4-4-25

दे'व्रब':ਘट'5्ट'र्श्चेट'<mark>देव'दादे'थे'.वेब</mark>'ग्रीब'त्रदे'श्चट्'रुब'ग्रुह्व्य'ग्रुह्व्य'र्स्। ग्री:५ट्ट'र्श्चेट'र्छेव'र्र्र'र्वेव'र्रुव'रुव ।

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

योश्चार्यात्रेत्राचेत्र्याः वार्ष्याः योश्चार्याः वार्ष्याः वार्ष्यः वार्षः वार्यः वार्षः वार्षः वार्षः वार्षः वार्षः वार्षः वार्षः वार्षः वार्

Surgical therapy, the most effective therapy of all, is the supreme amongst the five external therapies. It is explained under eleven sections: indications, contra-indications, analysis of disorders, shape of instruments, surgical points, classifications, body posture, techniques of application, judgement, signs of impending death, management of post-therapeutic complications and benefits.

त.र्टा, ।सिवा.र्टा<mark>क्के.गुर</mark>.क्वा.र्टट.कूवाबा.क्के.गूवाया ।वाब्र्.र्टिट.वाष्ट्रेयायात्त्वा.कुर.विर.जबा.वाब्र्। । विर.ज.पत्तट.र्टे.केट.वपु.वर्ट.वाषु.वु। ।<mark>बिर</mark>.र्ट<mark>.वर्ट.याय</mark>.चाट.च.<mark>बा.ब</mark>े.<mark>भ्रव</mark>। ।<mark>र्टिश.क</mark>्के.<mark>ष्टर्यापण्लिबय</mark>.चे.व्राभ्रास्थर

Indications for applying surgical therapy include rlung disorders, cold bad kan disorders, mazhu, skran, dmu chu, rlangs 'khyims', muscular swelling with numbness, blood disorders, chu ser, purulent wounds, joint effusion, etc. Surgical therapy can treat most of the disorders which other therapies have failed to cure.

खेत्रयास्त्र अयात्र्वित् । श्वेटा <mark>खेटा श्चेटा श्चेत्र अप्रक्रमाय्य स्व</mark>र्ण अप्रिया श्चेत्र अप्रिया अप्रिया अप्रिया श्चेत्र श्चेत्

Surgical therapy eliminates <u>rlung</u> disorders affecting the head, heart, lungs, liver, spleen, stomach, kidneys, small intestine, large intestine, gall bladder and vertebrae. It is particularly effective against four disorders of the heart associated with <u>rlung</u>, <u>chu ser</u>, <u>bad</u> <u>kan</u> and psychosis.

ቝ፟፟ዺጚ.ਖ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼। শ্লিਖ਼.८ਜ਼८.टूर.जुभ.भ.५८। <mark>श्लिष</mark>.८८.<mark>श्लेषाम.टुब</mark>.भब्ध्.ज.<mark>घट.घोष</mark>.केम। टूर्य.श्लॅर.कुवोम.ल.घट.घोष. <mark>घट.घोष</mark>.चॅट.घ.मु.चेम.वेशम्.टूर्ट.जुभ.भ.म.मुज.चेस.चेस्वाम.टु<mark>क्षेषाम.टुव</mark>.भब्ध्.ज.<mark>घट.घोष</mark>.केम। टूर्य.श्लॅर.कुवोम.ल.घट.घोष.

Cold bad kan disorders such as weak digestive heat, bad kan lhen, bad kan lcags dreg, increased bad kan in the head, the vital and vessel organs and the joints should be treated with surgical therapy if they are not cured by warm natured treatments.

Surgical therapy dissolves *ma zhu*, such as the remnants of unrefined food and excessive gastric mucus.

यदेवोबाक्टी.क्र्वोबाक्टीटबाक्याचीराक्षवात्त्रिया जयाचीरातपुरी वित्यतपुरस्थिराजाचीराक्षवातप्रेवो <mark>स्रिब</mark>ाबिटास्त्रित्राक्षेत्रात्रिक्षेत्रात्रात्र्यात्रात्रेवे वित्रवा<mark>त्रात्र्यात्र</mark>

Surgical therapy is the most effective therapy against the eleven cold natured channel *skran*, caused by *bad kan* and *rlung* disorders, which appear on the lungs, heart, liver, spleen, kidneys, stomach, large intestine, gall bladder, small intestine, urinary bladder and uterus. Even the intractable hot natured *skran* of Blood and *mkhris pa* disorders can be disintegrated with surgical therapy after the subsidence of fever and *skran* becomes chronic.

Surgical therapy drains dripping and accumulated dmu chu of a cold nature.

चर.^ছटब.पत्रिशब.घंर.बब.प<mark>्ने .घटा.पश्चिशब</mark>.८८.। विट.प्र्वी.क्रूट.टी.<mark>चट</mark>.^ছटि.ছटब.पत्रिशब.८८.। व्रि.क्रुट.त्र्. इटब.पत्रिशब

Surgical therapy depressurizes *rlangs 'khyims* of *bad kan* in the head and *rlangs 'khyims* of *bad kan* and *rlung* in the torso, lungs, heart and stomach.

