



# International Journal of Indian Medicine

[www.ijim.co.in](http://www.ijim.co.in)

**ISSN: 2582-7634**

**Volume - 7, Issue - 02**

**February 2026**



# IJIM

INDEXED



# International Journal of Indian Medicine



International Category Code (ICC): ICC-1702 International Journal Address (IJA): IJA.ZONE/258276217634

## A Review of Literature on Karnadhoopana for the Treatment of Karnaroga Wakode K.<sup>1</sup>, Ghongade A.<sup>2</sup>

1. Associate Professor, Shalakyatantra Department, Government Ayurveda College, Nanded.
2. P. G. Scholar, Shalakyatantra Department, Government Ayurveda College, Nanded.

### ABSTRACT:

Dhoopana is an Ancient Ayurvedic therapy used to treat various disorders involving the controlled burning of minerals, herbs, etc to release therapeutic purpose which aims towards purify and disinfect. The Medicated smoke helps dry up discharge, reduce microbial growth and improve circulation. These Dhoopana formulations were employed for managing conditions like Vrana (Wounds) <sup>[1]</sup>, Yonivyapad (Gynecological disorders) <sup>[2]</sup> and for purification of spaces such as Sutikagara (Postnatal care rooms) <sup>[3]</sup>, Shastrakarmagruha (Surgical theaters) <sup>[4]</sup>, Kumaragara (Paediatric wards) <sup>[5]</sup>. Dhoopana is an integral component of Rakshavidhi (Protective protocols) <sup>[6]</sup>. Based on the principles of Dhoopana Karma, it is employed in the management of numerous diseases in different branches of Ayurveda. In Shalakyatantra, Dhoopana karma is done in the Form of Dhoomapana and Karnadhoopana. Dhoomapana <sup>[7]</sup> is used primarily in Urdhvajatrugata kapha-Vataja Rogas and Karnadhoopana <sup>[8]</sup> in Karnagata diseases. Karnadhoopana is especially effective for Karnagata Rogas like Karna srava, Karna shoola, Krimikarna, Karna kandu, Pootikarna, etc.

### KEYWORDS:

Shalakyatantra, Karnadhoopana, Karnagata Vyadhi, CSOM, Otomycosis

### CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

#### Dr. Kalpana S. Wakode

Associate Professor, Shalakyatantra Department,  
Government Ayurveda College, Nanded.

Email ID-[kalpanawakode@gmail.com](mailto:kalpanawakode@gmail.com), Mobile No. – 9421757613

**How to cite this article** Wakode K., Ghongade A. A Review of Literature on Karnadhoopana for the Treatment of Karnaroga. Int J Ind Med 2026;7(02):60-68

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.55552/IJIM.2026.70207>

**INTRODUCTION:****1.Dhoompana**

Acharya Vagbhata has stated that in order to prevent Urdhvajatrugata kapha-Vataja Rogas (disorders of kapha and vata affecting the region above the clavicle) and also for their management if they have already manifested, healthy person should regularly practice dhoomapana (medicated smoking) [7]. Similarly, Acharya Sushruta has described the benefits of dhoomasevana by stating that it promotes clarity and pleasantness of the sense organs, speech, and mind. It strengthens the hair of the scalp as well as the beard and moustache, fortifies the teeth, and makes the mouth fragrant and vishada—that is, clean, clear, and free from stickiness [9].

**2.Karnadhoopana**

"Karna" means ear, and "Dhoopana" refers to Medicated smoke. The procedure involves introducing medicated smoke into the ear canal using herbal wicks or powders. It's primarily used to treat infections, inflammation, and discharge from the ear. Karnadhoopana involves using drugs which have Ruksha, Ushna, Tikshna and Laghu guna etc. [10] These drugs have volatile active potentials released by burning them on charcoal, hot plate or as a wick.

