3-2-6

 $\begin{array}{l} -242.2 \\ -24$

Then again Sage *Yid les sKyes* (Yidlay Kye) made this request, "O Great Sage *Rig pa'i shes* (Rigpai Yeshi), how can one learn the category dealing with treatments of metabolic disorders¹ from the Oral Instruction Tantra, which is comprised of practical teachings? May the Healer, the King of Physicians, please explain."

चर्षु-विश्वास्त्र व स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र व स्वास्त्र व स्वास्त्र स्व

Having been so requested, the Master replied, "O Great Sage, listen. There are two types of metabolic disorders: ma zhu, which is the root cause of the four categories of metabolic disorders, and the resultant internal disorders, which are further classified into two types: new-onset and chronic.

ਗ਼੍ਰਾ । <mark>ਕਾ.ම</mark>.11ਭ੍ਰ-11ੁ^{ਕ੍ਰ}-ਕ.ਡ੍ਰੀ.ਟ੍ਰੇਪ-ਟੇਂਗ |ਝ੍ਰੈ.ਟੇਟ-ਸੁੈਖ-ਟੇਟ-ਡੀ--ਕ੍ਰਿਯ-ਹਖ਼ੇਖ-ਰ.ਟੇਟ-। |ਟੀਡ੍ਰੇ.ਰ.ਖੇਗਕ.ਟੇਟ-ਟ੍ਰ-ਗ਼੍ਰ-ਰਭ੍ਕਾ, ਬਹਕ.

Ma zhu, which is the cause of metabolic disorders, is revealed under six general sections: cause, conditions, pathogenesis, classification, signs and symptoms, and treatment methods.

The cause of indigestion is heavy and cool-natured bad kan.

The four conditions which give rise to indigestion are body constitution, an unaccustomed dietary regime, incompatible foods, and factors that make foods indigestible.

First, the body constitution refers to those with a cold – <u>rlung</u> nature and a thin body, those indulging in innutritious foods and sedentary lifestyle, those exhausted from mental activities such as grief, and those who are aged and have difficulty digesting food after prolonged fasting.

य.ग्र्याययाच्यान्त्रेट्राय.चयायाङ्ग्रीट.च। ।

Unaccustomed dietary regime refers to intake of food at midnight or consumption of unaccustomed food.

Uncompatibility of diet occurs when dairy products, sour food, vegetables, milk, and fish are taken together or taken before complete digestion of the previous meal. This will cause indigestion of food.

The nature of the diet, such as fresh, unripe, and stale grains, meat of frail animals, fats, unpasteurized milk and raw food, undercooked or burnt and stale food, and food mixed with a great deal of water, when taken at an untimely moment or in excess, will cause difficult digestion.

खे.बुब.थे.यङ्ट.त.सुब्री । क्षेत्रा.ब.थे.बा ।पट.यम.मुट.तपु.<mark>षाम्रुब.त</mark>य.पट.ब.थे.बा ।ष्ठा.घथे.घ.<mark>खेट</mark>.मुब.टेटब.क्षेत्रोय.पम्नेट.<mark>घ.थे</mark>.बा ।ट्र.ज.घ. क्षेत्र.क्ष्त.क्षे.ट्र.प्रेच.टे.क्षेत्र.तपु.<mark>षाम्रुब.त</mark>्य.पट.घ.थे.बा ।ष्ठा.घथे.घष्ट.प्रेच.ये.च्य.क्षेत्राया.पम्नेट.<mark>घट.प्र</mark>ेच।

The pathogenesis of indigestion occurs as follows: the above-mentioned cause and conditions weaken the digestive power of bad kan, mkhris pa and rlung. As a result, the decomposing bad kan fails to break down the food, the digestive mkhris pa fails to digest the food, and the fire-accompanying rlung fails to separate the refined from the residual portions. This condition is called ma zhu.

