4-3-19

८.चयालट.टट.ब्र्ट.<mark>मुपीतपु.ला.चेय</mark>.ग्रीयापट्ट.श्रेट.क्र्य.विश्वटया.ब्र्री ग्रि.टट.ब्र्ट.क्र्य.ट्र्य.क्र्य.

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

Channel cleansing therapy, which is the most effective therapy of evacuation, is explained under the headings of preliminary, actual procedure, post-therapeutic care and benefits.

The preliminary procedures are two types: distant and proximate.

ત્રાવના વર્ષાના ત્રાપ્તું તાલું વાલું વર્ષા ત્રાપ્તું તાલું ત્રાપ્તું તાલું તાલુ

For the distant procedure, administer appropriate remedies against the related disorders and a decoction of 'bras gsum' (three myrobalan fruits), each in equal proportions, in the everning. Cleanse the channels of children, fully ordained monks and those with kidney disorders using brGyad sbyor powder.

चिट्रः।। इ.स्र. प्रिच्याद्यः स्वर्णः स्व इ.स्र. प्रत्याच्यः स्वरः स्वर्णः स्वरः प्रत्यः स्वरः प्रत्यः स्वरः स्व

For proximate procedures, after taking a bath thoroughly, using warm water infused with *mkhan pa* and *chang* residue, on an auspicious day, coinciding wih the favorable star and planetary influences, apply butter or seed oil, mixed with *spang spos*, all over the body. Then, specifically massage the crown of the head, the outer skin of the genitals, and the joints. Open the channels by taking a decoction of *g.yer ma* and *nyi dga*, and administer soup prepared from the leaves of *nyi dga*, femoral head and goat's coccyx with the addition of salt and *g.yer ma*.

क्यात् प्रमाणक्षात्र व्याप्त प्रमाणक्ष्य । विष्य प्रमाणक्ष्य प्रमाणक्ष्य । विष्य प्रमाणक्ष्य । विष्य प्रमाणक्षय । विषय ।

The actual procedure is relvealed under the nine headings of verifying compounds, stimulating medicine, byang pa (blister beetle), standard compound, directing agent, methods of

application, signs of effectiveness, inducing agent and management of post-therapeutic complications.

The verifying compound prepared from <u>sug smel</u>, <u>sdig srin</u>, <u>rtsa khu byug</u> and <u>nyi dga</u>, with the addition of an appropriate medicinal vehicle in accordance with the hot and cold nature of the disorders, swiftly enhances the action of the actual remedy.

The stimulating medicine prepared from rgya tshwa, li shi, sdig srin, mtshal and lcam pa, with the addition of a medicinal vehicle in the above manner, arouses and disturbs the disorder.

The practice of using byang pa (blister beetles) involves examination of their characteristics, removal of poison and smoothening of their effects for reducing pain and effective cleansing. The superior kind of byang pa is red with black spots, an inhabitant of leguminous plants, and unintentionally killed with a sickle in autumn and during the severe drought. The inferior kind of byang pa is yellow with black spots, lives in and around the yog mo and turnip leaves, and dies naturally during heavy rain and the retreat of the monsoon. The inner transparent wings of a byang po, which are poisonous, should be removed, as they cause severe pain. To smooth the effect of byang po, mix them with water beetles. If water beetles are inavailable, then use the head of a grasshopper. Or, it is recommended to treat byang po by keeping them in roasted grains or by soaking them in urine. If the head and legs of byang po are cut off, they will be less effective in cleansing the disorder. Therefore, use eleven beetles if they are of superior kind with fully attached head and legs, while use seventeen beetles if they are of inferior kind with old bodies without heads and legs.

The standard compound of a puffed-pea sized pill prepared from finely ground powders of byang po, rgya tshwa, sdig srin, mtshal, gur kum, ha shig and with chang, or a pill of goral

horns, flying squarell bones, byi bzung, 'ol mo se, rnon po gsum (three sharp medicines), sug smel and mtshal cleansesthe channels.