**3.Pootikarna and Karnasrava**

In Ayurveda, Pootikarna [11] correlated with Acute or Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media. Pootikarna means Excessive thick discharge with Foul smell with or without pain. Acute Suppurative Otitis Media is an acute inflammation of middle ear by pyogenic organisms. Here, middle ear implies middle ear cleft, i.e. eustachian tube, middle ear, attic, aditus, antrum and mastoid air cells. It is more common especially in infants and children of lower socioeconomic group. Typically, the disease follows viral infection of upper respiratory tract but soon the pyogenic organisms invade the middle ear. Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media is a long-standing

infection of a part or whole of the middle ear cleft, characterized by ear discharge and a permanent perforation. The intent is to relieve symptoms such as pain, inflammation and keeping infected area dry while promoting overall ear health. [12]

According to Sushruta samhita, karnasrava is the condition characterized by discharge from Karna (Ear) and mainly occurs in head injury, swimming etc. Also, due to Aavarana of Vata dosha. Ear diseases (Karnaroga, Karnasrava) are caused by imbalance of doshas (Vata, Kapha, Pitta) or by improper accumulation of impurities due to Bad hygiene or trauma etc. [13] In diseases like Pootikarna, Karna srava and Krimikarna which are correlated to CSOM and Otomycosis, Karnadhoopana significantly reduces symptoms.

**5.Karnashoola (Otagia), Karnakandu (Itching in ear) and Karnagotha (Wax in Ear)**

In Ayurveda, Karnashoola refers to Pain in Ear which reduces due to Karnadhoopana. Karnadhoopana essentially breaks the pathophysiology and relieves the symptoms. [14] In conditions like perforated tympanic membrane where Karnapoorana is contraindicated, Karnadhoopana must be used. When Kapha accumulates inside the ear, it produces excessive itching in the Karna-srotas, it Known as Karnakandu. [15] Similarly, when the Kapha accumulated in the Karna-srotas is dried up by the heat (intensity of Pitta), a disease known as Karnagotha [16] develops.

**6.Krimikarna**

Due to the vitiation of the three doshas especially Vata at the site of the ear, putrefaction and moisture develop in the skin, muscle, blood, and other tissues. Because of this, or due to the infestation of flies, worms (krimi) are produced in the ear. These worms cause severe pain, as if the ear

is being eaten away. This condition is known as Krimikarna.<sup>[17]</sup>

### 7. Otomycosis

Otomycosis which is a fungal infection of the ear canal that often occurs due to *Aspergillus niger*, *A. fumigatus* or *Candida albicans*. The clinical features of otomycosis include intense itching, discomfort or pain in the ear, watery discharge with a musty odour and ear blockage. The fungal mass may appear white, brown or black and has been likened to a wet piece of filter paper. Examined with an otoscope, *A. niger* appears as black-headed filamentous growth, *A. fumigatus* as pale blue or green and *Candida* as white or creamy deposit. Meatal skin appears sodden, red and oedematous.<sup>[18]</sup>

**OBJECTIVE:** To study Karnadhoopana from various references available in Different Ayurvedic Texts and contemporary Ayurveda literature across the internet. **MATERIALS AND METHODS** used to achieve the objectives are relevant and available in Ayurveda Samhita and online articles.

### DISCUSSION:

The Vedic literature frequently refers to practices such as Homa and Yajnya, where herbo-mineral fumigation techniques were traditionally used for therapeutic and hygienic purposes.

#### 1. History of Dhoopana Karma

In Ayurvedic texts, Dhoopana is indicated in the management of Jwara (Fever)<sup>[19]</sup>, Arsha (Haemorrhoids)<sup>[20]</sup>, Unmada (Mental disorders)<sup>[21]</sup>, Grahabadha (Psychosomatic disturbances)<sup>[22]</sup>, Pratishyaya (Rhinitis)<sup>[23]</sup>, Shwasa (breathlessness)<sup>[24]</sup>, Kasa (Cough)<sup>[25]</sup>, Hikka (Hiccuping)<sup>[26]</sup>, Karnagata Vyadhi (ear disorders)<sup>[8]</sup>, among others.

#### 2. Probable Mode of Action – Role of Agni and Vayu Mahabhutas

The primary substances used in Dhoopana typically possess properties like Laghu (lightness), Ushna (heat), Ruksha (dryness), and Vishada (clarity/purity). These attributes

contribute to efficient burning and wide dispersion of the smoke, thereby enhancing its effectiveness in reducing microbial load, especially in hard-to-reach areas such as the auditory canal.<sup>[10]</sup>

### Key Herbs and Their Actions:

- **Guggulu**<sup>[27]</sup>

Guggulu is a frequently used component in many Karnadhoopana formulations. Its volatile oils are effective against pests like *Rhizopertha dominica*, highlighting its utility as a natural fumigant. Its methanolic extract contains 5-(1-methyl,1-aminoethyl)-5-methyl-2-octanone, a compound with strong antibacterial effects, particularly against gram-positive bacteria, and moderate efficacy against gram-negative strains.<sup>[10]</sup>

