## 4-3-15

दे'त्रब': भट: द्वार क्वार क्

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

Emesis, which is one of *las Inga*, is revealed through its preliminary practice, actual application, post therapeutic care and benefits.

Preliminary practice involves examining disorders to determine if therapy is indicated or contraindicated. The preliminary of formulations is of two types: proximate and distant.

Emesis is contra-indicated for those with exhausted bodily constituents, rlung dominant nature, urinary obstruction, cataract, srin disorders, piles, acute meat poisoning and those who are either too old or too young, or those possessed by gdon.

२८.<mark>जुब</mark>.से.स्व । छिट्.तर.<mark>चट्.पाब</mark>.बट्.गीब.जीब.जीब.जीब.जीब.जीब.<mark>जात्रुब</mark>.त्व.चर.जीट. । । अर्च्।बट्.तर.वा.एवीवीब.

Emesis is indicated for those suffering from mazhu, skran below the xiphoid process, bad kan lcags dreg, poisoning, glang thabs and descent of blood and mkhris pa into the stomach, head disorders, anorexia and reversal of srin from the mouth. Particularly, all kinds of bad kan disorders can be evacuated with emesis.

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Preliminary conditions for proximate and distant formulations are the same as those for the purgative therapy. However, in the case of sudden onset mazhu, intake of incompatible foods, increased bad kan and mkhris pa, assemblage of disorders in the stomach and for those accustomed to oily foods, administration of the preliminary conditions is not necessary.

८८ूथायाषु अथ ब्रूप्तायम्य विया क्षिया ८८ क्ष्या । व्राया या अथव ८८ व्या ता क्षा वि

The actual application of emetic therapy is explained under the following five subjects: formulations, methods of application, inducement, measurement and management of post-therapeutic complications.

First, the two types of formulations are the principal formulations and are supplementary medicinal ingredients.

The principal formulation is comprised of the three ingredients of *ri sho*, *sbyang cher* and *dur byid*. Collect these herbs, which grow in sandy places, during early summer when they sprout. Compound these principle ingredients with *shu dag*, *rgyam rtswa* and *pi pi ling*. For mild emesis, prepare in liquid form whereas for stronger effect, roll into pills.

Add <u>bca' sga</u> as a supplementary medicinal ingredient for <u>ma zhu</u>, <u>so cha</u> for disorders associated with <u>rlung</u>, <u>gser phud bu</u> for <u>mkhris</u> pa, <u>dbyi mong</u> for <u>skran</u>, <u>bong nga dkar</u> for poisoning, <u>'bri ta sa 'dzin</u> for draining out impure blood and pus formed in the body trunk and <u>shing mngar</u> for <u>rlung</u> disorders.

For the methods of application, administer it at down. Rinse the mouth with water and sit straight in a squatting position, uttering no words and without getting cold. If vomit comes up in the beginning, suppress it a few times in order to extract the disorder. However, excessive extraction of the disease may result in reversal of vomitus. Therefore, allow the patient to vomit when a strong urge occurs and then bow the head with knees pressing the stomach points; vomit into container and observe its color.

ક્ર્યા.ધે.<mark>ક્રેન.ક્ર્ય.</mark> <mark>મુ.ત્ર્</mark>યાના સાર્જન રિન્યા ક્રિયા.તા.ર્યા.લેય.ક્રિયા.તા.પ્યા.લેય.તથા લિયાલેન્ય.વેન.ક્રેત્યા.ક્રેય.તા. ત્રુપ.ધ.ક્રે<mark>ન.ક્ર્ય. મુ.ત્ર્</mark>ય. <mark>વે.પ.કોન</mark> ત્વર્જ્યા ક્રિયા.વે.પ્યા.ત્યા.લેય.ક્રિયા.તા.પ્યા.લેય.તથા લિયાલેન્ય.વે.પ્યા.ક્રેયા.ક્રેય.ક્રેય ક્રિયા.ધે.ક્રે<mark>ન.ક્ર્ય.</mark> મુ.ત્રુપ. To induce vomiting, decoct *sbyang tsher*, *ri sho*, *dur byid* and then add *rgyam tshwa*, *shu dag* and *pi pi ling*. Take it alternately with warm boiled water. Induce vomiting using either the feather of a bird or one's fingers inserted into the throat without causing damage. Since the strong and the weak emeses depend on the inducing agent, thus in accordance to the condition of the bodily constituents and the nature of the disorder, keep vomiting until the disorder is removed.

For the measurement of emesis, the number of vomitus are four, six and eight times; the quantities of vomitus are half, one and two <a href="mailto:bre">bre</a>; and the appearance is of <a href="mailto:bad kan">bad kan</a> – like, <a href="mailto:mkhris">mkhris</a> pa – like and water-like colors. These are categorized as the least, medium and best mode of administering emesis.

Post-therapeutic complications are the arousal of scattered, mild *rlung*, escape of bile, outburst of the ocean of *bad kan smug po*, ruptured lung channels and infiltration of medicinal essence into the eyes.

Treat the arousal of scattered mild *rlung* characterized by headache, empty vomiting and dull mind, with oil massage, inhalation of gsur and intake of calcaneal bone soup.

To stop the escape of bile, administer a decoction and venesect mkhris pa gsha' rings.

Stop the outburst of ocean of bad kan smug po with compresses and powder medicines.

For dispersal of the rlung channels, constrict the channels with medication.

For headache and reddening of the eyes, perform venesection and sprinkle the eyes with water.

The post-emetic treatment is similar to that of the post-purgative therapy. But unlike the purgative therapy, one is allowed to enjoy a normal diet and behavoir. Inhale the smoke of gu gul, gla sgang and fresh butter. Take boiled water sprinkled with rgyam tshwa to cleanse the residual medicines.

Proper application of emesis clears sensory organs, lightens the body, enhances appetite, gives a pleasant oral smell and clears savina, mucus and sputum. Thus it was said.

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This is the fifteenth chapter, which reveals the emetic therapy of the *las Inga*, from the Secret Quintessential Instructions on the Eight Branches of the Ambrosia Essence Tantra.