<mark>७षम्</mark> तः स्वाम । वार्क्रन्त्रन्त्रान्यम् । त्रेम्प्रान्त्रम् । विष्ट्रित्यः स्वेत्रः स्वित्यः प्राप्त । <mark>क्षेत्र</mark>ः प्रम्यान्त्रम् । वे स्वामः स्वाप्ते । विष्ट्रम् । विष्ट्र

Due to ma zhu, gastric mucus accumulates, and blocks rlung – following channels, resulting in the development of several types of chronic disorders, such as bad kan lhen, bad kan lcags dregand bad kan me drod nyams.

વયા. શૂંચા નિ.ખ. પૈયા. પીવ. <mark>યા. લે</mark>. પકીંદા શુ. પકીંગા નિ. ત્રીયા. ત્રીયા.

Adults, who are physically strong, have strong *me drod*, and are physically and verbally active, those who take oily food regularly, and those who are accustomed to incompatible foods or are advised to accustom themselves to incompatible food combinations through gradual intake will never experience *ma zhu*.

Ma zhu can be classified on the basis of diet, nature of the disorder, type.

Classification based on diet is of three groups: solid, liquid and oily. Solid diets include tsam pa, vegetables and meat of frail animals; liquid diets include chang, water, milk, buttermilk, and tea; and oily diets include butter, seed oil, fats, cream and bone marrow. In general, ma zhu caused by liquid and oily diets is more hazardous.

Classification based on the nature of the disorder is of two groups: snyigs ma ma zhu ba and dwangs ma ma zhu ba.

योच्या भ्रिट्याच्याः क्षेत्रीयाः यात्रियाः चयुः चयाः भ्रीचः तसुराः । देःताः <mark>श्रुवाद्याः यात्र</mark>ाः ब्रेयायाः यात्राः यात्राः यात्राः विष्यः । ।

In snyigs ma ma zhu ba, the foods remain undigested in the stomach and large intestine, which leads to an accumulation of mucus that envelopes the undigested food. In due course, this condition rolls into a phytobezoar.

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Dwangs ma ma zhu arises when fire-accompanying rlung (me mnyan rlung) fails to separate refined from unrefined food and unrefined food particles escape into the channels of the refined portions. As a result, the color-transforming mkhris pa fails to transform the food into healthy blood, leading to storage of unhealthy blood in the liver for a long period of time.

<mark>ਟਿੰਗ ਕ</mark>ਿ. ਭੁੰਟ ਨਾਤ ਭੁੰਟੀ ਭਿੰਤ ਦਾ ਕਾ ਦੇ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕੁਵ, ਗੁਟ ਕਾ ਦਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੁੜ ਨੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਗੁੱਕਾ ਦੇ ਦਿਵ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿ ਭੁੰਟ ਕਾ ਕੇ ਕਾ ਦੇ ਦ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਕਾ ਦੇ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਗੁੱਕਾ ਦਾ ਗੁੱਕਾ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਕਾ ਕਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ <mark>ਕਾਕਾ.ਓਕ</mark>.ਐਂਟੀ | <mark>ਭੁਝ.ਝ.ਸ਼ੌਕ.ਘੁਟ.ਰਹਕ</mark>.ਟੰ.ਕੁਝ.ਚਡੰੈਂਸੀ ਰਿਗ਼ੁੈਟਕ.ਜੁਕ.<mark>ਬੈੰਗ.ਜ਼੍</mark>.ਥੈਕ.ਗੁਟ.ਕੁਝੁਝ.ਜੁਰੁ,ੁਖਟੀ |ਖਟ.⊈ਕਕ.ਜੁਰਾ.ਕੁਝ.<mark>ਟੰਟਕ.</mark>

In due course, this unhealthy blood leads to the development of four categories of chronic disorders through the pathogenic mechanisms of rolling, exuding, spreading and stagnation. When rolled, dwangs ma ma zhu causes various kinds of skran. When exuded, it causes skya rbab and dmu chu. When spread, it causes a variety of disorders such as poisoning, mdze, me dbal, 'or, 'bras, sur ya, dreg, grum bu, mig ser and rkang 'bam. When stagnant, it causes advanced or hidden bad kan smug po and spleen disorders. Most disorders are attributable to dwangs ma ma zhu.