- **Vacha**<sup>[28]</sup>

Vacha (*Acorus calamus*) is another extensively studied herb for fumigation. It contains alpha and beta asarones, where beta asarone exhibits stronger antimicrobial potential. Extracts from its leaves and rhizomes have demonstrated inhibitory action against bacteria like *Salmonella typhi*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*.<sup>[10]</sup>

- **Nimba**<sup>[29]</sup>

Nimba (*Azadirachta indica*) is also a common ingredient in many Karnadhoopana recipes. Its seed oil contains Azadirachtin, known for its insecticidal properties. Studies have shown that *Staphylococcus aureus* experienced up to 90% inhibition within 10 minutes of exposure to neem fragrance, and 50% within 5 minutes. Neem smoke also impacts pests by hindering feeding, reproduction, and development.<sup>[10]</sup>

- **Sarala**<sup>[30]</sup>

It is reported to have wound healing, cytotoxic, antibacterial, antifungal and spasmolytic actions. The plant extract shows the antimicrobial potential against a wide variety of microorganisms. Antibacterial activity of aerial parts of *Pinus roxburghii*

against *E. coli*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*.<sup>[31]</sup>

- **Sarshap**<sup>[32]</sup>

Allyl-isothiocyanate has antimicrobial and anti-fungal activity which helps to provide resistance against the pathogen of economic importance.<sup>[33]</sup>

- **Rason**<sup>[34]</sup>

Garlic is one of those plants that were seriously investigated over several years and used for centuries to fight infectious diseases. Garlic contains at least 33 Sulphur compounds, several enzymes and the minerals germanium, calcium, copper, iron, potassium, magnesium, selenium and zinc.

- The antimicrobial properties of garlic were first described by Pasteur (1958), and since then, many researches had demonstrated its effectiveness and broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity against many species of bacteria, viruses, parasites, protozoan and fungi. Garlic is more effective with least side effects as compared to commercial antibiotics; as a result, they are used as an alternative remedy for treatment of various infections. Out of the many medicinal plants, garlic has an antimicrobial property which protects the host from other pathogens highlighting the importance of search for natural antimicrobial drugs.
- Role of Garlic against Multi-Drug-Resistant Bacteria - Garlic is active against microorganisms that are resistant to antibiotics and the combination of garlic extracts with antibiotics leads to partial and total synergism. The emergence of multi-drug-resistant strains of Gram negative (*Pseudomonas*, *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, *Acinetobacter*, *Salmonella* species, etc) and Gram positive (*Staphylococcus*, *Enterococcus*, *Streptococcus* species, etc) bacteria is troubling for human and

animals. The emergence of epidemic methicillin resistant. *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) resistant to mupirocin has led many authors to suggest that the use of mupirocin should be controlled more strictly, especially as there is a lack of alternative agents. Consequently, garlic is an alternative agent for the treatment of MRSA and in a great demand.<sup>[35]</sup>

- **Agaru**<sup>[36]</sup> –

Agaru (*Aquilaria malaccensis* Lamk.) *Aquilaria malaccensis* (Thymelaeaceae) or agarwood also popularly known as “Wood of Gods” is one of the critically endangered species found extensively cultivated in Assam and other North-Eastern states of India, which have been in practice as traditional medicine. The whole plant contains various chemical constituents: sesquiterpenes, chromones, phenolics, steroids, benzophenones, flavonoids, terpenoids, lignans and other compounds naturally found in all trees.

In many experiments, leaf extracts of *A. malaccensis* showed significant antimicrobial activity against the gram-positive and negative bacteria. In a study by Afendi et al. (2019) the antibacterial activities of *Aquilaria malaccensis*, *Aquilaria sinensis* and *Aquilaria subintegra* leaf extracts against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* were evaluated. Results showed that among the three species of *Aquilaria*, *A. malaccensis* possess the best antibacterial activity at zone of inhibition even tested at the smallest concentration of 75 mg/mL.

In an experiment conducted by Batubara et al. (2020), the antibacterial and antifungal activities of agarwood leaf extract was tested against three species of bacteria (*Staphylococcus epidermis*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Propionibacterium acnes*) and two fungi species (*Candida albicans* and *Trichophyton* sp.) known for commonly causing skin infection in human. The results revealed that, 5% concentration of ethanol

leaf extract inhibited the bacterial and fungal growth zone diameter.

