Then again Sage Rig pa'i shes (Rigpai Yeshi), said this words, "O Great Sage, listen

Tumors skran, which come under the category of chronic disorders, can be explained under six headings: causes and conditions, classification, location, pathogenesis, signs and symptoms, and treatment methods.

य। <mark>पिर्चित्रम्</mark>र प्रिचित्रा अक्कृष्ट्र स्टिस्ट स्वायन्त्र अत्र स्वायन्त्र स्वायन्त्र स्वायन्त्र स्वायन्त्र स्व क्वि. यु. <mark>माब</mark>. स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वायन्त्र स्वायन्त्र स्वायन्त्र स्वायम् स्वायम् स्वायन्त्र स्वयन्त्र स्वयन्ति स्वयन्ति स्वयन्ति स्वयन्ति स्वयन्ति स्वयन्य स्वयन्ति स्

The causes of *skran* are *ma zhu*, *bad kan*, Blood, *mkhris pa*, *rlung*, *srin*, *chu ser* and hair accumulation. The conditions responsible for the development of *skran* are karmic imprints from past lives, influences from *gdon*, *ma zhu*, *'grams* and disturbed hot disorders, weaponry injuries, postpartum conditions, and cooling down of the body due to humid exposure.

ॸऻॾॖ॓ॱॸॱॸॸॱॴढ़ॱॿॺॱ<mark>ॾॖ॓ढ़</mark>ॱॸॕॣॱऒॱ<mark>ख़ॖढ़ऻऒॗॱॾॖ॓ॸॱख़ॖॺ</mark>ॱख़ॺऻॱॺख़ॆॺॱॾॱख़ॖढ़ॱॹॖढ़ॱॎऻॗॾॗ<mark>ॖॱॿ॓ढ़</mark>ॱख़ॱ<mark>ख़ॖॺ</mark>ॱढ़ॺ<mark>ऻॿॖढ़</mark>ॱॸॹॱ ॸऻॾऀॱॸऻॸ॔ॱॴढ़ॱॿॺॱ<mark>ॾॖ॓ढ़</mark>ॱॸॕॣॱऒॱ<mark>ख़ॖढ़ऻ</mark>ऻ<mark>ढ़ॖॖॸॱॵढ़</mark>ॱख़ॎॺऻॱॺॿॎ॓ॺॱॾॱॹॖढ़ॱॸऻॗॾॗॱ<mark>ॿ॓ढ़</mark>ॱख़ॱ<mark>ख़ॖढ़</mark>ॱॸॹॱ

Skran can be classified into eleven types: phytobezoar, Ihen skran, calculi, rlung gi Iheng skran <sup>1</sup>, hematoma, gallstone, embolism, trichobezoar, srin skran, cyst and abcsess skran.

विषयः वे : में : श्रेट : व्रक्षेत्र : दे : व्रक्षेत्र : व्रक्षेत्र : व्यव्या व्यविषायः सं : व्यव्या व्यविषायः सं

The locations of *skran* are lungs, heart, diaphragm, liver, spleen, kidneys, gallbladder, stomach, large intestine, small intestine, urinary bladder, and uterus.

भ्रिय-ट्रमा श्रुट्-वोर्-तार-ति हिं-स्रुट्-ट्री । भ्रिं-स्रुट-अक्ष्य-ति स्रुप्-तर-त्र-ट्र-सट-। । स्वाःवो स्वाःवि स्वाःवो स्वाःवि स्वाःवो स्वाःवो स्वाःवि स्व

Phytobezoar, formed from undigested food, develops in the stomach and large intestine; *Ihen skran* in the stomach; calculi in the stomach and urinary bladder; *rlung gi Ihing skran* in the stomach, large intestine and uterus; hematoma in the stomach, large intestine, liver, spleen, and uterus; gallstone in the gallbladder and small intestine; embolism commonly in the

channels of the stomach, kidneys, diaphragm, and intestine; trichobezoar in the stomach, large intestine, small intestine, and urinary bladder; and *srin skran* in the stomach and large intestine. Cyst can develop almost everywhere in the body, but more commonly on the surface of the lungs, heart, liver, small intestine, and large intestine. Abscesses *skran* can form anywhere in the body.

The locations of *skran* can be summarized into three types: external, internal and intermediate. External *skran* form on the outer surface of the vessel organs and in the interstitial space of the muscle tissues and skin. Intermediately-located *skran* form on the inner surface of the vessel organs and outer surface of the vital organs. Internal *skran* form deep inside the vital and vessel organs.

In the pathogenesis of *skran*, indigestible foods such as animal fats and spent grain remain undigested in the stomach and large intestine, and lead to accumulation of mucus, which envelopes the undigested matter, resulting in the development of a phytobezoar.