Classification based on type includes four groups: ma zhu be snabs, ma zhu bsud nad, ma zhu shing 'dra and ma zhu dug 'dra.

Classification based on associated disorders is of three types: rlung, mkhris pa and bad kan.

Classification based on the state of the disorder is of two types: new-onset and chronic.

The diagnostic signs and symptoms are of two types: general and specific.

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The general signs and symptoms are as follows: constipation or irregular bowel movements, flatulence and abdominal distention due to impaired flow of flatus, heavy diarrhea after a bout of bowel stagnation, oily stool and urine discharge caused by amalgamation of the refined and unrefined portions, lethargy, heaviness of the body, loss of appetite, pain on intake of food, eructation, and headache.

चोड्रन्। विषय्यात्राम् व्यायात्राम् व्याप्तान्त्राच्यात्राम् व्याप्तान्त्राच्यात्राम् व्याप्तान्त्राम् व्याप्तान्त्रम् व्यापत्तान्त्रम् व्यापत्तान्त्रम् व्यापतान्त्रम् व्यापत्तान्त्रम् व्यापत्तान्त्रम् व्यापत्तान्त्रम् व्यापत्तान्त्रम् व्यापत्तान्त्रम् व्यापत्तान्त्रम् व्यापत्तान्त्रम्त्रम् वित्यापत्तान्त्रम्यम्यम्यम्यस्ति

Specifically, the symptoms of *snyigs ma ma zhu* are as follows: loss of the sense of taste, a feeling of fullness of the stomach, eructation, vomiting, and swelling of the eyes, face, and dorsal part of the feet. Particularly, intake of a food that previously caused *ma zhu* will exacerbate the condition. However, if one has gradually become accustomed to the food or has consumed it over a lengthy time, it will no longer cause any harm.

The symptoms of dwangs ma ma zhu are as follows: lethargy, loss of appetite, frequent eructation, thin body, and pain at the heart and ribs.

Ma zhu be snabs, in which obstruction of the upper and lower routes of fire-accompanying rlung (me nyam rlung) occurs due to accumulation of mucus, causes abdominal distention, constant pain, retention of flatus and absence of eructation, and acts as the cause of all types of indigestion.

८८। |घट.क्.क्.क्य.क्ट.बुट.बुच.रा.च्यीटी |षक्रुय.टु.य.बुट.षहेवा.ये.<mark>शैवा.त</mark>्र.पक्रीटी | १८८। ।घट.क्.क्.क्य.क्ट.बुट.बुच.स्वा.ट्या ।घिर.युज.जय.चयावा.ग्रीय.री.क्र्या.ये.क्षीया.त्.क्षीया.

Ma zhu bsud nad, in which the pathway of descending rlung (thur sel rlung) is obstructed by mucus resulting in reversed movement of rlung, causes scanty emission of flatus, dry stools, heaetburn, acid reflux, frequent belching, and pain at the diaphragm. This condition eventually progresses to bad kan smug po.

बट.खेर्वामा ।टिक्के.टिक्के.खेराबट.टे.खेट.चर्छवा.उटी ।वीट.खेर्वाम.वाच्चट.खेट.बॅट.बटम.उच्चेट.टा.लुबी । <mark>ब.खे.खेट.उट</mark>.खेब्र.चे.चु.झॅटब्र.ट्रमा झिट.जूवा.क्टे.टा.<mark>बेंट</mark>.वी.जंबा.चचावा.तब्रा ।बु.ब्रथ.ब्रक्ट्य.ब्रक्टर.झटा.जूवाबा.झ.