The antimicrobial activity was attributed to the bioactive compounds such as flavonoids and tannins present in the extract. Crude leaf extract of *A. malaccensis* was tested for antibacterial activity against Gram-negative bacteria i.e., *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Klebsiella pneumonia* and *Escherichia coli* (Jihadi et al., 2020). The outcome of the experiment showed significant antibacterial activity against these bacteria spp. and to develop

potential treatment against bacteria. Mei et al. (2014) revealed that volatile oil had antibacterial activity against resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*.<sup>[37]</sup>

**Table 1 Dhoopana Dravyas** <sup>[38]</sup>

Sr. No	Name of Dravya	Parts to be used
1	Guggulu	Niryasa
2	Vacha	Mula
3	Rasona	Kanda
4	Nimba	Patra
5	Agaru	Kashtha
6	Sarshap	Beeja

Sr.No.	Vyadhi	Karnadhoopana yoga	Reference
1	Vataja Karnashoola <sup>[39]</sup>	Kshauma, Guggulu, Agaru, Ghee	Su. U. 21/11
2	Kaphaja Karna shoola <sup>[40]</sup>	Kaphaghna Dravya	Va. U. 18/11
3	Vataja Karnaroga <sup>[41]</sup>	Madhuchshishta, Kaidarya, Madhu, Shigruphala, Vacha, Yava, Musta, Guggulu	A.S.U. 22/5
4	Krimikarna <sup>[42]</sup>	-Vartak dhooma - Guggulu dhooma	Su. U. 21/51
5	Karnakandu <sup>[43]</sup>	Tikshna Dravya dhooma	Su. U. 21/56

**Table 2 - List of Karnadhoopana Yogas**

**Suggested SOP for Karnadhoopana** <sup>[44]</sup>: -

- **Poorva karma:** cleaning of EAC to remove a discharge, ear wax, or fungus that might be present using dry mopping or suction. The patient is given a comfortable place to sit. Wind and dust must be avoided while selecting the place to carry out the procedure.
- **Pradhan karma:** Dhoopana varti is burnt as indicated or churna of Dhoopana Dravya is sprinkled over burning charcoals or hot plate. The burning drugs are covered with a conical-shaped object that must have a small opening at the top. The smaller part is attached to a flexible tube to direct the medicated fumes to the ear, or it can be held directly in the ear canal. The procedure is performed for about 5-7 min in one sitting.

- **Paschat karma:** Instruct the patient to avoid cold and windy weather and food items. Entry of water in EAC must be strictly prevented

**Therapeutic Uses and Karnadhoopana**

In Ayurveda, Karnadhoopana is employed both as a preventive hygienic measure and as a therapeutic tool, particularly in the management of Karnasrava (ear discharge), Otomycosis, Otagia and related conditions. Karnadhoopana (Ear fumigation) holds properties such as antiseptic, antifungal, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory. The medicated vapours penetrate deep into the auditory canal, assisting in the reduction of microbial organism and their growth, drying discharges, and eliminating foul odours.

local therapies like Karnapramarjana (Ear cleansing) help Karnadhoopana to achieve optimal therapeutic results.

**Strengths & Advantages**

- Non-invasive: Compared to surgical procedures for chronic ear discharge, these Medicated Smoke techniques are less risky.
- Cost effective: Karnadhoopana with medicated smoke are relatively inexpensive.
- Karnadhoopana - Works well when combined with internal Ayurvedic medications which help to reduce symptoms like pain, inflammation and discharge.
- Karnadhoopana appears to be a valid traditional procedure with evidence supporting its efficacy for certain ear conditions particularly in ear discharge (Karnasrava), mild infections, and as adjunctive therapy.
- It may be especially useful in those patients, where access to surgical care is limited, or where patients prefer traditional treatments.
- The procedure is likely more effective when combined with internal treatments and hygienic cleaning. Its use as a sole therapy may be sufficient for milder cases but less so for severe or chronic conditions.