When mucus, which accumulates due to ma zhu, is rolled by rlung, it leads to the formation of the land skran.

When dwang ma ma zhu remains in the stomach for a prolonged period, cold-natured bad kan contributes to cause calculi formation and rlung rolls the calculi into a mass. This mass hardens on further accretion of unabsorbed food materials and results in 'calculi attributable to dwang ma mazhu'.

Dwang ma ma zhu leads to accumulation of unhealthy blood in the liver, thereby forming dewdrops of blood on the inferior portion of the liver. This progressive accumulation of blood

leads to the formation of a liver hematoma. When unhealthy blood accumulates in the spleen, it causes a spleen hematoma.

Bad kan smug po rolls into a hematoma when the vitiated blood descends from the liver into the stomach where it is decomposed by bad kan and heated by Blood. When this rolls into the large intestine, it results in a colon skran.

Likewise, vitiated blood that moves down to the small intestine is mixed with bile, and accretion of these components results in the formation of bile stones in the small intestine.

Dwang ma ma zhu leads to accumulation of unhealthy blood in the liver, and this unhealthy blood descends to the gallbladder, causing accretion of bile component and gallstone formation.

Embolism occurs when the unhealthy blood formed due to dwang ma ma zhu circulates through the blood vessels of the diaphragm, lungs, kidneys, intestinal channels and stomach, and forms a clot that leads to embolism of one of the blood vessels. Likewise, blood that remains stagnant at an incision inflicted by weapons can also cause embolism formation.

Calculi in the urinary bladder form when dwang ma ma zhu passes through the ureters to the urinary bladder, where it is concentrated and rolled by the heat of urine.

Uterine hematoma is a postpartum disorder that occurs due to accretion of remnants in the uterus following delivery.

ट्यून। ।  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac$ 

*Srin skran* is a bolus of entangled *srin* that occurs in the stomach and large intestine.

Trichobezoar is a collection of hair (hairball) that occurs in the stomach and urinary bladder.

Cyst is a vesicle filled with chu ser that occurs on the outer surfaces of the vital and vessel organs due to the spread of dwang ma ma zhu into the channels. when the vesicle fills with pus, abscess forms.

The term <u>rlung skran</u> does not refer to the mass formed from <u>rlung</u>, rather, it refers to any kind of abdominal mass that fluctuates in size and floats in the stomach and large intestine due to the mobile force or <u>rlung</u>.

In brief, all skran can be summarized into two natures: hot and cold. Hot-natured skran are attributable to Blood and mkhris pa, whereas cold-natured skran are attributable to bad kan and rlung.

The signs and symptoms of skran are classified into two types:general and specific.

The general signs and symptoms are as follows: weak and unclear pulse; urine bubbles resembling the eyes of a fish; dirt formation on the skin perpendicular to the location of the *skran*; indigestion of food; belching and vomiting on exposure to cold; vomiting, constipation or possible diarrhea, particularly on intake of uncooked meat of frail animals, butter, and *chang* residue; a thin body; weak body strength; pain on a full stomach and cold explosure; and

exacerbation of the condition after strenuous activities. These signs and symptoms appear in most cases of skran.

चार्च्री वार्च्र-त.भूचा.क्ष्रीच्या.मट.चूजाचालू.च.लूची। इ).चवा.<mark>श्रुवाया.भाजा.ब</mark>.चया.ग्री.भूची।बू.च.पक्रूट.भूवा.चूचा.चूचा.मॅट.घचया.र्क्रटा।विट.<mark>था.बे</mark>.चयु.चया.ट्रे.अक्रूचा.थे.

Specifically, phytobezoar attributable to *snyig ma ma zhu* causes bloating of the stomach, belching, and abdominal cramps on blood ingestion, exacerbation of the condition on intake of food that previously cased *ma zhu*, and swelling of the face, eyelids, and dorsal parts of the feet.

म्<mark>रिन भ्रिय</mark> हि.यपु.स्रय.कु.कु.ब्रूचा भ्रिय.चीट.ब्रूचा हियाचे.बुट.क्रूचायाच.यटी भ्रियोताताक्ष.ब्रूचा स्त्रीतात्त्री.

**Lhen skran** is tolerable when pressed, and causes vomiting of all ingested food and pain on exposure to wet conditions, cold conditions, and after eating, with improvement when hungry. There is an absence of belching, weak body strength, and no fluctuation in the size of *skran*.