In ma *zhu shing 'dra*, mucus obstructs the upper and the lower routes of *rlung*, resulting in infiltration of the fire-accompanying *rlung* (*me mnyam rlung*) into the liver, spleen, and rib channels. this causes an inability to bend back and forth, as if wood has beed placed in the body, pain in the area of infiltration, and abdominal cramps.

स्रमा नित्रक्तः व्यास्यास्य क्रि.स.स्रमा होत्रा ।स.स्टा.भीय.से.तेत्याः भाषा स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स् प्रमाप<mark>र्यः त्रेत्याः स्वायाः स</mark> Ma zhu dug 'dra is a condition in which dwangs ma ma zhu spreads into the channels and eventually adheres to all channels walls. This causes bluish skin and a thin body as in poisoning, weak body strength, discomfort after food intake, a weak appetite, and unbearable pain caused by both extremely hot and extremely cold conditions.

ट्टीट.भ्रुंग.भ्रैंग.चब्र.भ्रु.खुंश । टा.मुन्र ।भ्रिंग.भ्रैंबा.भूंघ.८८.कु.खुंट.<mark>मुष्रब्र</mark>.ग्रीम.पट्टीयमा ।<mark>टट.भोच</mark>.र्जच.टा.ष्रकुज.घ.पटीम.टवो.घट.। जिब्र.क्री.मुष्यत <mark>ब्र.खे</mark>पु.क्षेत्र.त्याटा.लट.<mark>प्रिंट</mark>.र्ज्य.क्र्। !तूंट.र्झ्.पटम.टट.थर्म्।प्त्यम्.लब.जवा.मुट्या ।<mark>ब्राग्निब्र</mark>.र्ज्य.क्र्य.क्र्.एट.क्र.प्ति

Any type of *ma zhu*, when combined with *rlung*, causes abdominal distention, tremors, dizziness, and limb stiffness. *Ma zhu* combined with *mkhris pa* causes a burning sensation in the stomach, foul smelling and yellowish diarrhea, belching, vomiting, extreme thirst and increased susceptibility to *rims*. Indigestion combined with *bad kan* causes excessive secretion of sticky saliva, heaviness of the body, mental dullness, belching and vomiting, and an unpleasant taste of foods.

Classification on the basis of stage is of two types: new-onset and chronic. The new-onset stage of the disorder is called $\frac{ma\ zhu}{}$, whereas in the chronic stage, there is progression to chronic disorders attributable to $\frac{ma\ zhu}{}$.

The treatment methods consist of two types: those for the new-onset stage and those for the chronic stage.

The treatment methods for the new-onset stage are of two types: general and specific.

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}}$$
,ज,शैंब,रतिट. ब्रब्स,रट. श्रृंट,जब,यबु। ।ब,ब.क्ट. प्रमुट. कुब,त्,बट. श्रूंचब. श्रैंस। ।

In general treatments involve four types: medicine, external therapies, diet and lifestyle. Apply these treatments in accordance with the mild, moderate, or severe nature of ma zhu.

 स्.ज्ट.<mark>चर्. ^{ध्रुट}.</mark> चक्रूटब.तब.चट.।। त.चरुवाब.लब.हे। <mark>टिटब.ब.ब.ब.</mark> क्रुट.तपु.टैवा.धे.पज्ञीय। व्रि.ह्रीय.<mark>टेटब.ब</mark>.सक्रुव.वावब.<mark>श्राह्मब</mark>.ह्रव.क्। <mark>श्लिवाब.च</mark>. तथी। वि.श्रुवा.<mark>था.बे</mark>.वाबय.क्रुट.ह्याब्य.बट.जा। विश्ववाब.टा.लब.बुब.क्रूटब.तपु.शिव.क्रुवा.श्ली। <mark>श्लिवाब.घाव्य.</mark> चिट.चग्रुय.ति.क्रुव.वाबुट.श्रट.। श्लिय.बर.ज्ञित.हिंब.हुब.स्वाबा। विट.हे.पहे.श्ले.हुं.हुट.विट.चिंच.विट.वित्य.विहेत.विट.च्यां श्लित.व्य.श्लेव।