**CONCLUSION:**

*Karnadhoopana* is a well-established therapeutic procedure described in Ayurveda for the management of various ear disorders. Traditionally, it involves the medicated fumigation of the ear using herbal formulations, which are believed to possess antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and drying properties. Owing to these therapeutic actions, Karnadhoopana has been widely used in conditions such as *Karnasrava* (ear discharge), *Pootikarna* (foul-smelling ear infection), and *Karnashoola* (ear pain). Several clinical observations and preliminary studies suggest that this procedure may help reduce discharge, relieve

pain, control infection, and promote overall ear health. Despite its long history of use and encouraging clinical outcomes, the scientific evidence supporting Karnadhoopana is still limited. Most available studies are small-scale or observational in nature. Therefore, to establish stronger clinical validity and to promote wider acceptance among the global medical community, further well-designed research is required. Large-scale randomized controlled trials, standardized treatment protocols, and detailed pharmacological investigations of the fumigating substances will help clarify its mechanism of action and therapeutic potential. In conclusion, Karnadhoopana represents a promising and cost-effective Ayurvedic therapeutic approach for managing certain ear disorders. With systematic scientific validation and integration with modern otolaryngological practices, it may serve as a valuable complementary treatment modality in contemporary healthcare.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maharṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajivana Manekchanda Mehta Part I Chikitsasthana Dvivranīyachikitsa Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
2. Caraka-Saṃhitā of Agniveśa (Vol. II) Elaborated by Caraka & Drdhabala Edited With 'Caraka-Chandrika' Hindi Commentary by Dr. Brahmanand Tripathi Foreword by Dr. Prabhakar Janardan Deshpande Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan
3. <https://share.google/Bheefdyuw3a2okftb>
4. <https://share.google/U1sjujx6f2uhsblck>
5. Astāṅga Hrdayam Of Śrīmadvāgbhata Edited With 'Nirmalā' Hindi Commentary By Dr. Brahmanand Tripathi

- Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan Delhi; Uttarsthana Balopacharaniya Adhyaya Page No.880
6. Suśrutasaṃhitā Of Maḥarṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword By Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part I Chikitsasthana Dvivranīyachikitsa Page No.16 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
  7. Astānga Hrdayam of Śrīmadvāgbhata Edited With 'Nirmalā' Hindi Commentary by Dr. Brahmanand Tripathi Sutrasthana Dhoomapaanavidhiadhyaya Page No. 251 Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan Delhi
  8. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maḥarṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part li Uttaratantra Karnagatarogapratishedhadhyaya Page No.129 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
  9. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maḥarṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part I Chikitsasthana Dvivranīyachikitsa Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
  10. <https://Share.Google/Uuv3shw16lfozqnt>
  11. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maḥarṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part li Uttaratantra Karnagatarogavidnyaniyadhyaya Page No.121 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
  12. Diseases Of Ear, Nose and Throat and Head and Neck Surgery; Pl Dhingra; Elsevier; 8th Edition
  13. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maḥarṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part li Uttaratantra Karnagatarogavidnyaniyadhyaya Page No.117 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
  14. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maḥarṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part li Uttaratantra Karnagatarogavidnyaniyadhyaya Page No.113 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
  15. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maḥarṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part li Uttaratantra Karnagatarogavidnyaniyadhyaya Page No.118 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
  16. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maḥarṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part li Uttaratantra Karnagatarogavidnyaniyadhyaya Page No.118 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
  17. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maḥarṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part li Uttaratantra