## <mark>ৢৢ৾৾৴য়ৢয়</mark>৻৻ৼ<del>ৄ</del>৻<mark>ৠৢৢৢৢৢ</mark>য়ৢ৽ঢ়৾৽ঀয়৾৾৾৽ঀয়৾৽য়ৢ৾৾৽

Calculi formed by accretion of dwangs ma ma zhu are extremely hard and show symptoms similar to those of *lhen skran*.

Liver hematoma forms in the upper right abdomen and develops quickly. It causes yellowish sclera, reddish urine, a thin and fast pulse, simultaneous pain in the back and diaphragm caused by exposure to cold and warmth, bluish skin, a thin body, and vomiting of matter resembling *chang* residue on intake of liver meat. When the hematoma becomes large and occupies the location of the gallbladder, it causes yellowish sclera and urine.

र्स्याम् । इत्यान्त्रात्त्रात्त्रवाञ्चन्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र

Spleen hematoma forms in the upper left abdomen and causes symptoms similar to those of liver hematoma, as well as abdominal distention, belching, foamy vomiting despite proper digestion, loss of body heat, and uneven swelling of the face.

८८.ट्र्य.त.चट.लट.थ।। इ.ज्रूट.<mark>श्चिता.स</mark>्य.ख्य.भ्रूच.क्.बुट.वाच्चर। विषयं य.चत्यर.बुट.वयुका.ट्र्ट्र्य.वाकुंयाया.वार्यूटी।विचाट्य.क्रूंवाया.चीट.

Hematoma in the stomach and large intestine resulting from *bad kan smug po* is pulsatile when palpated and causes a burning sensation and pain. The condition is exacerbated by the use of both cool and warm-natured remedies, as well as on a full stomach or an empty stomach and exposure to either cold or hot conditions.

Gallstones cause bluish skin, a thin body, loss of physical strength despite proper digestion, and yellowish sclera and urine. Progression of the disorder causes itchiness all over the body.

Bile stones in the small intestine cause heaviness of the body, yellowish sclera and urine, a twisted pulse, loss of appetite, severe aching, extreme thirst, and scanty urination.

Rlung skran in the large intestine constantly floats and fluctuates in size and causes abdominal distention and rumbling, and foamy diarrhea.

Uterine hematoma causes intermittent pain in the joints and uterus, pain on a full stomach, and occasional heavy bleeding.

Calculi in the urinary bladder cause urinary obstruction and severe pain.

Pulmonary embolism causes excessive coughing, difficult expectoration, hoarseness, bluish skin, thin body, and vomiting after food intake.

Renal embolism causes mild pain in the beginning, and after progression, causes prominent swelling, a thin body, difficulty bending backward and forward, reddish urine, heaviness of the body, and vomiting after water intake.

શ્રૈવા.તત્ર.પ્વર્શેત્રા क्रि.श्रेथ.ત્વન.कुर.પૂज. જ્યા. શ્ર. જે. જ્રાં । ત્રાજીવા. ક્રેય. જ્યા. ત્રાજીવા. ત્રાજીવ

Diaphragmatic embolism causes pain at the eight vertebra, difficulty bending backward and forward, belching, nausea, and vomiting after ingestion of liver and diaphragm meats. Most emboli are similar in size to sheep droppings, and urine and pulse examination shows signs of a hot disorder.

Srin skran in an aggregated state causes severe pain, which is relieved whet srin skran is dispersed.

## श्चित्राचारानु सुराम्यायान् स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः

Trichobezoar reveals the signs of the area where it is located.

કુર્રા જિ.મુંચ.તના.છુમ.યુવા.ફુંચનામેર.ત્ના વિદ્યાનામૂર્ય હુરા.ફુંચ.લુના.ફુંચ.ના.વથી શિ.છુવા.યુષ્ય શ્રેવ.જે.વ્યુ તુંમાનું જે.મુંચ.તના.છુમ.યુવા.ફુંચ.ત્ના વિદ્યાના.મુંચ.હુરા.ફુંચ.લુના.ફુંચ.ના.વથી શિ.છુવા.યુષ્યના.શુંચા.જે.વ્યુ

Cardiac cyst causes acne on the chest, mental agitation, insanity of anger, mental aggression, and an impression of the heart being boiled in hot water. Most cysts are hard in nature and cause swelling of the eyelids and dorsal parts of the feet. Mild, tolerable pain is elicited when the cyst is pressed.

Abscess when palpated causes irritation and tenderness. The features of pulse, urine, and external body temperature are indicative of a mild hot disorder.

षक्रमः <mark>स्रिय</mark> व्यवस्य स्वरं यो स्वरं त्या विषयः स्वरं यो स्वरं त्या स्

Most of these *skran* can be palpated when the patient is made to stand or lie down in a prone, supine, or lateral position on an empty stomach. Intermediately-located *skran* are firm, accreted, and palpable. Externally-located *skran* are conspicuously visible. Internally-located *skran* can be diagnosed based on their signs and symptoms. *Skran* of the lung, liver and spleen cause shart pain at their respective points.