For the treatment of mild ma zhu, undertake fasting and drink boiled water sprinkled with rgyam tshwa in the morning and evening. This helps to digest the undigested particles and clear the excessive mucus and obstructed channels. avoid excessive intake of indigestible and cold food. Recommended intake of small amounts of light, warm-natured, digestible foods — bca gasprinkled porridge, moldy mutton, meat from fish and wild yak, chang and cooked dough — to protect the intestinal mucosa. As to lifestyle, avoid exposure to damp and cold conditions, breeze, and daytime sleep. Warm the body in a dry place until sweating begins, then wipe off the sweat and exercise moderately. Fasting and sleeping during the day help to improve newonset ma zhu. Some may ignorantly state that physical exercise is effective to treat both newonset and chronic stages of all types of ma zhu. Although exercising improves new-onset snyigs ma ma zhu, yet it exacerbates chronic dwang ma ma zhu. This is because dwang ma ma zhu, which is located in the liver and associated with mkhris pa, is hot in nature. On the other hand, snyigs ma ma zhu, which is located in the stomach and large intestine and associated with bad kan and rlung, is cold in nature.

For the treatment of moderate *ma zhu*, administer *rgyam tshwa bshi thang* compound and a warm decoction prepared from *rgyam tshwa*, *kha ru tshwa* and *tsha ba gsum* (three hot medicines) to promote digestive heat and help digest the undigested food. If this medicine fails to pacify the disorder, administer powered *rGod ma kha* compound or prepare a medicinal powder from *se 'bru*, *tsha ba Inga* (five hot medicines), *tshwa sna gsum* (three types of salts) and *bur dkar* (white jaggery) and administer it with hot water at a gradually increasing dose. Excessive dosing not only causes difficult digestion, but also leads to accumulation of mucus. Apply warm compresses of stone, clods of earth and salt, and wrap dog, wolf, and lynx pelts around the waist.

चर.ची । <mark>का.ब</mark>े.कुर्य.तू.श्रेय.ग्रीका.चर्बेका.ड्रका.श्रीटा.। श्लिट.वोर्यका.श्लीवोका.जा.श्लेट.वोर्यका.यु.यु.चे.वोर्यका.ग्रीका.ग्रीका.श्लीटा.

To treat severe indigestion, administer medicine to digest the undigested food, and then evacuate the disorder. Perform emesis when the disorder is located in the upper part of the

body, a strong enema when it is located in the lower body, and purgation when it is located in the middle part of the body.

ब्रा स्थित्वायम् व्याप्तायम् । वित्राध्यायम् । स्थित्यायम् । स्थित्यायम्यम् । स्थित्यायम् । स्थित्यायम् । स्थित्यायम् । स्थित्यायम् । स्यायम् । स्थित्यायम् । स्यायम् । स्थित्यायम् । स्थित्यायम् । स्थित्यायम् । स्थित्यायम् । स्थित्यम् । स्थित्यम्यम् । स्थित्यम् । स्थित्यम्यम्यम् । स्थित्यम् । स्थित्यम

After evacuation, one should be careful about the diet and lifestyle, as improper diet and lifestyle may cause recurrence of the disorder. If even this approach fails to uproot the disorder, apply moxibustion or insert thur ma (a surgical instrument) on the related stomach points.

