ④
– tension Reduces. — ⑤.

चिकित्सा – त्रिविधा उपक्रम — ①
– सप्तविधा उपक्रम — ②

• त्रिविधा – अलेप — ①
– विस्रावण — ②
– शोधन — ③

• सप्तविधा – विम्लापन — ①
– अवसेचन — ②
– उपनाह — ③
– पातन — ④
– शोधन — ⑤
– रोपण — ⑥
– वैकृतापह — ⑦

Inflammation

Inflammations directly co-relates with the process of fighting against infections.

- Types — 02
  - Acute Inflammation — ①
  - Chronic Inflammation — ②

- Effects of Acute Inflammations.

1.) Rubor — ① Redness — R
- Color — ② Heat — C
- Dolor — ③ Pain. — D
- Tumor — ④ Swelling — T
- functional loss — ⑤ cells Injured.

Flow chart

- Injury / Tissue Injured
  ↓
- Bacterial entry
  ↓
- Release of toxins.
  ↓
- attack over parenchyma cells and stomal cells.
  ↓
- cell membr. starts secreting chem. substances.
  ↓
- Inflammation occurs.

Treatment –
- Antibotics. — (1)
- Ointment — (2)
- gels. — (3)
- Analgesic drugs. — (4)
- Dressing — (5)
- Multi-vitamin. — (6).

विद्रधि (Abscess)

- Producing a source Inflammatory swelling is called विद्रधि

- Factors :
  - Deep Rooted — (1)
  - Painful — (2)
  - Rounded — (3)
  - expanded — (4)
  - flat — (5)

- Types — 06
  - विद्रधि
    - वातज — (1)
    - पित्तज — (2)
    - कफज — (3)
    - सन्निपातज — (4)
    - रक्तज — (5)
    - क्षतज — (6)

① वातज विक्षधि – Abscess appears Rough — ①
– कृष्ण वर्ण — ②
– वेदना: — ③
– प्रपाकाद्य — ④
– Thin discharge — ⑤.

② पित्तज विक्षधि – like उदुम्बर fruit — ①
– Blackish — ②
– दाह — ③
– ज्वर — ④
– अंगमर्द — ⑤
– yellow discharge — ⑥.

③ कफज विक्षधि – स्राव — ①
– सदृश: — ②
– पाण्डु — ③
– शीत — ④
– स्तब्धता — ⑤
– अल्पवेदन — ⑥.

सन्निपातज विद्रधि –

- वेदना — (1)
- varied वर्ण (colour) — (2)
- Irregularity shape — (3)
- Deep Rooted — (4)

(5) क्षतज विद्रधि —

- उष्ण increases — (1)
- वायु spreads — (2)
- पित्त and रक्त vitiates — (3)
- causing वर्ण / पीड़ — (4)

(6) रक्त विद्रधि – Blackish.

- causing – वर्ण
  - पीड़
  - वेदना.
- yellow discharge.

अभ्यन्तर विद्रधि

- गुद — (1) Ano Rectal Abscess
- बस्ति — (2) Urinary tract Ab.
- क्लोम — (3) Cholecystic Ab.
- नाभि — (4) Umbilical
- कुक्षि — (5) Pus in Pouch of douglas.
- वृक्क — (6) Perinephric
- यकृत — (7) Liver Abscess
- प्लीह — (8) spleen Ab.
- हृदय — (9) Pericarditis Ab.
- वनकक्षण — (10) gluteal Ab.

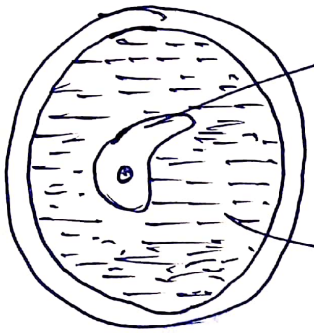
चिकित्सा — शोफ चिकित्सा and रक्तमोक्षण
— पाचन and विस्रावण
व्रण चिकित्सा

External App. — रस
— गोधूम
— वसा, तैल, घृत
— यष्टिमधु
— शर्करा

फुंसी (Boils) Furuncle

- Def - It is a Hair follicle Infection.
  - caused by Bacterium Staphylococcus Aureus.

- Clinical features -
  - red colour — (1)
  - pus filled lumps — (2)
  - Tenderness. — (3)
  - painful — (4)
  - pus - discharge — (5)
  - Infection — (6)
  - swollen lymphnodes. — (7)



- Site. -
  - Buttocks — (1)
  - Anus. — (2)
  - Stomach — (3)
  - Chest
  - appear around eye — (4)
  - Boil on gum. is called gumboil. — (5)

Treatment

- Incision — (1)
- Excision — (2)
- Antibiotics — (3)
- Dressing — (4).

नाड़ी व्रण (Sinus)

परिभाषा – Improper Management will lead the व्रण into chronic stage – that condition is called नाड़ी व्रण.

- It's called as गति (Track) Because of its copious flow.
  - It's continously flows like drainage called as नाड़ी

- Causes. –
  - शोफ ——— ①
  - पक्वमिति ——— ②
  - पक्वमुपेक्षते ——— ③
  - प्रचुरपूय मसाधुवृत्त: ——— ④
  - अभ्यन्तर ——— ⑤
  - प्रविशति ——— ⑥.

- Types :– A/c to वाग्भट — 05 ——— ①
  - A/c to सुश्रुत — 08 ——— ②.

- वातज नाड़ीव्रण ①
- पित्तज नाड़ीव्रण ②
- कफज नाड़ीव्रण ③
- सन्निपातज नाड़ी व्रण ④
- आगन्तुज नाड़ी व्रण ——— ⑤.

① वातज नाड़ी व्रण

- Rough ——— ①
- Narrow opening ——— ②
- Associated with pain ——— ③
- Excessive foamy ——— ④.

② पित्तज नाड़ी व्रण

- Associated with thirst ——— ①
- Burning sensation ——— ②
- Pricking sensation ——— ③
- Lethargy ——— ④
- Fever ——— ⑤
- yellow discharge ——— ⑥
- occurs in day time ——— ⑦.

③ कफज नाड़ी व्रण

- very thick ——— ①
- whitish ——— ②
- slimy discharge ——— ③
- mild pain ——— ④
- severe itching ——— ⑤.

सन्निपातज नाड़ीव्रण

- Burning sensation (दाह) — ①
- ज्वर — ②
- श्वास/कास — ③
- Fainting (मूर्छा) — ④
- कृशता — ⑤
- त्रिदोष vitiation — ⑥.

⑤ आगन्तुज/शल्यज नाड़ीव्रण

- Foreign Body get lost at the sites — ①
- Quickly produces — ②
- Discharge comes — ③
- Associated with Pain — ④.

• साध्य/असाध्यता — कृच्छ्र साध्य — एकदोषज and शल्यज

• चिकित्सा —

Sinus.

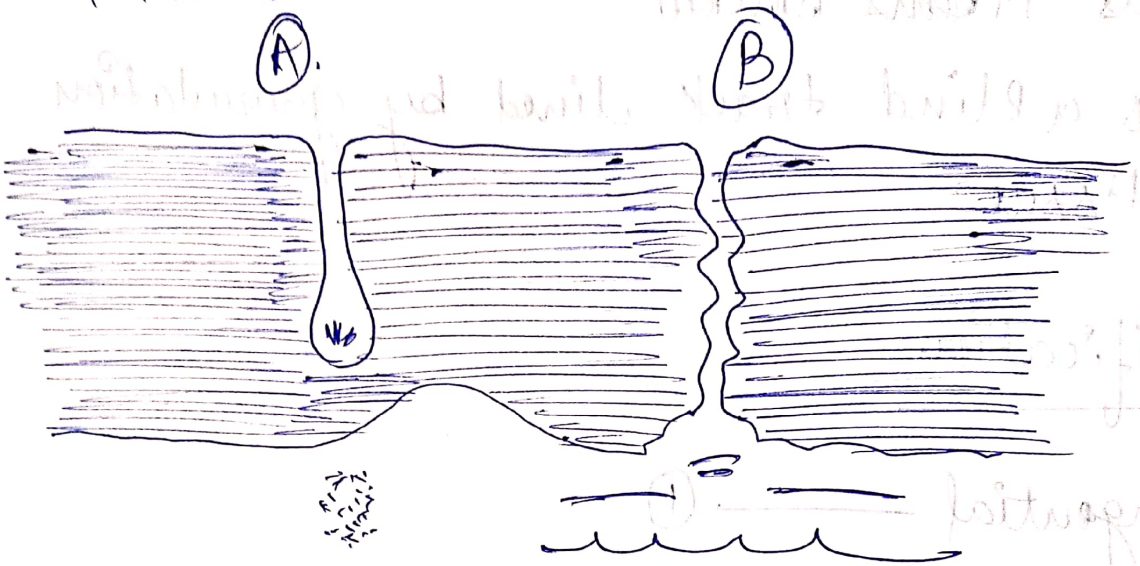
- Sinus Means Hollow
- It's a Blind track lined by granulation tissue.