- Karnagatarogavidnyaniyadhyaya Page No.120 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
18. Diseases Of Ear, Nose and Throat and Head and Neck Surgery; Pl Dhingra Elsevier; 8th Edition Page No.61
19. Caraka-Samhitā of Agniveśa (Vol. ii) Elaborated by Caraka & Drdhabala Edited With 'Caraka-Chandrika' Hindi Commentary by Dr. Brahmanand Tripathi Foreword by Dr. Prabhakar Janardan Deshpande Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan; Jwarachikitsa Page No.179
20. Caraka-Samhitā of Agniveśa (Vol. ii) Elaborated by Caraka & Drdhabala Edited With 'Caraka-Chandrika' Hindi Commentary by Dr. Brahmanand Tripathi, Foreword by Dr. Prabhakar Janardan Deshpande, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan; Arshachikitsa Page No.520
21. Caraka-Samhitā of Agniveśa (Vol. ii) Elaborated by Caraka & Drdhabala Edited With 'Caraka-Chandrika' Hindi Commentary by Dr. Brahmanand Tripathi Foreword by Dr. Prabhakar Janardan Deshpande Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan; Unmadachikitsa Page No.398
22. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maharṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part li Uttaratantra Revatipratishedha Page No.192 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
23. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maharṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part li Uttaratantra Pratishyayapratishedha Page No.156 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
24. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maharṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part li Uttaratantra Shwasapratishedha Page No.486 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
25. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maharṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part li Uttaratantra Kasapratishedha Page No.495 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
26. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maharṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part li Uttaratantra Hikkapratishedha Page No.470 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
27. Bhāvaprakāśa Nighantu (Indian Materia Medica) Of Śrī Bhavamiśra Commentary by Padmshri Prof. K.C. Chunekar Edited by Late Dr. G.S. Pandey, Karpuradi Varga Page No.194 Chaukhambha Bharati Academy Varanasi
28. Bhāvaprakāśa Nighantu (Indian Materia Medica) Of Śrī Bhavamiśra Commentary by Padmshri Prof. K.C. Chunekar Edited by Late Dr. G.S. Pandey, Haritakyadi Varga Page No.42 Chaukhambha Bharati Academy Varanasi
29. Bhāvaprakāśa Nighantu (Indian Materia Medica) Of Śrī Bhavamiśra Commentary by Padmshri Prof. K.C. Chunekar Edited by Late Dr. G.S. Pandey, Guduchyadi Varga Page No.314 Chaukhambha Bharati Academy Varanasi

30. Bhāvaprakāśa Nighantu (Indian Materia Medica) Of Śrī Bhavamiśra Commentary By Padmshri Prof. K.C. Chunekar Edited by Late Dr. G.S. Pandey, Karpuradi Varga Page No.189 Chaukhambha Bharati Academy Varanasi
31. <https://Share.Google/X1ptimmzxcoax2jai>
32. Bhāvaprakāśa Nighantu (Indian Materia Medica) of Śrī Bhavamiśra Commentary by Padmshri Prof. K.C. Chunekar Edited by Late Dr. G.S. Pandey, Dhanya Varga Page No.642 Chaukhambha Bharati Academy Varanasi
33. <https://Share.Google/Vsui86qlzipce8xm2>
34. Bhāvaprakāśa Nighantu (Indian Materia Medica) Of Śrī Bhavamiśra Commentary By Padmshri Prof. K.C. Chunekar Edited by Late Dr. G.S. Pandey, Haritakyadi Varga Page No.126 Chaukhambha Bharati Academy Varanasi
35. <https://Share.Google/O3qe5e24qgo9tej>
36. Bhāvaprakāśa Nighantu (Indian Materia Medica) Of Śrī Bhavamiśra Commentary By Padmshri Prof. K.C. Chunekar Edited by Late Dr. G.S. Pandey, Karpuradi Varga Page No.185 Chaukhambha Bharati Academy Varanasi
37. <https://Share.Google/1nplna9kdbzzeb2u>
38. Bhāvaprakāśa Nighantu (Indian Materia Medica) Of Śrī Bhavamiśra Commentary By Padmshri Prof. K.C. Chunekar Edited by Late Dr. G.S. Pandey, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy Varanasi
39. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maḥarṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part II Uttaratantra Karnagatarogapratiśhedhadhyaya Page No.127 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi
40. Astāṅga Hrdayam Of Śrīmadvāgbhata Edited With 'Nirmalā' Hindi Commentary by Dr. Brahmanand Tripathi Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratiśthan Delhi; Uttarsthana Karnarogapratiśhedhadhyaya Page No.1005
41. E-Ashtanga Sangraha Uttarsthana Karnarogapratiśhedhadhyaya (A.S.U 22/5)
42. Suśrutasaṃhitā of Maḥarṣi – Suśruta Edited with Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipikā Hindi Commentary by Kavirāja Ambikādutta Shastri, Foreword by Dr. Pranajīvana Manekchanda Mehta Part II Uttaratantra Karnagatarogapratiśhedhadhyaya Page No.132 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi

**Source of Support: None declared**

**Conflict of interest: Nil**

© 2026 IJIM (International Journal of Indian Medicine) |

**An Official Publication of ARCA- AYURVEDA RESEARCH & CAREER ACADEMY**

**Website: [www.ijim.co.in](http://www.ijim.co.in) Email: [ijimjournal1@gmail.com](mailto:ijimjournal1@gmail.com)**