लया ज्या के प्रतित्त के प्रतित्त के प्रतित्त के प्रतित्त के प्रतित्त के प्रतित्त के प्रति क

The specific treatments of snyigs ma ma zhu are as follows: prepare a principal powder compound using se 'bru and tshwa ba gsum (three hot substances) to promote digestive heat and rgyam tshwa, kha ru tshwa and bur dkar (white jaggery) to digest undigested food. To the principal compound, add yeast and bul tog, and administer it to digest the undigested food. Add wolf gut or throats from cormorant and vulture, and administer it alternating with broth and soup made from the inferior parts of the scapula, to digest undigested meat. Administer the principal compound with addition of nettle leaves and dbyi mong to digest undigested vegetables. Administer the principal compound with addition of yeast and boiled *chang*, or a decoction prepared from stalk node digest undigested chang. Administer the principal compound – with addition of salt – with urine to digest undigested tea and water. Take whey to digest undigested curd, buttermilk, and milk. Add Cong zhi mes bdus and administer it to digest undigested butter and fats. Administer pea powder alternating with the principle compound to digest undigested seed oils. Administer the principal compound with addition of mtshur and ze tshwa to digest undigested medicinal stones. Administer the principal compound alternating with Dug ril 2 compound to digest undigested medicine. If the medicine does not help, perform emesis with so cha, shu dag, pi pi ling, sga skya and goat milk to expel the undigested medicine through the upper route. However, if the condition is severe, first perform emesis and then administer medicine. In particular, applying hot compresses, undertaking exercise, and drinking hot water are highly beneficial.

ᠴᡅᡶ᠋ <mark>ᡆᢂᡰ᠌᠌ᡶ,ᢩᡈᠬᢩᢍᠷᢩᠼᢅ᠗ᡶᡆ</mark>ᠷᠲᠴᢦᢩᢃᢃᢣᡰᢁ᠄ᢩᡂᢣᡱᢪᢆᢣᠷᠴᢦᡕᡆ᠍ᡆᢧᢩ᠗ᢦᠷᢩᢃ᠂᠍᠊ᢖ᠕ᠴᢓᢣ᠂ᡆᢓᢋ᠖ᢤᠾᢡ᠌ᢤᡳᡆᢅ <mark>ᡆᢂᡰ᠌ᡶᡶ,ᢩᡈᡨᢩᡠᢩ ᠘ᢅᡄᢦᡕᡪᠬᢐᠨ᠖ᢆᢁ᠄ᢐᡈᡈᠬ᠘ᠳ᠘ᡓᡄ</mark>ᡕᠴᡅᠸ᠋ᡰ᠍ᠫ᠆ᡐᡧᢩ᠄ᢋᡊᡆ᠂ᢅᡇᢩᠽᡅᠳᠽᢤ᠋ᠴ᠘ᠴᡕᠬᠳᠴᢡᡰᡰ᠌ᢦᠷᠫᢩᠵᡆᢅᢅ᠘ᢍ᠈ᢩᢞᠳᡕᡆᠻᠳᠩ

To treat dwangs ma ma zhu, administer Cha mnyam bzhi thang compound. When the disorder has spread, assemble it with intake of milk sprinkled with salt. When the disorder has been assembled or has not spread, administer a compound prepared from dur byid, shri khanda, ru rta, rgyam tshwa, shu dag and bu ram (jaggery). If there is non-acidic reflux, take stale curd and rice as post-therapy care, and administer Se 'bru Inga pa compound with boiled water.

श्रवादित्र प्रत्या है। प्रत्या है। प्रत्या है। प्रत्या है। प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या है। प्रत्य है। प

For the treatment of *ma zhu be snabs*, perform emesis by administering a compound prepared from *so cha*, *shu dag*, *sga* and *rgyam tshwa* with boiled water to draw out a disorder. Thereafter, apply compresses on the stomach and drink boiled water. Or introduce a suppository prepared from *lcum rtsa*, *so cha*, *bul tog*, *pi pi ling*, *tshwa* (salt) and butter to expel flatulence. In addition, perform enema prepared from *dur byid* and yeast, and apply heated stone compresses on the soles of the feet at dusk.