त्रबाचि-पूर्वे, श्रेट्यक्ष्य अक्ष्य-श्रावका श्रान्ता श्रान्ता । \mathbb{R}^2 . ज्ञान्ता चिन्ता श्रेत्र । प्राप्त । प्

The directing agent involves supplementing the compound with appropriate ingredients in order to direct the effect of treatment to the disorders, such as disorders of the lungs, heart, liver, spleen, kidneys, poisoning and *chu ser* etc. or administering it by compounding with the stimulating medicine.

Methods of application are as follows: Administer soup prepared from the leaves of nui dga'i in the evening, the verifying compound at dusk, and the stimulating agent at midnight followed by intake of nine channel cleansing pills at dawn, while adding an appropriate vehicle in accordance with the hot and cold nature of the disorder. The medicine will probably work by the time the sun rises; if not, administer seven additional pills. Whenever an effect is noticed, administer five more pills each time after the previous dose is fully digested. Thus, administering restricted doses prevents the simultaneous manifestation of poisonous effects from byang pa, reduces pain and ensures no possibility of urinary obstruction. The successive administration of pills ensures absorption of the medicinal effects and successful drainage of the disorder. Hence, continue the medication until complete drainage of the disorder is accomplished. If one fails to observe these instructions and administers the pills at one time, it will increase the poisonous effects from byang po and propel excessive chu ser towards the channels simultaneously. This result in severe urinary obstructions, caused extreme pain and in the worst case, may lead to an untimely death.

ट्याय.लट.लट.पर्छंट.। । इयम.स्याम.जम.सुट.पर्यंत्यार.लूट्यर.यी ।क्कि.वयम.क्.उम.षक्य.म.क्.बुट.पर्मंट.। ।क्कि.टय.ह्याम.त.सूय.

The signs of therapeutic effectiveness include numbness of the body, pains in the site of the disorder, burning sensation in the lower abdomen and the genital organs, penile erection and frequent but difficult excretion of unhealthy fluid droplets.

पर्निटः। विट्रिट्यःश्चेष्वःपङ्ग्यक्टरःजः अवार्ययायः सम्वा।
विद्याः विद्याः अवार्यः विद्याः अवार्यः विद्याः अवार्यः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः अवार्यः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः अवार्यः विद्याः अवार्यः विद्याः व

The inducing agent for channel cleansing necessitates frequent administration of a light and fresh *chang* in order to cleanse the passage of stool and urine. If a hot disorder is dominant, administer light tea or whey. If the disorder is firmly adhered to the body, administer it by alternating it with the stimulating medicine. Compress the painful area using heated pebbles sprinkled with *chang*, while avoiding physical movement and stretching of legs; and keeping oneself warm. Performing compresses in this way, without exposing the body to cold, allows continuous cleansing of the channels, thereby successfully evacuating the disorder. If the body gets cold and stagnation of *chu ser* occurs, the disorder will not be purged and there will be intense pain. And if an inducing agent is not employed, the disorder will not be cleansed. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to administer the inducing agent and keep warm. Place a container under the buttocks to collect the evacuated materials and occasionally empty the container into another vessel, which is set beside the pillow. The evacuated materials appear yellowish, brown, and contain pus, blood and hair and so forth. After proper drainage of the disorder, stop the medication and administer the inducing agent a few more times.

The six methods of managing post-therapeutic complications are: suppression of the emesis, assessment of the ineffective therapy, drainage of the stagnated disorder, relieving pain, clearance of the blockage and cessation of the excessive evacuation.

य. घुनयः श्चिता.च. अवच. घनयः नचतः नचतः ।

If vomiting occurs due to an ineffective therapy, its management is similar to that of the purgative therapy.

च.तब्जा। च.तब्जा।

If there is no positive reaction to the medicine, it could be caused by *gdon* influences, use of expired ingredients, over-treated medicines, under-dosage and wrong medicinal vehicles. Hence, assess these factors and apply their remedies accordingly.

त्मीत्यावयार्यानः हित्यावानम्। यत्ते स्वाया । त्याः स्वायानम्। । त्याः स्वायानम्। ।

If abdominal distention occurs due to stagnation, perform oil massage and compresses, followed by taking boiled water and urine of an eight year old child several times.