- **Classification**

- Congential — (1)
- Traumatic — (2)
- Inflammatory — (3)
- Neoplastic — (4)
- Miscellaneous — (5).

- **Congenital** – Preauricular sinus.
- **Traumatic** – Foreign body May be Implanted
- **Inflammatory** – Osteomyelitic sinus.
- **Neoplastic** – Malignant growth.
- **Miscellaneous.** – Pilonidal sinus.

Diagramatic Representation —



- **Causes :-**
  - Presence of foreign Body — (1)
  - Repeated trauma — (2)
  - Inadequate drainage of Abscess — (3)
  - Chronic Infection — (4)
  - Malignant diseases — (5).

- **clinical features**

(1) Discharge from the opening of sinus
(2) Pain
(3) Edge - Raised and often Indurated
(4) often sprouting granulation tissues.

Examination :

- Local examination
  - Inspection — (1)
  - Palpation — (2)
  - Investigation — (3)
  - Treatment — (4).

- Treatment
  - Removal of foreign of Body
  - Excision
  - Antibiotics.
  - Analgesics.
  - Dressing.

- Inspection
  - Number — (1)
  - opening — (2)
  - Position — (3)
  - Discharge — (4)
  - Surrounding skin — (5).

- Palpation
  - Tenderness — (1)
  - wall of sinus — (2)
  - Mobility — (3)
  - Lump — (4).

- Investigation
  - X-Ray. — (1)
  - ESR — (2)
  - sinuskogram — (3)
  - Biopsy — (4)
  - MRI — (5).

Examination :

1. Inspection
2. Palpation
3. Investigation
4. Treatment

Inspection

1. Number
2. Opening
3. Position
4. Exudate
5. Swelling size

Palpation

1. Tenderness
2. Rise of temp
3. Mobility
4. Lump

Investigation

1. X-ray
2. ESR
3. Urinalysis
4. Blood
5. UREA

Treatment

- Removal of foreign body
- Excision
- Antibiotics
- Analgesic
- Resting

व्रणग्रंथि (Keloid)

Def — Keloid Means (like a claw)

— A Raised scar after an injury has healed.

— Causes.

— Key factors — ①
— Elevated level — ②
— Laceration — ③
— over the sternum — ④
— Inheritance — ⑤
— Deep Pigmentation — ⑥

— Types — Acquired — ①
congenital — ②

— Site. — over sternum
— upper arm
— chest
— lower neck.

Clinical features -

- Swelling — (1)
- Tenderness — (2)
- spreads. — (3)
- itching — (4)
- keloids — (5)
- lesions — (6).

Treatment -

- Steroid Inj
- Laser therapy
- Cryosurgery
- Excision
- Skin grafting.

Shock (आघात)

- Def - It's a critical condition in which circulation fails
  - Life threatening situation.

- Types -
  - Hypovolaemic shock — (1) H H
  - Cardiogenic shock — (2) C C
  - Distributive shock — (3) D D
  - Obstructive shock — (4) O O

- Causes -
  - Excessive blood loss — (1)
  - Plasma leakage — (2)
  - Starvation — (3)
  - Anxiety — (4)
  - terror — (5)
  - Nervous patients — (6)

① Hypovolaemic shock –

- Most common type
- caused by insufficient volume.

- **clinical features** –
  - low cardiac output — ①
  - weak pulse — ②
  - decrease Blood flow — ③
  - Thirst — ④
  - dry mouth — ⑤
  - Hypothermia — ⑥

- **Drugs** – sedatives — ①
  - chronotropic Agents — ②
  - Inotropic Agents — ③

② cardiogenic shock –

- failure of Heart to pump — ①
- Damage Heart muscles. — ②

- Clinical features -

- Tachycardia — (1)
- Heart enlarged — (2)
- S_3 or S_4 — (3)
- Pulmonary edema — (4)

- Drugs -

- Morphine — (1)
- Anticoagulant — (2)
- Diuretics — (3)
- Vasodilators — (4)

(3) Distributive shock -
- Septic shock — (1)
- Anaphylactic shock — (2)
- Neurogenic shock — (3).

- Clinical features -

- Early warm shock — (1)
- Late cold shock — (2)
- Liver failure — (3)
- Hypoxia — (4)
- Drowsiness — (5)
- Death — (6).

Treatment -

- Antibiotics
- Ventilator support
- Dopamine
- Blood transfusion.

• **Vasovagal shock -**

- dilation of Peripheral vasular system.

• **Treatment** - Trendlenburgh Position

• **obstructive shock -**

- obstruction of Blood flow outside of Heart

• **Causes -**

- cardiac tamponade — ①
- Tension Pneumothorax — ②

- **आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा** - जटामांसी तैल — ① - नारीकेल — ④.
- मांस रस — ②
- सुचिमुख रस — ③

• Gangrene (ओ 21) •

Def - Dead tissue caused by Infection
- Lack of blood flow.

- Causes :-
- vascular diseases — (1)
- Neurological — (2)
- Traumatic. — (3)
- Risk factors — (4)
- Endocrine causes — (5)

- clinical features -
- colour loss — (1)
- shiny appearance — (2)
- loss of sensation — (3)
- Foul smelling — (4)

- Signs - loss of Pulsation — (1)
- Loss of colour — (2)
- Loss of temperature — (3)
- loss of sensation — (4)
- Loss of function — (5).

- Gas gangrene — (1)
- Fournier gangrene — (2)
- Amputation — (3)

(1) Gas gangrene —
- Caused by Infection
- Bacterium — Clostridium

- Causes — RTA — (1)
  - Crushed — (2)
  - Gunshot — (3)
  - Ischaemic — (4)
  - Soil — (5)

- Treatment — Antibiotics
  - Blood transfusion
  - Antibiotics
  - Amputation

Fournier's Gangrene

- Flesh eating disease
- affects scrotum — ①
  - penis — ②
  - perineum — ③

- **Causes** — idiopathic
  - Anaerobic
  - Aerobic
  - Streptococcal species

- **clinical features** -
  - Fever
  - Anaemia
  - Prostration
  - Inflammation.

• Amputation •

- To cut away
- Indications -
  - Congenital
  - Gangrene
  - Neoplasm
  - Legal Punishment
- Types
  - Trans metatarsal Amputation — (1)
  - Tarso metatarsal Amputation — (2)
  - Symels Amputation — (3)
  - Below knee Amputation — (4).
- Factors -
  - Dying limb — (1)
  - Dead limb — (2)
  - Deadly limb — (3)
  - Deformed limb — (4).

Cyst

- Cyst — swelling type — (1)
  - Soft type — (2)
  - fluid sac filled — (3)

Causes

- Tumors
- Genetic conditions
- Inflammatory cause
- Blockage ducts
- parasitic cause

Types

- True cyst — (1)
- False cyst — (2)
- congenital cyst — (3)

Acquired cyst -

- Implanted cyst — (1)
- Retention cyst — (2)
- Distended cyst — (3)
- Degenerative cyst — (4)
- Exudation cyst — (5)
- Parasitic cyst — (6).

Dermoid cyst -

- lined by squamous epithelium containing cells.
- congenital dermoid cyst — (1)
- Implantation — (2)

Clinical features -

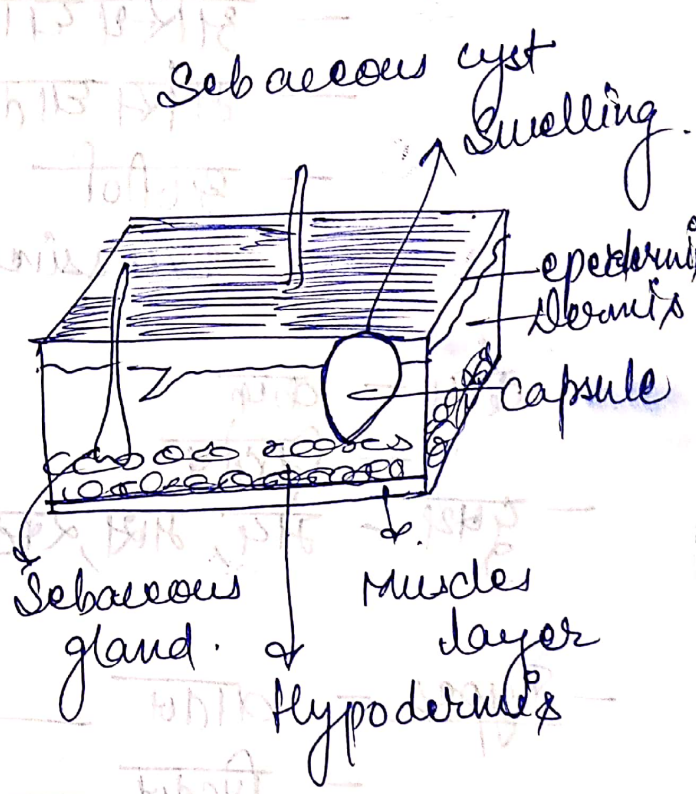
- Painless. — (1)
- soft — (2)
- cystic — (3)
- fluctuant — (4).