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In brief, in a hot-natured *skran*, the characteristics of the pulse, urine and external parts of the body indicate a hot disorder. In its location, the tumor grows quickly, and is hot and pulsatile when pressed. Intake of warm-natured and nutritious food is harmful, whereas cool-natured food is helpful. *Skran* with signs and symptoms contrary to the above are diagnosed as cold-natured *skran*. Avoid treatment if a tumor causes severe pain, vomiting, and depletion of the three vital sustainers. Provide treatment to those with substantial body strength, an absence of pain, and a good appetite, as they will survive.

यर.पशिषा.सैर। । त्र्या.पशिषा.सैर। । त्र्या.पशिषा.सैर। त्र्या.पशिषा.सैर। त्र्या.पशिषा.सैर। त्र्या.पशिषा.सैर। । त्र्या.पशिषा.सैर। त्र्या.पशिषा.सैर। त्र्या.पशिषा.सैर। त्र्या.पशिषा.सैर। त्र्या.पशिषा.सैर। । त्र्या.सीर्या.पशिषा.सीर्या.पशिषा.सीर्या.सी

The treatment methods are of two types: general and specific. The general treatment method involves four approaches: medicine, external therapy, diet and lifestyle. Apply these methods to treat hot-natured and cold-natured *skran* based on each of three locations: external, internal and intermediate.

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First, for treatment of hot-natured internal skran, administer a compound prepared from tig ta, gser gyi me tog, dug mo nyung, bsil gsum (three cool medicines), brag zhun, ru rta, pi pi ling, tsha la, 'gron thal, a ru ra, cong zhi, ldong ros, hong len, da lis all mixed with ka ra (white sugar). Venesect the nearest related vein, evacuate the disorder appropriately with channel cleansing or purgation, and perform a medicinal bath.

ग्रीट-प्रविषयम् । विषयम् । विषयम्यम् । विषयम् । विषयम्यम् । विषयम् । विषयम् । विषयम् । विषयम् । विषयम् । विषयम् । विषयम

For the treatment of intermediately-located skran of a hot nature, administer a compound prepared from bzang drug (six superlative medicines), a ru ra, tsan dan dkar po, tsan dan dmar po, utpal, bong nga dkar po, tig ta, gser gyi me tog, dug mo nyung, ru rta, tsha la, rgyam tshwa, pi pi ling, spos dkar, seng ldeng, mu zi, bse ru, withered horse hooves, bones from wild carnivores, slightly burnt horns and bones from wild yaks, cong zhi rgod btul mixed with ka ra (white sugar). Perform venesection, evacuation, and a medicinal bath, in the same way as described above.

For the treatment of hot-natured external skran, have the patient take a medicinal bath prepared from an infusion of mkhan pa, sbyang tsher rtsa, lce tsha, ol mo se, go snyod and mouse droppings. This treatment mainly helps skran to suppurate. If it fails, evacuate the disorder using the above-mentioned medicine and external therapies appropriately. Apply a heated thur ma (a surgical instrument) and administer a medicinal compound to remove necrotic tissue in the same manner as for 'bras. Or insert a suppository into the wound, using byi shang dkar mo, go bye, mtshal, ze tshwa, gla rtsi and unprocessed sbrang rtsi. Formation of blisters without causing a burning sensation indicates that the treatment is successful. In addition, apply mi/? on the wound, maintaining it covered with paper. Place a warm dough compress on the stomach.

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As these *skran* are hot in nature, recommend cool and lifht-natured food such as meat from wild herbivores, fresh mutton, fresh curd, fresh buttermilk, and cow and **zho** butter. Avoid intake of rotten or sour and fermented foods, indigestible foods such as raw vegetables and cold diet, and indulgence in strenuous activities and overexposure to fire and the sun.