<mark>⁹².૨૧.૨.૬૮.૨૫૬.૨૫.૧૪૦૫૬૪.૬૪.૬૪.૧૨૦૫ /૮.૬૪.ૹ૿</mark>૨.૧૩૫.૬૮.<mark>⁹૨.</mark>૨૧.૨૫.૧.૧૪૫ /૯૫.<mark>૧૮</mark>.૭૮.૭૨. <mark>૧૪૮.૧૨</mark>.૬૮.૧૪.૩૫ /૮.૪૫.૧૪૧૪).૦૨૯૧.૧૮૦૧ /૮.૬૪.ૹ૿ૺ૮.૩૪.ક્ષે૮.<mark>ૹ</mark>ૺ૮.૨૧.૧.૧.૧૪૫ /૫

For the treatment of *ma zhu bsud nad*, perform moxibustion on the point of the Achilles tendon where dirt collects. On the same day, take no food and try to normalize the flow of descending *rlung* by strongly controlling the exhalation of *rlung* from the nose and mouth, subsequently releasing the *rlung* from the lower route, and then, churning the *rlung* located in the middle part of the body. Thereafter, one must be careful about diet and lifestyle in the same manner as is done following purgation.

ૡ.*૽૽ૹ*.૮ટ્ટી | <mark>ૹ.લે.ઝુ૮.૪૨</mark>. ૬૮.૮વાજ.કુ.ઌજુઌ.ઌા |ક્ર્રૈૄ૮૪.ક્રૈવાજ.ક્રૈવાજ.ત2೬૮.ક્રું.ત૪.જે.જ્વ.ત2વી |<mark>નૂ૮.૬</mark>.2<mark>.કી૮</mark>.વો೬૪.ઌ.

For the treatment of ma zhu shing 'dra, administer a decoction and perform compresses to reduce the severity of the disorder, perform purgation and emesis simultaneously, and apply a hot water compress to the abdomen. Venesect long rtsa or ru thung, and gradually reduce the amount of food intake.

ड्रयाच्छ्या । ब्रयाच्छ्या । ह्रियाला<mark>बाद्यराक्षेर्त्रक्षा</mark>द्धाः द्या । <mark>ब्राप्टची,क्षाया</mark>,क्षेबा,ता.ज्ञियालायघटा । । ब्रह्मा.यी. <mark>प्ययप.ब्रथ</mark>ाञ्चवायम् <mark>चिवापट</mark>ा.येबाक्षेत्राच्याच्याक्षाक्ष्याच्या । द्याप्टची,क्षायाच्याः <mark>श्चिवा,त्</mark>या.च्यायच्या । व्यवपायव्यव्याच्या

For the treatment of *ma zhu dug 'dra*, perform a steam bath or hot water bath prepared from aged bones. And then, assemble the disorder in the same manner as for *bad kan smug po* and poisoning. After signs of assemblage appear, evacuate the disorder by purgation and channel cleansing therapy. Thereafter, administer *Ga bur nyi shu rtsa lnga* compound alternating with *Se 'bru lnga pa* compound, and lastly, use *'ba' sam* medicinal butter as post-therapy care.

When ma zhu combines with rlung, apply compresses and a mild enema; when it combines with mkhris pa, perform purgation; and when it combines with bad kan, perform emesis. Treat each of these disorders by adding appropriate medicines and adopting a proper dietary regime.

वाक्र.श्चेत्र, ज्ञ्चीवाक्ष, ख्रीत्र ज्ञित्र । चश्चित्र । क्षि.श्चेत्वः प्रस्तितः चक्षः स्तृत्वे<mark>त्रे, ज्ञेत्रीत् । श्वाखे</mark>त्वः बट्टात्यचटः नेट्टकः क्षः स्टः वाव्यकः प्रह्मेव । प्रद्यकः स्तर्यः वित्रः वित्

The treatment of secondary disorders arising from prolonged ma zhu is as follows: As these disorders are attributable to ma zhu, first administer Se 'bru Inga pa with boiled water, using kar (white sugar) and bur (jaggery) in accordance with the hot or cold nature of the disorder. This medicine generates me drod generally located in the stomach, clears ma zhu, and helps to nourish the bodily constituents. As a result, it makes treatment of these secondary disorders easier.