Treatment

- Excision

• Sebaceous cyst •

- also called — epidermoid cyst
- Def — obstruction to one of sebaceous duct
- sites —
  - scalp — (1)
  - face — (2)
  - Scrotum — (3)
  - cyst multiple — (4)



- clinical features —
  - Swelling — (1)
  - punctum — (2)
  - fluctuant — (3)
  - soft — (4)
  - Non-tender — (5)

- Treatment —
  - Excision — (1)
  - Incision — (2)

- आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा —
  - कांचनार गुग्गुलु — (1)
  - शिवगुटिका — (2)
  - वृद्धि वटक — (3)

ग्रंथि (cyst)

- निदान – विरुद्ध आहार
  - Traumatic Injury
  - अस्थि घात
  - मांस घात
  - अजीर्ण
  - excessive Indulge in sex
- दोष – कफ
  - त्रिदोष
- दूषय – मेद, मांस, रक्त
- Types – वातज — (1)
  - पित्तज — (2)
  - कफज — (3)
  - मेदोज — (4).
- वातज ग्रन्थि – Pricking
  - वेदन
  - कृष्णा वर्ण
  - Hard to touch
  - discharge

पित्तज ग्रन्थि -

- दाह! — (1)
- yellow colour — (2)
- discharge — (3)
- sensation — (4)

(3) कफज ग्रन्थि -

- वेदनारहित — (1)
- mild Pain — (2)
- Itching — (3)
- discharge — (4)

(4) रक्तज ग्रन्थि - (Haemangioma)

- sensation Loss
- पित्तज लक्षण
- दाह
- discharge

चिकित्सा — जलौकावचरण — (1) — स्वेदन — (5)
— अग्निकर्म — (2) — शोधन — (6)
— excision — (3)
— Incision — (4)

- Fibroma — (1)
- Lipoma — (2)

अर्बुद (Tumours)

- Def - महत् ग्रन्थितो अर्बुद

- निदान - विरुद्ध आहार — ①
  - अस्थि अभिघात — ②
  - मज्जा अभिघात — ③
  - अस्थि संघात — ④
  - Sex indulge — ⑤

- Types - वातज — ①
  - पित्तज — ②
  - कफज — ③
  - रक्तज — ④
  - मांसज — ⑤
  - मेदोज — ⑥

- सम्प्राप्ति - दोष - त्रिदोष
  - दूष्य - रक्त, मांस, मेद
  - धातु - रक्त, मांस

- साध्य - वातज — (1)
  - पित्तज — (2)
  - कफज — (3)
  - मेदोज — (4)

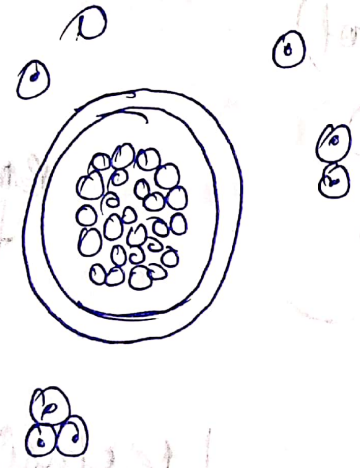
- चिकित्सा -
  - Incision — (1)
  - excision — (2)
  - हरितकी लेप — (3)
  - जातीफललेप — (4)
  - sutured. — (5)
  - अग्नि कर्म — (6).

Tumors (Neoplasm)

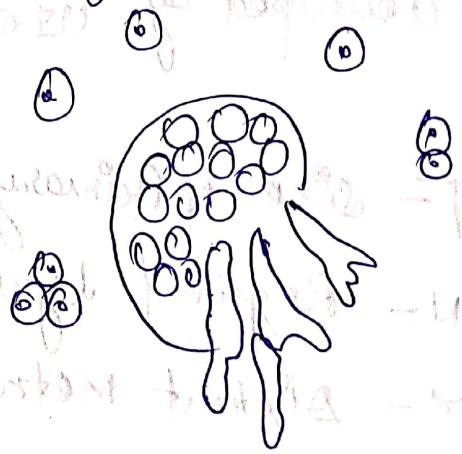
- Def – New growth consisting of cells
  - Independent growth arranged.
  - cell proliferation

- Types – Benign tumors —— ①
  - Malignant tumors —— ②

- Benign tumor



- Malignant tumor



- Bt Factors – Papilloma
  - Lipoma
  - Neuroma
  - Fibroma

- Mt Factors –
  - Sarcoma
  - Malignant
  - Carcinoma
  - Proliferation

Tumor Flow chart

- well differentiated
- undifferentiated
- Dysplasia
- carcinoma
- Apoptosis

TNM staging

- It's cancer staging system
- developed by UICC - (union for international cancer control)

T - size of Primary tumour — ①
N - Regional lymp Nodes. — ②
M - Distant metasis — ③

Brain tumor

TNMX.

Tumor	Lymph Nodes	Metasis.
Tx — Not evaluted	Nx — cannot evalute	M0 — N8
T_{is} — CAin Situ	N0 — Absent	M_1 — Present.
T0 — No sign	N_1 — Metastasis	
T_1 — size of tumor	N_2 — spread	
	N_3 — Distant regional	

- Spread - Local spread
  - Lymphatics
  - Blood
  - transcoelomic

- Investigation -
  - Biopsy
  - FNAC
  - Tumor Markers
  - PCR RNA

- Treatment -
  - Radiotherapy — (1)
  - surgery — (2)
  - chemotherapy — (3)
  - Hormonal therapy — (4)

व्रण

— व्रण is a condition in which tissue undergoes destruction

— व्रण sites (वस्तु)

- त्वक् — ①
- मांस — ②
- सिर — ③
- स्नायु — ④
- संधि — ⑤
- अस्थि — ⑥
- कोष्ठ — ⑦
- मर्म — ⑧

— Classification — Based on cancer

- निज — ① (शारीरजा व्रण)
- अभन्तुज — ② (सद्योव्रण)

— Based on stages —

- दुष्ट व्रण (Infected wound).
- शुद्ध व्रण (clean wound)
- रुह्यमान व्रण (Healing wound)
- रूढ़ व्रण (Healed wound)
- रूढ़

① निज व्रण – caused by aggravation of वात, पित्त and कफ, रक्त and सन्निपातज दोष

- वात — ①
- पित्त — ②
- कफ — ③
- सन्निपातज — ④

② आगन्तुज – caused by Assault
- Injury
- Fire Injury
- Poison
- drugs.

① निज व्रण – निदान – प्रकुपित दोष
- प्रकुपित अग्नि
- प्रकुपित स्रोतस

सम्प्राप्ति –

अपथ्य आहार विहार

↓

दोष vitiation + रक्त

↓

दोष collected in त्वक् and मांस

↓

शोथ occurs.

व्रण formed ← पूय form

Types — वातज व्रण
— पित्तज व्रण
— कफज व्रण
— त्रिदोषज पित्तज
— रक्तज
— वात कफज
— वात रक्तज
— पित्त कफज
— पित्त रक्तज
— कफ रक्तज
— सन्निपातज
— वात पित्त रक्तज
— वात कफ रक्तज
— पित्त कफ रक्तजव्रण
— वात पित्त कफ रक्तज

According to सुश्रुत and वाग्भट = 15 types

व्रण अवस्था — दुष्ट व्रण — (1) — रूह्यमान व्रण — (3)
शुद्ध व्रण — (2) — सम्यक रूढ व्रण — (4).

(1) दुष्ट व्रण — अतिसंवृत
— अतिविवृतो
— अतिकठिन
— उत्सन्न

अति शीत
अति उष्ण
कृष्ण वर्ण
गौरव

② शुद्ध व्रण - श्यावौष्ठ — ①
— सम पिडकी — ②
— अवेदन — ③
— अस्राव — ④
— No dosha vitiation — ⑤
— मृदुत — ⑥
— स्निग्धत — ⑦
— शुद्धता — ⑧

③ कृष्णमान व्रण - — कपोत वर्ण
— स्थिर
— पिटिका
— क्लेद वर्जित

③ सम्यक रूढ़ व्रण - — ग्रन्थि
— अशोथ
— अवेदन
— सवर्ण (similar colour)

व्रण परिक्षा

- आकृति — ①
- गन्ध — ②
- वर्ण — ③
- स्राव — ④
- वेदना — ⑤

① आकृति
- Rectangular
- Circular
- Square
- Triangular

② स्राव
- Based on दोष
- Based on अधिष्ठान

दोष:
- वातज
- पित्तज
- कफज
- सन्निपातज

अधिष्ठान
- त्वक — ①
- सिरा — ②
- मांस — ③
- स्नायु — ④
- अस्थि — ⑤
- सन्धि — ⑥
- कोष्ठ — ⑦
- मर्म — ⑧

③ गन्ध – घृत — ①
– तैल — ②
– वसा — ③
– पूय — ④
– मूत्र — ⑤
– आम्ल — ⑥
– रुधिर — ⑦
– पूति — ⑧