  $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} -$ 

For the treatment of cold-natured internal skran, knead powder of thang sging, dur byid, <mark>danda, ya baksha</mark> ra, <mark>tshwa ba Inga</mark>(the five hot medicines), <mark>tshwa sna rnas ba Inga</mark> (the five types of salts), <mark>sa rdzi ka</mark>, <mark>pa tra</mark>, <mark>'bras bu gsum</mark> (three miribalan fruits), <mark>ru rta</mark>, <mark>zi ra dkar po</mark>, <mark>zira</mark> <mark>nag po</mark> (two "zira") and <mark>hong len</mark>, with sesam oil, bone fats and marrow, curd and butter. Burn it in a clay pot with a proper lid, and then, mix this king-like ash compound with rGod ma kha compound. Administer this mixed compound in the morning and Se 'bru brgyad compound in the evening or vice versa. This treatment promotes body heat and appetite. Thereafter, administer a medicinal ash compound prepared from <mark>rgyam tshwa</mark>, <mark>tsha la</mark>, <mark>la la phud</mark>, <mark>tsha ba</mark> Inga (five hot medicines) and a ru ra, and alternate it with a compound prepared from the excrement and guts of vulture, lammergeier and wolf, <mark>zi ra nag po</mark>, <mark>kha ru tshwa</mark>, and <mark>tshwa ba</mark>l gsum (three hot medicines). Or, mix Za byid tse and Za byid cheng thal sman compound with the above ash compound and administer it in the morning while administering Se 'bru bshi compound and administer it in the evening or vica versa. This promotes body heat as well as appetite, and dissolves all types of cold-natured skran. On dissolution, skran becomes soft and causes sharp pain. Pulse and urine examinations show signs of a hot-natured disorder, perform purgation and then, moxibution.

डुटा.ज्रवीया.<mark>भेष</mark>. ह्या.वीट.वोडुट्य.टेट.। ब्रिज.ब्रुच.वीट.ज.टटा.ट्य.क्रूचया.वीयट.टाडुच । क्.भूज.टेटीज | ब्रिच.वेय.ब्रूट्य.ट्येट.ब्रा.ब्रुच.ब्रिट.वालवी.टी ।ड्री.का.<mark>कट</mark>.ब्रैय.शे.टट.वेय.हेय.टाडुच ।ह्य.टट.व्य.वेय.हेट.टट. ट्येट.व्यवेय.बेट.<mark>भेष</mark>.ब्रूच.वेट.वडाय.टे.वाथेश ।क्.बे.झे</mark>.क्रूचया.क्ट.ब्रुच.शेय.वीयट.ते.वीयट.ते.वीयेश टेट.<mark>क्.ज</mark>.ब्रीट. वर.वेये

For the treatment of intermediately-located skran of a cold nature, knead powder made from sgron shing, 'bras bug sum' (three myrobalan fruits), tshwa sna (assorted salts), se 'bru, pi pi ling, bzang po gsum' (three superlative medicines), tsha la, spos dkar, dur byid, tsha gsum' (three hot herbs), and horn from a wild yak together with chang, and burn it in an airtight iron pain. Mix this ash compound with bu ram (jaggery) and administer it with boiled water. If this medicine disintegrates skran, perform evacuation. However, if the medicine fails to disintegrate skran, apply thur ma (a surgical instrument) and perform purgation to evacuate the tumor remnaits. Apply moxibution on the areas of pain nearest to the skran, such as the chest, ribcage, sbrul mig (a moxibution point located one tshon from the point of xiphoid process and the two lateral sides), and the vertebral points, in accordance with the location of the disorder.

<mark>लैटबाजीयः बराय</mark>ः पुषाः ब्रीयः विवी । बारस्ट्रेटबाक्ः <mark>बियः</mark> मीयः वार्याः स्वरः यङ्ब्री । क्षु.यः पट्टेब्री । परीयः बारस्वाः ग्रीयाः बाधारः ब्रबायः ब्रबायः स्वरः यङ्ग्। । वार्यवायः स्वरः स्वरः वार्याः प्रियः वार्याः । <mark>टिक्</mark> स्वरः प्रतित्वाः स्वरः व्याप्त्रेयः स्वरः स्वरः विवायः स्वरः स्व For the treatment of cold-natured external *skran*, perform oil therapy and apply compresses. When *skran* softens, perform the cupping therapy using standard-sized equipment several times to disintegrate and drain out the tumor remnants. When *skran* protrudes, tie a thread around it and squeeze it. Cut this *skran* off with a lancet, and treat it like a wound. Apply *danda*, *yungs kar* and *zar ma* mixed with sesame oil. If the above treatment does not help, apply a heated *thur ma* (a surgical instrument) and treat it in the same manner as for *'bras*.

જ્ઞના નિશ્વાનિન ક્ર્યાન ક્રીન્યાન કર્યાન કરામ કર્યાન કરામ કર્યાન કર્યાન કર્યાન કરામ કર્યાન કર્

As these *skran* are cold in nature, recomment foods such as a meat from sheep, wild yak, wild carnivores, Tibetan snowcock, partridge, hen, and birds, as well as cooked rice sprinkled with condiments, warm cooked dough, clarified butter, fresh *chang*, and boiled *sga* infusion. Avoid intake of innutritious and indigestible foods and all types of cool-natured diets. Recommend exercise and other activities, use pelt compresses, and knead *skran* with a stone.