For relieving pain in the lower abdomen and the genitals, perform a warm compress. If the pain fails to subside, it is due to stagnation of *chu ser*. Therefore administer a compound of *rgya tshwa*, *sdig srin* and the hot potent medicine mixed with *chang* or swallow a pill prepared from *dwa tsha* and fresh butter. If the pain again fails to subside, it is due to the coarse potency of the *byang pa*. Hence, administer a compound prepared from three grasshopper heads, water beetle and *bong nga dkar po* mixed with *chang*. If the pain still fails to subside, it is due to *rlung* disorders, so administer porridge made of aged bones. It is impossible for pain to remain unrelieved with all these treatments.

<mark>ची.ट्य</mark>.ट्ट.। ।<mark>बू.च.द्रथ</mark>.धि.<mark>बोकु.ख</mark>्य.सीट.त्रम.चक्षैल। । 'प्योबोयाचे.या.तूचे.पावम.ट्ट.क्री.पविषया.पक्रमा ।यिवो.चे.प्रेलापबोबायात्रक्ष्य.या.यायु.वीट.वार्ष्या ।या.तये.<mark>मी.ब्</mark>यू.<mark>ये.पे</mark>

If blockage occurs due to congested reproductive fluids, clustered body hair, clotted blood or urinary calculus, massage the genitals and cleanse the blockage by a milking-like massage. If it doesn't help, introduce liquids of rgya tshwa, ru rta, shu dag and pho ba ris into urinary bladder using gce 'u.

४८.ज्या.ट्र्या.स्या.याच्या.याच्या । <mark>यञ्च</mark>.र्यूया.क्ष्या.य्या.<mark>ट्र्या.याच्या</mark>.यघेया.पाच्या. । वा.क्ष्या.ट्रा.क्ष्या.याच्य

For controlling excessive evacuation, continue the therapy if the patient is physically strong. When it needs to be stopped, administer an infusion of btsod, adding dom mkhris. If the compound fails to stop the excessive evacuation, administer bear's bile, dissolved in one's own urine collected during the course of treatment.

Post therapeutic care for a predominantly cold disorder involves the administration of fresh chang, mutton soup and warm dough in successively increasing amounts. For a predominantly hot disorder, administer soup of skom(?) meat, cooled boiled water, light tea and warm dough. Keep warm and take gentle walks, while being cautious about diet and lifestyle, for at least half a month.

The benefits of channel cleansing can be known through medicines and their effects on disorders.

First, byang pa (blister beetle) drains out chu ser from the channels, rgya tshwa and sdig srin clear blockages of the channels, gur kum makes the channels flexible, mtshal segregates the refined from the waste parts, dar tshur amasses the disorder and ha shig directs the effect of the medicine to the root of the disorder.

त्र-१९४ त्याका वट् क्री. वाष्ट्रेय स्तृत अष्ट्र्य विका विशेष्ट्य ह्या | <mark>भ्रिय क्ष्युप्त</mark> म्थ्या | <mark>टि. च्येय अष्ट्र</mark>, यट १९ त्यायका घ्या घ्या छ्या ह्या | क्षात्र्य भ्रिया क्षाय्य प्राप्त स्त्राय्य । स्त्रिय प्राप्त स्त्राय्य । स्त्रिय । स्त्रिय

Disorders treated by this therapy include: infertility due to use of contraceptives, secondary infertility, an undelivered dead fetus, uterine skran, infiltration of khrag tshabs, disorders of the blood, mkhris pa and poisoning, chronic disorders, dreg, grum bu, 'bras, pruritus, channels affected by head injuries, chronic wounds hat are difficult to heal, sur ya, dmu chu, skran of the channels, accumulation of chu ser, da rgyen, mdze and all other chronic disorders that have infiltrated the channels. It is recommended for treating all kinds of disorders, except spermatorrhea. Specifically it is the best remedy for disorders which have affected the channels." Thus it was said.

This is the nineteenth chapter, which reveals channel cleansing therapy, the most effective evacuative therapy, from the Secret Quintessential Instructions on the Eight Branches of the Ambrosia Essence Tantra.