④ वेदना – वात — Pricking Pain — ①
– पित्त — Burning sensation — ②
– कफ — Itching — ③
– रक्त — Burning sensation — ④
– सन्निपात — all co-ordinated — ⑤
– कुष्ठ — very severe Pain — ⑥

⑤ वर्ण – वात – dark colour — ①
– पित्त – yellow — ②
– रक्त – Red brown — ③
– कफ – whitish — ④
– सन्निपातज – all colours — ⑤

व्रण उपद्रव -

- ज्वर — (1)
- हिक्का — (2)
- श्वास — (3)
- तृष्णा — (4)
- अतिसार — (5)
- छर्दि — (6)
- कास — (7)
- मूर्छा — (8)
- अरोचक — (9)

- साध्य | असाध्यत -
  - depend on रोगी बल
  - depend on स्थान
  - depend on आकृति
  - depend on उपद्रव

- साध्य / कृच्छ्रसाध्य

- असाध्य -
  - पक्वाशय व्रण
  - रक्तशय व्रण
  - आमाशय व्रण
  - दोषज व्रण

शल्य उपकर्म

- Acc० सुश्रुत = 60

- अपतर्पण
- आलेप
- परिषेक
- अभ्यंग
- स्वेद
- विमलापन
- उपनाह
- विस्रावण
- स्नेह
- वमन
- विरेचन
- छेदन
- भेदन
- लेखन
- एषण
- आहरण
- व्यधन
- सीवन
- दारण

वैकृतापहृत

- अवचूर्णनान
- व्रण धूपन
- उत्सादन
- अवसादन
- मृदुकर्म
- दारुण कर्म
- क्षार कर्म
- अग्नि कर्म
- कृष्ण कर्म
- पाण्डु
- प्रतिसारण
- रोमसंजनान
- रोमपहरण
- बस्ति
- उत्तरबस्ति
- बन्ध
- पत्रबन्ध
- सन्धान
- पिडन
- शोणित

- निर्वपना
- उत्कारिका
- कषाय
- वर्ती
- कल्क
- सर्पि
- तैल
- रसक्रिया
- कृमिघ्न
- ब्रंहण
- विषघ्न
- शिरोविरेचन
- नस्य
- कवल
- धूम
- मधु
- सर्पि
- यन्त्र
- आधार
- रक्षा विधान

पथ्य – Rice
- शष्टिक शाली
- लघु व्वा आहार
- जीवन्ती रस
- वसन्त का रस
- बालमूल रस
- तण्डुलीय रस
- यव
- गोधूम
- मुद्गा
- दलीमा
- घृत

अपथ्य –
- माषा — (1)
- तील — (2)
- कुलथा — (3)
- हरितकी शाक — (4)
- अम्ल — (5)
- लवण — (6)
- कटु — (7)
- दधि — (8)
- दुग्ध — (9).

- दिवास्वप्न
- अन्न मद्य दोष कर आहार

- व्रणतिमार (ward)

- प्रशस्त वास्तु
- शुचि
- वातपवर्जित (आतप) Sun
- शय्या should be Nice (Bed)
- धूपन द्रव्या
- शिरोधारण

- रक्षाकर्म

- यम
- नियम
- Spirituality
- God Believe.

आगंतुज व्रण (सद्योव्रण)

सद्योव्रण are those which occurs due to injury

- निदान
  - वधबन्ध
  - प्रपतना
  - दण्ड
  - दन्त
  - नख
  - अग्नि
  - क्षार
  - Poisons

- Types
  - Auto सुश्रुत = 06
  - छिन्न
  - भिन्न
  - विद्ध
  - क्षत
  - पिच्चित
  - घृष्ट / घृष्ट

① छिन्न
- Extensive wounds.
- oblique or straight
- seperation

भिन्न
- Body cavities Injury
- शक्ति (hammer)
- कुन्त (spear)
- विषमा (discharge).

लक्षण -

- कोष्ठ भिन्न लक्षण
- आमाशय भिन्न लक्षण
- पक्वाशय भिन्न लक्षण
- अन्तर भिन्न लक्षण

(1) कोष्ठ भिन्न लक्षण

- दाह
- ज्वर
- रक्त युक्त
- मूत्रमार्ग रक्त युक्त
- मूर्छा
- तृष्णा
- हृदय शूल
- वैवर्ण्य

(2) आमाशय भिन्न लक्षण

- आमाशय रक्त
- Abdominal distension
- Abdominal Pain
- रुधिर

(3) पक्वाशय भिन्न लक्षण

- गुरुत्व
- वेदन
- शीतल
- रक्तयुक्त / स्राव

(4) अन्तर भिन्न लक्षण

- सूक्ष्म
- अभिन्ने अपाशये
- पिहितास्ये

- विद्रधि व्रण - wound which any part of Body other than Body.
- क्षतज व्रण - B/w छिन्न and भिन्न व्रण
- पिच्चित व्रण - severe blood flow
- घृष्ट व्रण - skin peeled off due to Rubbing.

- चिकित्सा
  - स्नेहन
  - स्वेदन
  - कल्क
  - Antibiotics / द्रव्य.

- उपद्रव -
  - कोठ
  - विसर्प
  - शोफ
  - धनुस्तम्भ (tetanus)

Wounds.

- Soft tissue injured by force/forcefully.
- Agents — Mechanical Agents
  - Chemical Agents
  - Radiation Injuries
  - Pathogens.

- Types — Closed wounds — ①
  - Open wounds. — ②

- Closed
  - Contusion — ① — Fall against Hard objects
  - Haematoma — ② — External violence Injury.

- Treatment —
  - IV fluids
  - excision
  - suturing
  - Airway maintain
  - Icepack
  - dressing

Burns and Scalds

Factors –
- Burns — (1)
- Frostbite — (2)
- Scalds — (3)
- Trench foot — (4)
- patho-physiology — (5)

zone types –
- zone of coagulation — (1)
- zone of stasis — (2)
- zone of Hypoxaemia — (3)

} Local Response

Systemic Response –
- Cardiovascular change — (1)
- Respiratory change — (2)
- Metabolic change — (3)
- Immunological changes — (4)

- Classification -

- Depending on % — (1)
- Depending on depth — (2)

(1) Depending on % -

- Mild — (1)
- Moderate — (2)
- Major — (3)

(2) Depending on depth

- 1° Burn — (1)
- 2° Burn — (2)
- 3° Burn — (3)
- 4° Burn — (4)

- 1° Burn - Superficial — (1)
- 2° Burn - Partial Burn — (2)
- 3° Burn - Full thickness. — (3)
- 4° Burn - Reaches up Bone — (4).

Rule of Nine :

- Assessment of extent of Burns.

Body parts		Adults
- Head and Neck	→	9%
- Chest and Abdominal wall (Front)	→	9×2 = 18%
- Back of chest and Abdominal wall	→	9×2 = 18%
- Lower limb.	→	9×2 = 18%
- upper limb	→	18×2 = 36%
- Perineum	→	01%
	Burn →	100%

- Causes :-
  - Hypovolaemia
  - Pulmonary oedema
  - Renal failure
  - Septicemia

- **Management** -
  - Antibiotics
  - Sedation
  - Injection
  - Dressing.
  - IV fluids
  - TPN
  - Silver sulfadiazine.

- **Local Management** -
  - Daily dressing —— (1)
  - Excision. —— (2)
  - Physiotherapy. —— (3)
  - Skin grafting —— (4).

Ulcer

- **Def** – Ulcer is a break in the continuity of covering epithelium.

- **Parts** – Margin — (1)
  - Edge — (2)
  - Floor — (3)
  - Base — (4)

- **Classification** –
  - Clinical — (1)
  - Pathological — (2)
  - Traumatic — (3)

- **Clinical** – Spreading — (1)
  - Healing — (2)
  - Callous — (3)

- **Pathological** – Specific — (1)
  - Malignant — (2)
  - Non-specific — (3).

- Traumatic –
  - Mechanical — ①
  - Physical — ②
  - chemical — ③

- Ulcer examination –
  - Physical examination — ①
  - Local examination — ②

① Physical examination –
  - General survey — ①
  - Mal Nutrition — ②
  - Atherosclerosis — ③

② General examination –
  - Inspection — ①
  - Palpation — ②
  - Lymp Nodes examination — ③

- Special Investiga
  - chest X-Ray
  - urine examinat
  - Biopsy
  - Radiography.
  - Arteriography.

- Management –
  - Antibiotics — ①
  - ointments — ②
  - Removal — ③
    granulation
  - Suturing — ④.

• Wound healing •

- It is a complex process in which the skin and tissues

- Types - Minor - Primary Intention — ①
  - Secondary Intention — ②
  - Tertiary Intention — ③

• Components of wound healing -

- Bleeding — ①
- Inflammatory — ②
- Proliferative — ③
- Remodeling — ④

• Complications -

- Infection — ①
- Scar — ②
- Implantation cyst — ③
- Hernia — ④
- Skin pigmentation — ⑤

- Blood clot — ①
  ↓
- Fibroblast — ②
  ↓
- Proliferation — ③
  ↓
- Healing of wound — ④

Diabetic Wound (मधुमेह व्रण)

- High glucose level in tissue — (1)
- Diabetic Neuropathy — (2)
- dysfunction of muscles — (3)
- defective oxygen — (4)
- Atherosclerosis — (5)

- **Clinical features** -
  - Foot Pain — (1)
  - Ulceration — (2)
  - sensation — (3)
  - joint Movement loss — (4)
  - Abscess formation — (5)
  - Temp changes — (6).