 $\widehat{\mathbf{g}}$ . यश्रेषात्तरात्त्री | ट्रेषाण्यात्तराञ्चेश्वराञ्चेटा  $\widehat{\mathbf{g}}$ . यश्रेषात्त्र प्राचित्र प्राचित

Specifically, for the treatment of cardiac cyst, administer a compound prepared from bse ru (rhinoceros horn), dom mkhris (bear bile), dza ti, zangs thal (copper ash), sha ru (deer horn), dur thod, 'gron thal (cowry ash), and sbrang rtsi (honey). If this treatment fails to dry skran, administer pills prepared by adding dngul chu (detoxified mercury), star bu, dbyi mong and la 'khar' to the above compound to dry the cardiac cyst. If this treatment also fails, drain the fluid from the heart with thur ma (a surgical instrument).

For the treatment of pulmonary embolism, have the patient bathe in a natural hot spring, and then administer a compound prepared from star bu, skyu ru ra, pi pi ling, ru rta, shing mngar, bul tog and sbrang rtsi (honey); orhave the patient chew pills prepared from star bu, bul tog, skyu ru ra, and sbrang rtsi (honey) to dissolve pulmonary embolism.

<mark>ॴऀ॓ॺॱॼट</mark>ॱॾॕऀय़ॱॳॴॴ॔ऄऀॺॱॺॳॳऻज़ॎटॺॱॳॴ<mark>ॖऀ॔॔ॱय़ॺ</mark>ॱॾॕऀय़ॱॻढ़ॱॹॖऀॱऒऀॱॻढ़॓टः। ॺॎॹॖॳख़ॎॴॱॺऀ॔ॺॱटटः ॺख़ॖॳॱऄॕॳ॒ढ़॔ <mark>ॳॴॱॻॖऀॱॷऀॱॺॡज़ॱटऒय़</mark>ॱक़ॖऀॱॿॣऀय़ॱॻॱ८टः<mark>ॺॖॖॱॳॎ॔</mark>॔ॿऀ॔॔क़ऻज़ड़ॎॾॕऻॴलटॱॳ<mark>ॶॱॺॣॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॣॖॖॖॖॖॖॖऀ॔ॱय़ॿॴख़ऀॺ</mark>ॱॖॖॣढ़ॣ॔ॴॾ ॺख़ॖॳॱग़ढ़ॖॱ<mark>ख़ॴॱऄॖॺ</mark>ॱॾॣऄॳ॔ॱॿॣऀय़ॱॻॴॻऺऀॴ॑ऻलटॱॳ॔॓क़॔ॾॏय़ॱॻॎऀॹढ़ऀॴटॱ<mark>ऒख़ज़</mark>ॱढ़ॗॴॱऄ॓ॱॿॴॱऄऀॺ॓ॱॗॣॺॱॺॹॖॺॱऄ॔॔

For the treatment of *khrag skran* liver hematoma, dissolve it with the common compound used to treat embolism. Or administer a compound prepared from *gur gum*, *cu gang*, *utpal*, *tig ta*, *brag zhun*, *ru rta*, *dom mkhris* (bear bile), *ba sha ka*, *kyi lce*, *mtshal dkar*, and alternate with *Se 'bru* compound. Or mix *se rgod* fruits, *brag zhun*, *tsan dan*, *gur kum* with *chang*, and keep it for three days to ferment. Thereafter, mix it with *bu ram* (jaggery) and administer it in the form of medicinal paste. These help to dissolve and dry proliferated blood and hematoma in the liver. Thereafter, venesect *ru thung* and *snod ka* several times while drawing out a small amount of blood. As there is a possibility to develop fever, administer the above compound and *Brag zhun* compound comprised from *brag zhun*, *gur kum*, *cu gang*, *a ru ra*, *tig ta*, and *pi pi ling*, alternately, followed by purgation as post-therapy care.

For the treatment of spleen hematoma, venesect veins related to the spleen and perform moxibustion.

For the treatment of kidney skran (pararenal fat, embolism), first, have the patient bathe in a natural hot spring. When the related pain lessens, the embolism softens, and the patient feels better, venesect byin and long rtsa. If the condition does not improve, prepare a medicinal bath from have for suppurating embolus, and thereafter, perform moxibution as post-therapy care. If the embolism does not suppurate, evacuate the fever, and treat with thur ma (a surgical instrument).