ਧਧੁ.ਕੁੈਂਟੀ ।<mark>ਅ.ਕ</mark>ੰਧੁ.ਧੀ੍ਪ.ਟੀਟੇ.ਅਰਕ.ਨ.ਚੁੱਖ.ਪੰ.ਧੀਤੁਆਂ ।ਝੈਂ.ਖੁੇਟੇ.ਗੁੱਯ.ਖ.ਖਟੀਕ.ਧੋ.ਗ.ਯ.ਖਰਿੰਟ। ।ਚੁਂਕ.ਧੀਂਕੰਟਕ.ਗ਼੍ਰਾਂ। ਝੈਂ.ਅ.ਹਭ੍ਰਮ.ਨਾਂਟ-ਖਦੀਕ.ਦੀ.ਧੀ੍ਪ.ਖਟ੍ਰੇਟੇ.ਨੀ ।ਟਿੰਗੇ.ਝ.ਅ.ਨੀੰਟਕ.ਯੁ.ਅ.ਰਣਟੇ.ਝੈੱਟ.ਖਟੀ ।ਰ੍ਰਟ.ਖਟੇ.ਬਅਕ.ਣਟੇ.<mark>ਅ.ਖ</mark>ੰਪ.ਝੁੰਟੇ.

Attempting to heal a disorder without treating its root cause is like cutting off the leaves of a poisonous tree instead of uprooting it. It is very important to acquire professional expertise in treating mazhu, as all metabolic disorders are caused by mazhu. How can there be an effect from a cause when the cause itself has been removed?" Thus it was said.

लवाबा । तक्क्, ब्यह्ट. श्रैथ. तपु. क्रिज. त्यूथ. तपिट. टी. वाक्रुला । पर्चथ. ती. वाक्ट्र. थट. टी. । टी. टवा. क्री. क्रिय. वीक्र. ति. टी. टी. टी. टी. टी. टी. वीक्र. टी. वाक्रुय. वाक् टी. थया. ता. वाक्ट्र. व्या. क्रिय. वीक्र. क्रिय. वीक्र. वीक्र. वीक्र. वीक्र. वीक्र. वीक्र. वीक्र. वीक्र. वीक्र टी. थया. ता. वीक्र. वाच्या. वीक्र. वीक्र Then again Sage *Yid les sKyes* (Yidlay Kye) made this request, "O, Master Sage *Rig pa'i shes* (Rigpai Yeshi), what are the causes, conditions, pathogenesis, classification, signs and symptoms, treatment methods, and post-treatment care of methabolic disorders attributable to *ma zhu*? May the Healer, the King of Physicians please explain."

त्या भित्यापट्टरः भ्रेटातपुः बाकूटः यटा ज्ञाः क्ष्या ता भ्रात्या विषया वाश्चार्या । विषया प्रति । विषया ।

Having thus been requested, the Master replied, "O Great Sage, listen. Among the metabolic disorders caused by mazhu, the new-onset category includes bad kan lhen, bad kan lcags dreg, bad kan me drod nyams, poisoning, bad kan smug po and mkhris pa disorder. These disorders have already been explained, except poisoning, which will be explained later. The chronic category includes skran, skya rbab, dmu, 'or, and chronic wasting disorder. These disorders will be revealed under five categories." Thus it was said.

This is the sixth chapter, the "Treatment of mazhu," the primary cause of all metabolic disorders," from the Secret Quintessential Instructions on the Eight Branches of the Ambrosia Essence Tantra.

¹ Metabolic disorders, translated here for *khong nad* and *chong nad*, which are interchangeable, refer to disorders of the visceral organs, primarily caused by indigestion.

² Dug ril compound generally refers to medicinal pills prepared from btsan dug and a ru ra at seven times the quantity of btsan dug.