- **Investigation** - X-Ray — (1)
  - Blood test — (2)
  - X-Ray — (3)
  - LFT — (4)
  - ECG — (5)
  - Chest X-Ray — (6).

- diabetes control —

Blue	Green	Yellow	orange	Red
No Insulin	4 units	8 units	12 units	16 units

Red Precipitate —

20 units

- आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा —

— रक्तमोक्षण — ①
— पंचवल्कल कषाय — ②
— जात्यादी तैल — ③
— क्षार तैल — ④.

प्रमेह पिडिका

- प्रमेह पिडिका is directly co-relates with the urinary disordors

- Types -

- Acto सुश्रुत -

शराविका	①	S	
कच्छपिका	②	K	V — 03
जालिनी	③	J	S — 02
विनता	④	V	A — 01
पुत्रिणी	⑤	P	M — 01
मसूरिका	⑥	M	P — 01
अलजी	⑦	A	J — 01
विदारिका	⑧	V	K — 01
विद्रधिका	⑨	V	10
सर्षपिका	⑩	S	

सर्पि

- शराविका — earthen Pan — ①
  - Concave in centre — ②

- सर्षपिका — Mustard
  - white coloured

- कच्छपिका — tortoise shell
  - दोष:

- जालिनी — Mesh
  - दोष:

- विनता — Sunken
  Bend inside.
  - deep rooted
  - Painful
  - Abdominal Pain

- पुत्रिणी — Spread in a large surface.
  - Blisters like

- मसूरिका — मसूर like Blisters.

• अलजी —
- white coloured vesicles.
- Severe pain

• विदारिका —
- विदारी
- tuber shape

• विद्रधिका
- Abscess.

• साध्य / असाध्यत
- कृच्छ्र साध्य

• चिकित्सा
- व्रणवत उपचार
- घृत, तैल
- अरग्वधी कषाय
- पिप्पली कषाय
- पथादी चूर्ण

मान्य विकार's

अपची (Lymphadenitis)

- निदान - विरुद्ध आहार — ①
  - कण्डू — ②
  - कफ प्रकोप — ③
  - अस्थि प्रकोप — ④

- लक्षण's -
  - शोथ
  - circular
  - extensive
  - smooth वेदन
  - आम्लकारिथ
  - कृच्छ्रसाध्य

- चिकित्सा - अग्निकर्म — ①
  - दहन कर्म — ②
  - विरेचनिक धूम — ③.

Cervical Lymphadenitis

- Def - Inflammation of lymph Node in cervical region

- Types - Acute — ①
  - Chronic — ②
  - Tuberculous. — ③

① Acute Lymphadenitis

- Affected lymph
- Pyrexia
- Antibiotics

② Chronic lymphadenitis

- Painless — ①
- Tuberculous. — ②
- Secondary Metasis — ③

- Tuberculous lymphadenitis -

- In childrens. — ①
- cold Abscess — ②
- collar Abscess. — ③
- excision. — ④.

गलगण्ड (Goitre)

- Def - गलस्य पार्श्वे गलगण्ड एकः स्याद्गण्डमाला

- Types :- वातज — ①
  - कफज — ②
  - मेदोज — ③

- वातज गलगण्ड
  - Swelling
  - pricking pain
  - pus discharge
  - कृशता
  - कृष्ण वर्ण

- कफ गलगण्ड
  - कण्डू
  - Same colour
  - Swelling
  - itching
  - Redness

- मेदोज गलगण्ड -
  - Swelling — ①
  - Pain — ②
  - itching — ③
  - Inflammation — ④.

- असाध्य लक्षणs

- Dyspnea — (1)
- Placid — (2)
- तृष्णा (thirst) — (3)
- Voice Hoarseness — (4)

- चिकित्सा — सिरव्याध
  - रक्तमोक्षण
  - नाड़ी स्वेद
  - वातहर द्रव्यs
  - कफहर द्रव्यs
  - पित्तहर द्रव्यs

Goitre

Def – Enlarged thyroid.
– Abnormal enlargement of butterfly shaped gland below Adam's apple.

Types –
– Simple goiter — ①
– Toxic goiter — ②
– Neoplastic goiter — ③
– Thyroiditis — ④

Morphology –

① Growth Pattern –
– uninodular goiter — ①
– Multinodular goiter — ②
– Diffuse goiter — ③

② Size
– class I – Normal Posture — ①
– class II – goiter Palpable — ②
– class III – very large — ③.

- Treatment –

- Early stage — (1) Hyperplastic — (1)
- Nodular stage — (2) operation — (2)
- thyroidectomy — (3)] dissected. — (3)
- total thyroidectomy — (4)

- Toxic goiter (Hyperthyroidism)

- Thyrotoxicosis. — (1)
- Hyperthyroidism — (2)

- Types. – Primary thyrotoxicosis — (1)
  - Toxic Nodular goiter — (2)
  - Toxic Nodular — (3)

- Eyesign – Lid lag sign — (1)
  - Joffroy's sign — (2)
  - Enroth sign — (3)
  - Kocher's sign — (4)
  - Gifford' sign — (5)

• Parotitis • पाषाणगर्दभ

दोष – कफ and वात

लक्षण's – Painful —— ①
– Hard. —— ②
– joint of jaw bones — ③

– चिकित्सा – स्वेदन
– मनःशिला, हरितकी कल्क
– देवदारु कल्क

• PAROTIDITIS •

Def – Inflammation of one or both Parotid glands.

– causes – Dehydration —— ①
– Infection —— ②
– Allergy —— ③
– Mumps —— ④
– Blockage —— ⑤

- Symptoms
  - Painful — (1)
  - Swelling — (2)
  - Fever — (3)
  - Headache — (4)
  - Drooling — (5)
  - Lymph Nodes. — (6).

- Treatment -
  - Antibiotics — (1)
  - Surgical drainage — (2)
  - Mouth wash with Antiseptic — (3).

त्वक विकार : (क्षुद्र रोग, चिप्प, कदर)

क्षुद्र रोग :- A/c to सुश्रुत = 44 — (1)

— A/c to वाग्भट = 36 — (2)

— A/c to मधवनिदान = 43 — (3)

A/c to सुश्रुत — 44 :-

- अजगल्लिका
- श्वपद्रण्या
- अन्धालजी
- विवृता
- कच्छपिका
- वल्मीक
- इन्द्रवृद्धा
- पनसिका
- पाषाणगर्दभ
- जालगर्दभ
- कक्षा
- विस्फोटक
- अग्निरोहिणी
- चिप्प
- कुनख
- अनुशयी
- विदारिका
- शर्करार्बुद
- पामा
- विचर्चिका
- रक्तसा
- पाददारिका
- कदर
- अलस
- इन्द्रलुप्तो
- दारुणक
- अरुंषिका

- पलित
- मसूरिका
- यौवन पिडका
- पद्मिनी कण्टक
- जतुमणि
- मशक
- चर्मकील
- तिलकालक
- व्यच्छ
- व्यङ्ग
- परिवर्तिका
- अवपाटिका
- निरुद्ध प्रकाश
- सन्निरुद्ध गुद
- अहिपूतन
- वृषणकच्छू
- गुदभ्रंश

कदर (corn)

- मेद and रक्त vitiated
- walking by gravel (sole).
- लक्षण - knotty
  - Painful
  - Hard
  - कोल बीज (Indian Plum)

चिकित्सा - अग्निकर्म — ①
- Removal — ②
- surgical process — ③

CORN

- By Rubbing Friction corn may occurs. / Hard Rough Skin.
- At the soles and foot
- Symptoms - common in females.
  - deep tissue damage
  - Major Infection occurs.
  - Pain
  - Inflammation
  - Burning sensation.

Treatment -

- Soft shoes. — (1)
- Excision — (2)
- Antibiotics — (3)
- Bed rest — (4)
- Avoid water — (5).

आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा -

- अपमार्ग क्षार — (1)
- अग्निकर्म — (2)
- क्षारकर्म — (3)
- त्रिफला गुग्गुलु — (4).

चित्र (Paronychia)

- दोष – वात and पित्त
- दूषय – मांस
- लक्षण – दाह
  - suppuration
- पर्याय – उपनख
  - अंगुली वेष्टका
- चिकित्सा – excision — (1)
  - अभ्यंग — (2)
  - स्वेदन — (3)
  - अग्निकर्म — (4)

(Paronychia)

- Around the Nails Infection
- Types :– Acute
  - Chronic
- Causes :– Infection
  - washing
  - diabetic Pt
- Organisms – Staphylococcus.