ड़िट्र टचक्का डिका को कि क्षिप <mark>चिट क</mark>षु हुका का श्रिट काटा श्रिट । । श्रुक्ष । <mark>ब्</mark>क् टाड़्क्व का <mark>चु क्ष्</mark> क्ष्म ह्या हिका का श्रिट का का श्रिट का का श्रिक्ष का श्रिक्ष का श्रिक्ष का श्रिक्ष का श्रिक्ष का श्रिक्ष का स्वाप्त का स्वाप्त का स्वाप्त का स्वाप्त का श्रिक्ष का स्वाप्त का स

For the treatment of phytobezoar, *Ihen skran*, and calculi attributable to indigestion, at the initial stage of this disorders, knead a mass with a stone. Prepare a medicinal powder from *rgyam tshwa*, *Ia Ia phud*, *a dza mo*, with addition of *pi pi ling* and *dong gra* – each in a successively increasing quantity – and *a ru ra* at an amount equal to the total quantity. This compound is endowed with fire-like effects and eliminates *ma zhu* and cold-natured *skran* 

caused by bad kan and rlung. Administer pills prepared by kneading bi sha, a ru ra at tenfold the quantity of bi sha, seven "male" cowries, cu gang, gur kum, tsha ba rnam pa Inga (the five hot medicines), tshwa sna Inga (the five types of salts), rgya tshwa, pri yang ku, and three sho of the sharp ash compound with urine, and then rGyam tshwa sum thang compound. As these compounds can even break stones into dust particles, they can dissolve skran with no trace of doubt. A compound prepared from tshwa (burnt salt), ze tshwa, and go thal (ashes of lammergeier droppings) as per the standart instructions is the best medicine to disintegrate skran. If skran has dissolved, evacuate the remnants with purgation, and if not, apply thur ma (a surgical instrument) and perform purgation again.

<mark>भैय</mark>.ट्रे.पहे.बुट.भैथा ।विट्र-ट्रिय.हुय.ज.क्.जिथय.भूटिय.ग्रीय.यहूया । र्ह्य.यद्यवीय.चज.या ।<mark>क्.ज.ट्र्यायप्रिय.पी.र.</mark>तु.तु.जुट्.। ।<mark>ब्.पर्चे.ह</mark>.ट्ट.बट.बेय.क्षेवी.त.श्रीटी |क्.भूज.पर्सज.यथ. भूट.ग्री.ब्रप्तिय.<mark>भैय</mark>.क्र्.कूब.जय.बट.लुबी |द्व.ग्रीट.वाबर.ट्य.चिशव.तय.प्यट्ट.द्वेत.क्षेवी.त.श्रीटी |क्र्.भूज.पर्सज.यथ.

Even though gallstone is considered attributable to past karmic actions, treat the disorder diligently and with loving kindness at the initial stage. Prepare a compound by adding tsha la, dom mkhris (bear bile), ka ra (white sugar) and pi pi ling to ashes obtained by burning mi and phag (pig) excrement in an airtight container. Administer this compound with boiled water in the morning and Se 'bru Inga pa compound with boiled water in the everning, or vice versa. This helps to dissolve and dry skran. Drain out the disorder with venesection, and then, treat it with a natural hot spring bath and purgation.

For the treatment of intestinal bile stones, administer a compound prepared from tsha la, dom mkhris (bear bile), hong len, and ka ra (white sugar), and use a Zhu mkhan compress. Therafter, expel the stone with purgation made from dur byed, thsha la, dom mkhris (bear bile) and hong len as per the standard instructions. Or administer Tig ta brgyad pa compound to dissolve and evacuate the stones.

द्यात्रात्यात्रिया क्षित्राञ्चत्रक्षात्रकात्र्या <mark>क्षित्रात्र्यां क्षात्र्याक्षात्र्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्र्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्र्यात्रत्यात्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्रत्यत्यात्रत्यात्रत्यात्रत्यत्यात्रत्यत्यत्यत्यत</mark>

For the treatment of hematoma in the stomach and large intestine resulting from bad kan smug po, administer a compound prepared from star bu, ma nu, 'u su, 'Gyam tshwa bzhi pa compound, bur dkar with boiled water. Use compresses of chu ba and ha bo sprinkled with salt. Evacuate the disorder with a compound prepared from dom mkhris (bear bile), hong len, dur byid and tsha la. Or administer Tshwa bsregs compound and Se 'bru Inga pa compound alternatively. When skran dissolves, evacuate it with a strong purgative compound. In patients with a weak body, perform mild enema and strong enema alternately.