- Symptoms / Clinical features
  - Redness — (1)
  - Swelling — (2)
  - Severe pain — (3)
  - Itching — (4)
  - Pus — (5)

- Treatment -
  - Antibiotics
  - Analgesics.
  - Surgery

शिर विकार's - Venous disorders -

- Deep Venous thrombosis (Phlebothrombosis)

- Def - Formation of Blood clot in deep vein, common in legs.

- Causes. -

- Trauma — (1)
- Hormones. — (2)
- Road traffic — (3)
- Operations — (4)
- Malignancy — (5)
- Blood disorders — (6)
- orthopaedic surgery — (7)
- Serious illness — (8)
- Immobilisation — (9)
- Splenectomy — (10)

- THROMBOSIS.

- Virchow's traid

(1) — Venous
(2) — Hypercoagulability
(3) — vessel injury

- Clinical features -

- Low grade fever — (1)
- white leg — (2)
- Ache — (3)
- Pain — (4)

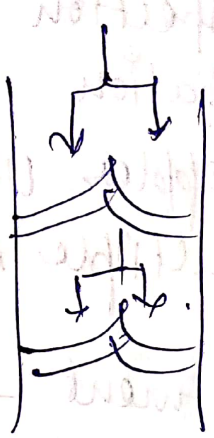
- Investigation
  - Dopplere study — ①
  - SLR test — ②

- Management -
  - Bed Rest
  - Anticoagulants
  - drugs.
  - Surgery.
  - venous thrombectomy

- Homan's sign
  - forcible dorsiflexion of foot.

Varicose Vein

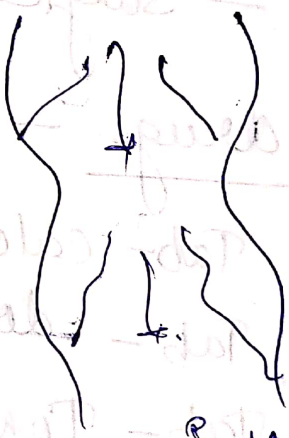
Def – Elongation — (1)
– Dilatation — (2) veins
– sacculation — (3)



Normal Vein

Causes – Valves damage — (1)
– Varicosity — (2)
– Arterial fistula — (3)
– Haemangioma — (4)
– Venous wall — (5)

Predisposing factors –
– obesity — (1)
– Pregnancy — (2)
– Prolonged standing — (3)
– old Age — (4)



varicose Vein

Clinical features –
– Pain — (1)
– cramps — (2)
– Swelling — (3)
– Itching — (4)
– Discoloration — (5)

Investigation -

- Inspection — (1)
- Palpation — (2)
- Doppler Ultrasound — (3)
- Multiple test — (4)

Treatment -

- conservative — (1)
- Symptomatic — (2)
- Surgical treatment — (3)

Drugs -

Tab- Calcium Dobisilate 500mg — BD — (1)
Tab - doxmin 450mg — (2)
Tab- Troxerutin 500mg — (3).

Surgeries -

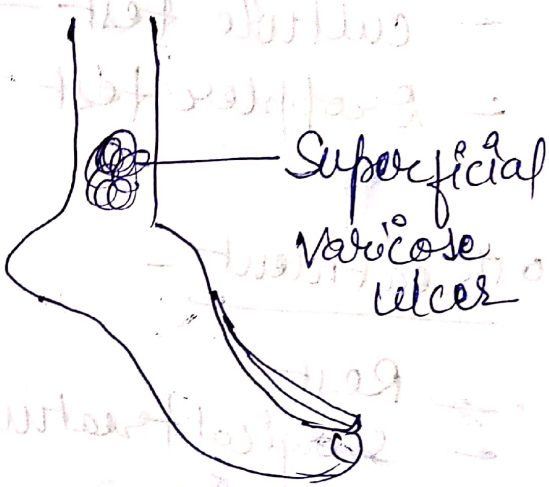
- SEPS — (1) Subfascial endoscopic perforator ligation surgery
- RFA — (2) — Radiofrequency ablation Method (RFA)

Varicose Ulcer (Superficial)

Def -
- formation of Blood clot superficially.

- causes.

- Trauma
- Road traffic
- Hormones.
- Operations
- Malignancy
- orthopaedic surgery
- Splenectomy



- clinical features -

- dermatitis — (1)
- Eczema — (2)
- Ulceration — (3)
- Pain
- Inflammation — (4)
- Burning sensation — (5)
- RBC lost/destroyed — (6).

- **Investigations** –

— Inspection — (1)
— Palpation — (2)
— X-Ray — (3)
— culture test — (4)
— Droppler test — (5)

- **Treatment** –

— Rest — (1)
— Surgical treatment — (2)
— Dressing — (3)
— Massage — (4)
— Bandage — (5)
— Antibotics — (6).

Haemangioma :

- It's an Abnormal Build up of Blood vessels in the skin or Internal organs.
- congenital or traumatic.

- Types. — central
  - capillary
  - Venous
  - Arterial

- causes. — Abnormal Skin — (1)
  - Blood vessels dilatation — (2)
  - Liver Haemangioma — (3)
  - Skin disorders. — (4)
  - Hormone dis balance. — (5)

- clinical features -
  - Red coloured — (1)
  - Bluish coloured — (2)
  - Mobility loss. — (3)
  - Mild Pain
  - Inflammation — (4)
  - Ulceration — (5)
  - Injection — (6)

- Investigation -
  - US | Ultra Sonography |
  - CT scan.
  - MRI
  - Arteriography

- Complication
  - Ulceration — (1)
  - Infection — (2)
  - Visual Impairment — (3)
  - Airway obstruction — (4)

- Management —
  - Laser Surgery — (1)
  - Radiation therapy — (2)
  - Steroids — (3)
  - saline Intake — (4).

धमनी विकार (Arterial Disorders)

Aneurysm (धमनीग्रन्थी)

- Def - Aballooning and weakened area in artery.
- Also called - Aneurysmal dilatation

- Causes.
  - Weakness — (1)
  - Swallowing — (2)
  - Artery dilatation — (3)
  - Congenital — (4)
  - Acquired — (5)

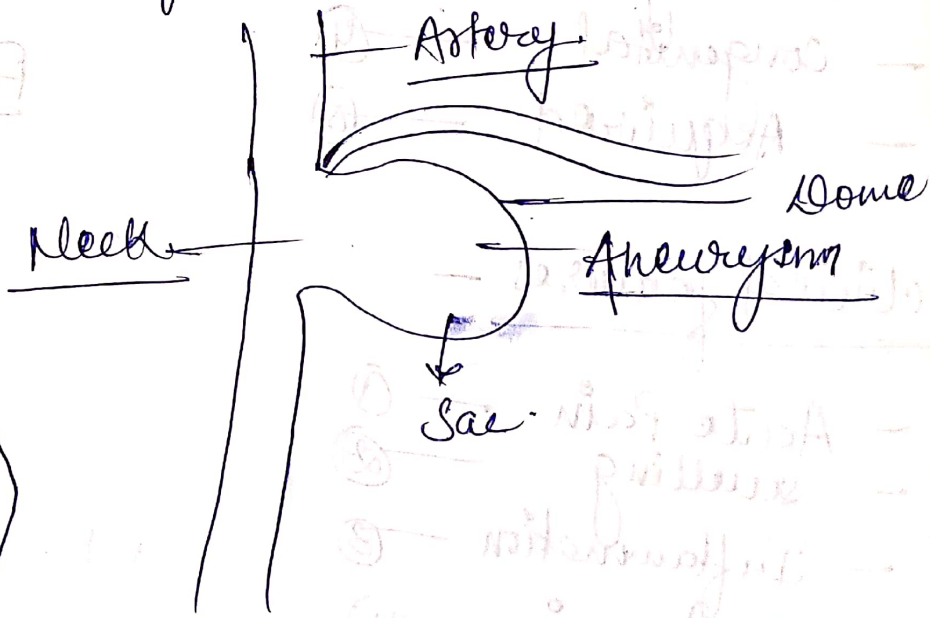
- Types
  - True — (1)
  - False — (2)

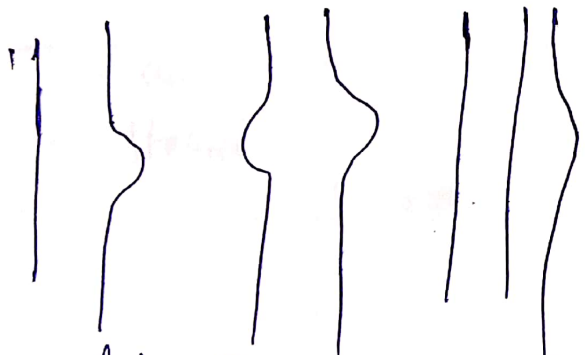
False - fusiform — (1)
- Saccular — (2)
- Dissecting — (3)

- clinical features -
  - Acute Pain — (1)
  - swelling — (2)
  - Inflammation — (3)
  - Ischaemia — (4)

- Investigation
  - Lipid Profile check — (1)
  - X-Ray — (2)
  - Arteriography — (3)

- Management -
  - Arterial ligation — (1)
  - Excision — (2)
  - Aneurysmorrhaphy — (3)





Saccular Fusiform False

Buerger's disease :

Also called – thrombo Angitis obliterans (TAO).

Blood vessels become Inflammed, swell and Blocked with Blood clots.

- Causes :-
  - Smoking — ①
  - Tobacco — ②
  - Genetic factors — ③
  - Rickettsial — ④
  - Antibody cause — ⑤

- Types :-
  - Type 01 – Rare — ①
  - Type 02 – Leg and foot — ②
  - Type 03 – Femoral — ③
  - Type 04 – Iliac Aorta — ④
  - Type 05 – General type — ⑤.

- Traid TAO

Vessels → Thrombophlebitis, Raynauds

- clinical features -
  - Thrombo - phlebitis — ①
  - Pain — ②
  - Cramp — ③
  - Cessation — ④.

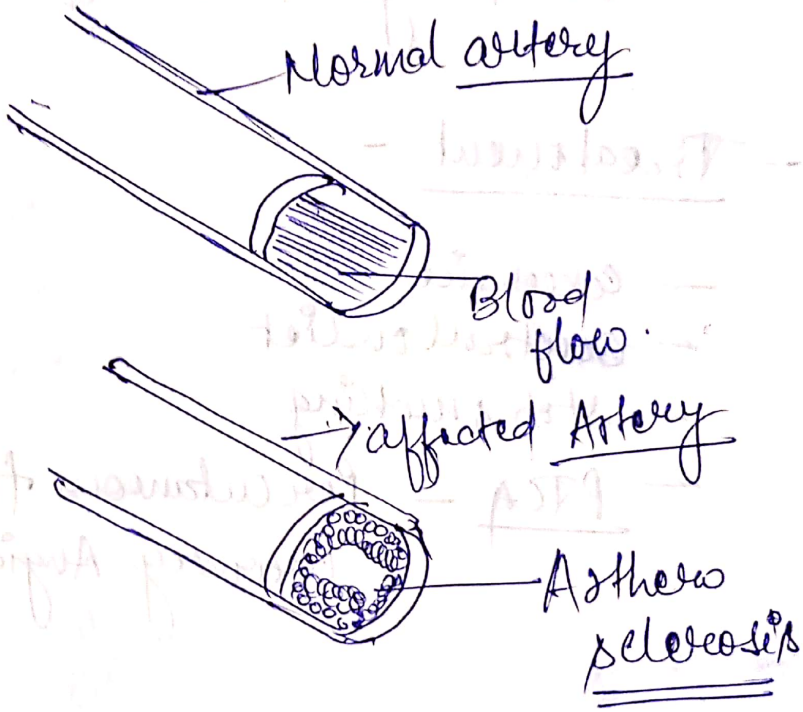
- Investigation -
  - Inspection — ①
  - Palpation — ②
  - Buerger postural test — ③
  - ESR test — ④
  - Antibody test — ⑤
  - Arteriography — ⑥

- Management — Dressing — ①
  - IV fluids — ②
  - Antibiotics — ③
  - Surgery — ④.

Atherosclerosis.

Also called – cardio-vascular disease

- Build up fats, cholesterol and substances in arterywalls.



Causes. –

- Diabetes —— ①
- High B.P. —— ②
- obesity —— ③
- Hyper cholesterol —— ④
- lipid increases —— ⑤
- cardiovascular disease —— ⑥

clinical features –

- Turbulance —— ①
- Blood flow obstruction —— ②
- Ischemia —— ③
- Chest Pain —— ④
- Nausea —— ⑤
- Breathlessness —— ⑥.

Investigation -

- Angiography — (1)
- CT scan — (2)
- Lipid Profile — (3)
- Blood sugar test — (4)

Treatment -

- Excersice
- Controll on diet
- Stop smoking
- PTCA - Percutaneous transluminal coronary Angioplasty.

Raynaud's Disease

Def- A condition in which some areas of body feel Numb and cool.

- skin constricts

- Causes. -
- Connective tissue disease — (1)
- Artery diseases — (2)
- Carpal tunnel syndrome — (3)
- vibration — (4).

- Types. - Primary — (1)
  - Secondary — (2).

- Stages. - Syncope — (1) — exposure to cold
  - Asphyxia — (2) — capillaries dilate
  - Recovery — (3) — Relaxation and circulation.

Pallor
Cyanosis
Rubor } PCR.

- **Clinical features** –

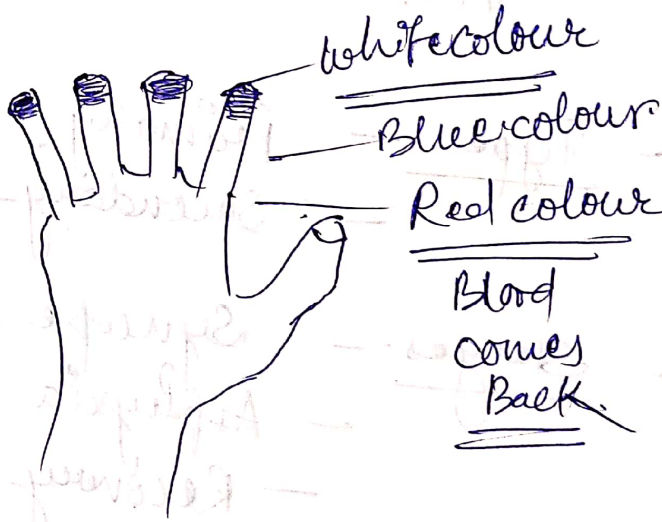
  - Sensation — (1)
  - Burning pain — (2)
  - Paraesthesia — (3)
  - Inflammation — (4)
  - Redness — (5)
  - colour changes — (6)

- **Investigation**

  - Nail fold capillaroscopy test — (1)

- **Management** –

  - Vasodilators — (1)
  - Antibiotics — (2)
  - IV fluids — (3)
  - Amputation — (4)



स्नायु विकार : स्नायु ग्रन्थि (Ganglion)

• Ganglion •

- Also called bible cyst.
- A Non-cancerous lump, on tendons or joints of Wrists and Hands.

- Common cyst - / site.
  - Dorsum of wrist — (1)
  - Front of wrist — (2)
  - Dorsum of foot — (3)
  - Palmar aspect of Hand — (4)

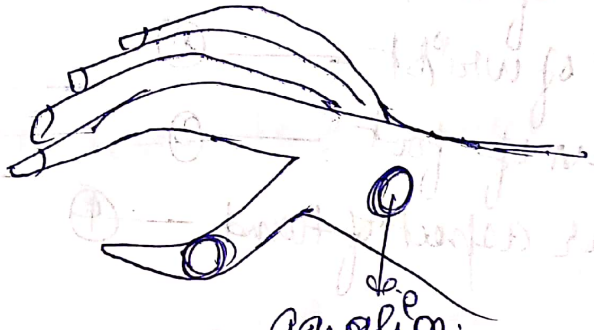
- causes :-
  - Degenation of tissue — (1)
  - Degeneration of capsule — (2)
  - Degeneration of ligaments — (3)
  - Retinaculate Denegation — (4)
  - Major Injury — (5)

- clinical features -
  - 20 - 50 years — (1)
  - Round to oval shape — (2)
  - Swelling — (4)
  - Smooth surface — (5)

- Irritation — (6)
- Cystic type — (7)

- **Treatment** -
  - Asymptomatic — (1)
  - Aspiration of ganglion — (2)
  - Surgical excision — (3)

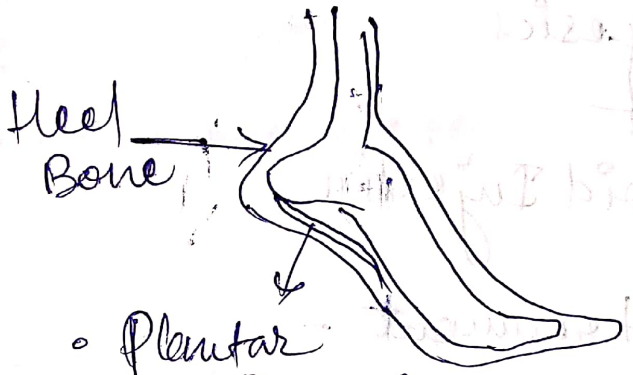
* **diagram** -



ganglion.
(स्नायु ग्रंथि)

स्नायु शोथ (Plantar fasciitis)

- Also called – Policeman heel.
- An Inflammation of thick Band of tissue that connects the Heel bone to toes.



- Causes.
  - standing — (1)
  - walking — (2)
  - friction — (3)
  - excessive running — (4)
- Clinical features —
  - Tenderness. — (1)
  - Inflammation — (2)
  - Pricking Pain. — (3)
  - Heel Bone deformity — (4)

- Investigation

- X-Ray — (1)
- Plain X-Ray — (2)

- Treatment -

- Analgesics
- Rest
- Steroid Injection

- आयुर्वेद treatment -

- अग्निकर्म — (1)
- त्रिफला गुग्गुलु — (2)
- वालुक स्वेद — (3).