For the treatment of *rlung gi lheng skran*, administer *sGog skya'i sman mar* (medicinal butter) mixed with *bu ram* (jaggery) and perform a mild enema. Thereafter, prepare a compound by boiling the following ingredients in curd and then in butter: *shing kun*, *se 'bru*, *tshwa ba lnga* (five hot medicines), *ma nu*, *rgyam tshwa*, *tsabs ru tshwa*, *kha ru tshwa*, *zi ra*, *go snyod*, *'u su*, *la la phud*, *sug smel*, *star bu*, *shu dag*, *zur pa dkar*, *bul tog*, *bye rug*. Administer it warm, and thereafter, apply moxibustion to eliminate the disorder. Boil four *srang* of *sgog skya* in water at eight times the quantity of *sgog skya* and subsequently, boil it in milk. This pacifies *rlung skran* and all types of *rlung* disorders, such as *rims rlung* disease and *bi sha tse*. A medicinal powder prepared from *shing kun*, *shu dag*, *ru rta*, *kha ru tshwa*, *dong gra*, *a ru ra*, *ma nu*, *la la phud*, *danda* and *dur byid* helps to evacuate *rlung skran*.

For the treatment of *srin skran*, administer pills prepared from *rgya tshwa*, *dong gra*, *byi tang ga*, *phur thal*, with *bu ram* (jaggery) to disperse *srin skran* and use compresses made from horse droppings, *phur mong*, *sgog skya*, and *spru ma*. If this treatment fails to help, administer *sGog skya'i sman mar* (medicinal butter) with addition of srin medicines and perform a mild enema. Dispersion of the disorder indicates survival.

<mark>य.र</mark>्न.कु.श्रैथ.क्य.श्रेम् । च्य.भूथ.श्रूंट्.जय.पृथं.पे.ट्रं.ट्य.ट्याट्या । त्री ।ऐज.ट्रभूज.<mark>र्नु.वी</mark>य.श्रटज.<mark>भैथ</mark>.पट्ट्शय.तम.वीटी ।वृवा.यय.पट्वा ।यट.युट्या.श्र.ट्यट्ट.जय.चीट्या.ट्रीट्या ।ह्य.त्य.भूज. विवा.यय.पट्वा ।विवा.य्या.प्रे.त्या.श्रे.त्य.वी.स् । विवा.य्या.प्रे.वी.स् । विवा.य्या.स् । विवा.य्या.प्रे.वी.स् । विवा.यं.य्या.स् । विवा.यं.यं.वी.स् । विवा.यं.वी.स् । विवा.यं.वी.स् । विवा.यं.वी.स् । विवा.यं.यं.वी.स् । विवा.यं.वी.स् । विवा.यं.वी.स् । विवा.यं.वी.सं । विवा.यं.यं.वी.सं । विवा.यं.वी.सं । विवा.यं.वी.सं । विवा.यं.यं.वी.सं । विवा.यं.यं.वी.सं । विवा.यं.वी.यं.व

For the treatment of uterine hematoma, use compresses made from heated droppings of pigeons and rat, pa yag roots and nad ma mixed with spent grain. Administer Za byed thun gsum pill compound to disintegrate haematoma, and perform external and internal cleansing therapies to expel blood remnants. Discharge of blood, pus and putrid, thick necrotic tissues indicates survival. Administration of a compound prepared by boiling lca ba in sesame oil, with the addition to tsha ba gsum (three hot medicines), bu ram (jaggery) and butter, dissolves new on-set uterine hematoma. Administration of lde gu (medicinal paste) prepared by boiling the powder of thang shing, pi pi ling roots, ka ranyadza and pi pi ling in sesame oil disintegrates uterine hematoma. When skran dissolves and exudes blood, do not stop the bleeding; instead,

protect the patient's body strength. Therafter, treat the condition with a medicinal butter compound prepared from rtsa ba Inga (five roots), and a very warm natures diet and lifestyle.

For the treatment of urinary bladder calculi, administer a compound prepared from four zho of ze tshwa, two zho of rgya tshwa, srin sdig, tsha ba gsum (three hot medicines), lcam pa, bu ram with chang. This ascertains disintegration and expulsion of the stones through urinary passage.

In summary, treat *rlung skran* with oil therapies, gallstones with purgation, hematoma with venesection, embolism with suppuration followed by a natural hot spring bath, and calculi with application of *thur mas* (a surgical instrument). Disintegrate *lhen skran* with medicine, and drain cysts and abscesses through specific points. Treat internal *skran* with medicines, disintegrate intermediately-located *skran* by applying *thur ma* (surgical instrument), and use cupping therapy to draw out *skran* and remove it with a lancet. One, who knows these therapeutic techniques is an expert physician." Thus it was said

This is the seventh chapter, the "Treatment of skran", which falls under the category of chronic metabolic disorders, from the Secret Quintessential Instructions on the Eight Branches of the Ambrosia Essence Tantra.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> rlung gi lheng skran is a synonym for rlung skran