Tennis elbow – (Lateral epicondylitis)

- **Def** – An irritation of tissue connecting the forearm muscle to the elbow.

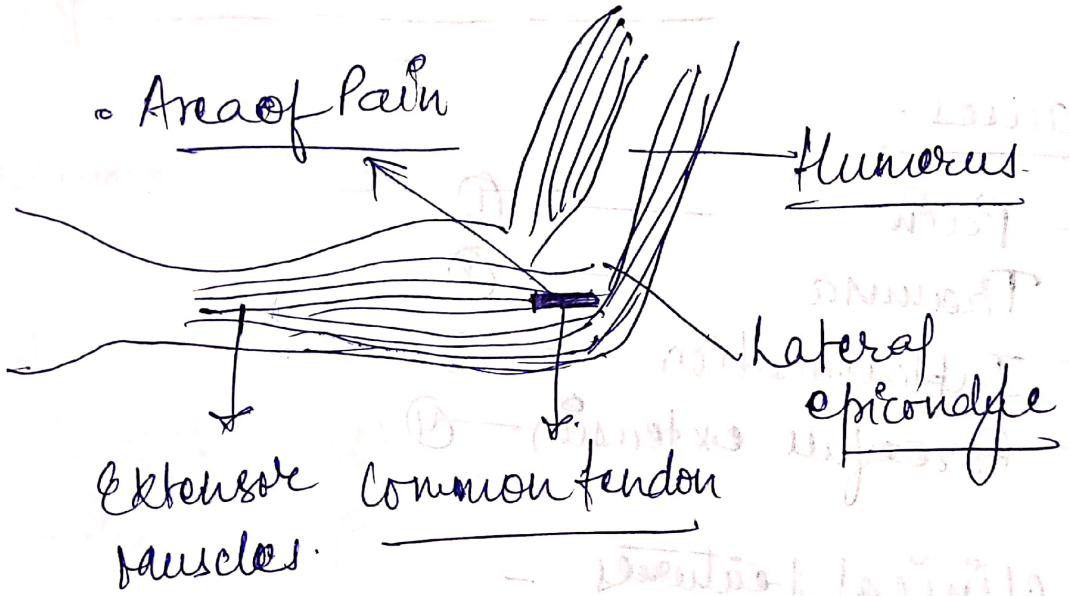
- **Common site**
  - Lateral site elbow — (1)
  - Medial site elbow. — (2)
  - also called washer women's elbow — (3)

- **Causes.**
  - Pain — (1)
  - Trauma — (2)
  - Inflammation — (3)
  - Forceful extension — (4)

- **Clinical features** –
  - Young Adults — (1)
  - pain in outer part — (2)
  - Movement Restricted — (3)
  - Tenderness. — (4)
  - Inflammation — (5).

Treatment -

- Exercise
- orthosis - (device to Improve functions)
- Anaesthesia injection
- Surgical treatment
- अग्नि कर्म (आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा)



Hodgkins Lymphoma

- Def — Malignant Neoplasm.

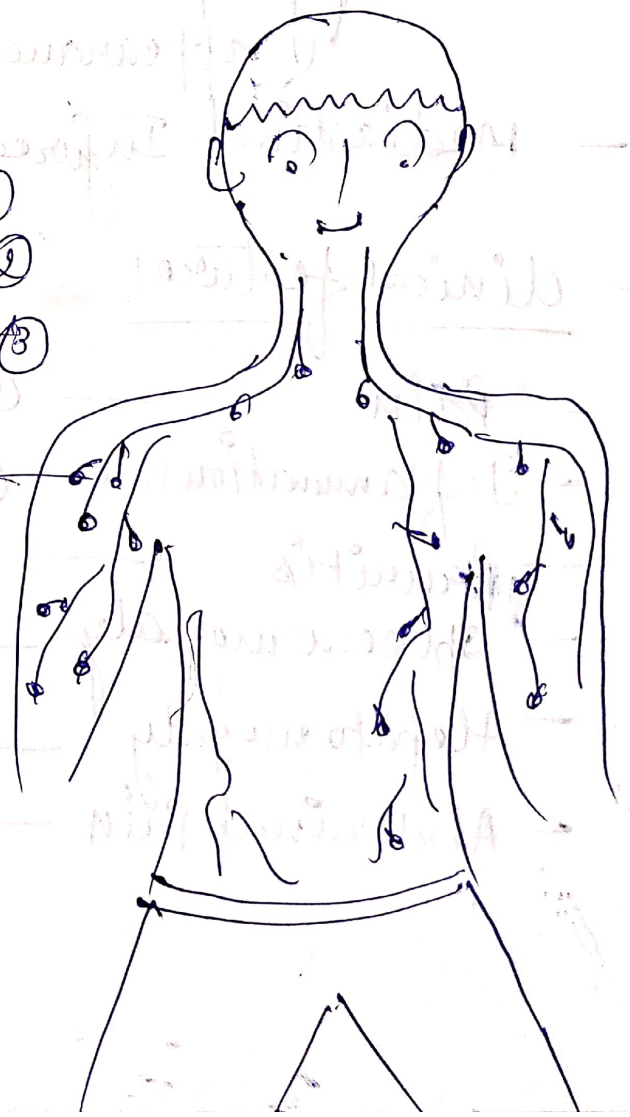
- Causes. —
  - Lymph Nodes — ①
  - cervical lymph Nodes — ②
  - Bunch of grapes appearance — ③
  - Mediastinal Injured — ④

- clinical features —
  - Pain — ①
  - Inflammation — ②
  - Pruritis — ③
  - Spleenomegaly — ④
  - Hepatomegaly — ⑤
  - Abdominal Pain — ⑥.

- Factors
  - Causes.
  - clinical features
  - Investigation
  - Management

- Investigation
  - CBC
  - FNAC (Fine Needle Aspiration cytology)
  - Excision
  - Chest X-Ray
  - CT scan
  - MRI
  - USG.

- Treatment -
  - Radiation therapy — (1)
  - Chemotherapy — (2)
  - Symptomatic treatment — (3)



HIV, Hepatitis and Surgeons

- **In OPD** — High quality gloves.
  - Eye protection
  - use disposable Instruments
  - Re-usable Instruments
  - sterilized properly.

- **In OT** — Theatre personals is reduced
  - Abrasion Hands Not Allowed
  - Laceration Hands Not Allowed
  - Double gloves.
  - Avoid sharp Injuries
  - use skin clips
  - Closed Apparatus should be used
  - proper Autoclaving at end of surgery.

Auto claving - (Sterlization) (Method)

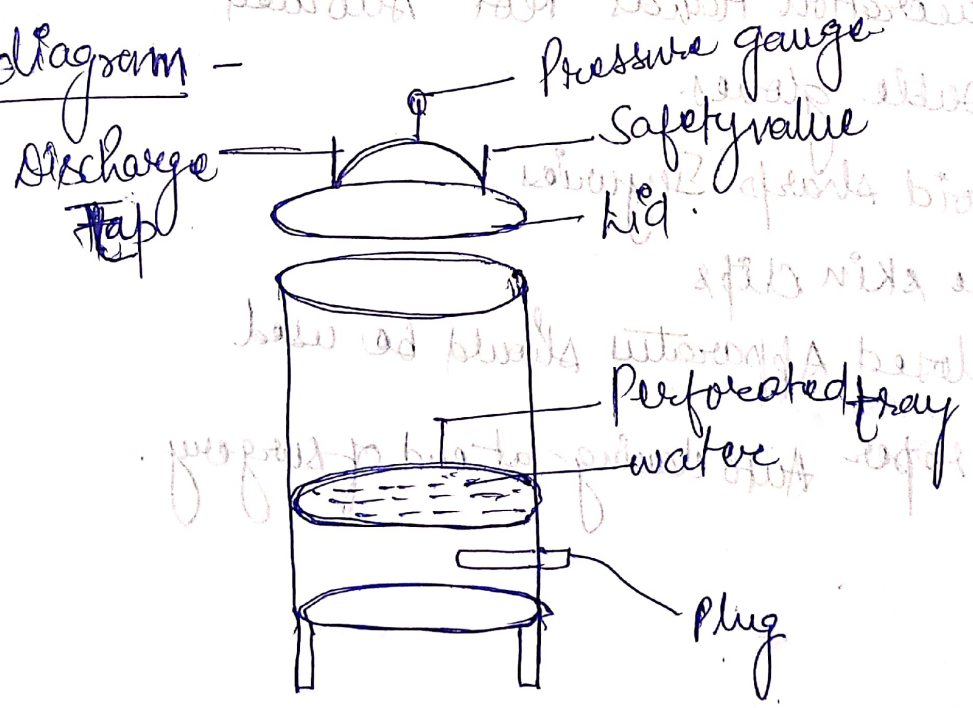
- It's a Most effective Method of sterilization the lab equipments.

- Kill Harmful Bac
- Viruses
- Fungi
- Spores.

- Auto - self
- Clave - self locking device.

- Main factor - Boiling point of water increases.

- diagram -



Vertical Autoclave Machine