'र्यक्षर्या'चेष्रकार्यात्राम् । 'र्या'क<mark>्षु, स्वर</mark>ाचेष्रकार्यात्राम् । स्वर्षा, स्टा-चिटा, वृवी, त्यवा, <mark>क्षु, स्वर</mark>, स्टा, | क्ष्वी, विवी, विवीस, साहीय, स्वर, स्वर,

Surgical therapy eliminates swelling and numbness of muscle tissues caused by chu ser, as well as accumulation of chu ser, pus and Blood on the head, torso and limbs.

क्षेट.धिर.षा.झट.चर.वी । क्रैया क्षिट.ध्र्याया.ट्रेय.क्सॅट.पचायया.याया.क्.ऱ्.ल्र्टी ।सिवा.<mark>यात्रुय</mark>.जया.बीर.क्.च.घायया.वट.ट्रटा ।स्र्वा.वायया.व्यट. क्रु.पेट.पुच.पे.व्यया.ट्रेयाता.ट्रीयाता.ट्रा ।स्रिव.तप्.च्स्.च.या.क्ये.क्ये.क्ये.च्ये ।यात्रुव.याक्रया.याच्ये

Contra-indications, when surgical therapy should be avoided, are for the extremely aged, in children, those disobedient to the physician, unavailability of treatment facilities, descended effusion from liver or spleen skran, increased effusion and skran from hot disorders, and for a dispersed condition or in the presence of remnant hot disorders in the vital and the vessel organs such as the heart. Surgical therapy should also be avoided on all hot disorders caused by Blood and mkhris pa, as well as on the vulnerable points.

Standard instruments made by a skilled blacksmith are as follows: nas 'dra' which resembles the shape of a barley is used on the lungs, heart, joints and kidneys; sbal mgo which resembles a frog's head is used on the liver, spleen, small intestine and large intestine; chu dri which resembles a sharp blade is used for insertion directly into the limbs; dbal lden measuring one mtho is used for insertion directly into the stomach; leb chu kha is used for extracting disorders from the head; sbubs thur sbal mgo, a hollow instrument which resembles a frog's head is used to extract cardiac effusion; byed po'i mchu 'dras which resembles the beak of a sparrow is used to open passage to drain out pus from the torso; smyug khas which resembles the tip of a pen is used to drain dmu chu and depressive rlangs 'khyims; zangs thur bra bo 'dra bas, a copper instrument with a head similar to buckwheat, is used to remove cataract. All instruments should have a thin part below the tip to facilitate easy insertion, with a strong base and a thin, strong body measuring six fingerbreadths.

चर्या। वायम् यात्रम् त्याः स्यान्यान्ति स्योत् मित्राः क्ष्यम् स्यान्यम् स्यान्यम् स्यान्यम् । श्चिः म्याः चायम् यायम्

The surgical points or passages are revealed through the following four points: understanding the position of the vital and the vessel organs, and the vulnerable points, as well as the general and specific surgical points.

First, not understanding the position of the vital and vessel organs will lead to inability in determining the actual location of disorders and the correct points for therapy.

ल्लट्नाय्याचीटा। । इ.वायट्नायाचीटा। ।

Understanding of vulnerable points is very important for avoiding malpractice of the physician due to lack of knowledge in the skill of avoiding the vulnerable points. Therefore, one must always bear in mind the surface markings of the vital and vessel organs.

The three types of surgical points are aperture points, moxibustion points and surgical points.

Aperture points of pus, blood and *chu ser* are found in the chapter on the treatment of torso injuries.

Moxibustion points are already revealed in the chapter on moxibustion.

The two sections on surgical points are general and specific.

The four types of general surgical points are spacious, extremely spacious, constricted and extremely constricted.

The spacious surgical points provide easy maneuvering of the instrument.

The extremely spacious surgical points provide ample space for maneuvering the instrument in many directions.

The constricted surgical points are called vulnerable points invaded by the disorder, due to the presence of *gnyan* at these points.

Extremely constricted points are at the site disorder invaded by the vulnerable points. Therefore, the passage of surgical therapy should be sought by inserting the instrument through careful maneuvering.

चर्ये त्ताच बिक्राट्री । ब्राह्म प्राप्त विक्राट्री । ब्राह्म प्राप्त विक्राट्री विक्रात्त विक्रात विक्रात्त विक्रात विक्रात

Specifically, there are eleven heart points. Measuring one <a href="mtshon"/mtshon"/mtshon"/mtshon above the nipples are the locations for the upper heart. Applying surgical therapy to these points cures rlung disorders of the heart as these are the meeting points of the heart and the life channel. Measuring one <a href="mtshon"/mtshon"/mtshon"/mtshon"/mtshon"/mtshon behind the nipples are the life channel points for psychosis, and applying surgical therapy to these points treats rlung and <a href="mtshon"/mtshon"/mtshon below the nipples are the points of the apex of the heart, and these points are used to siphon pericardial effusion. Measuring one <a href="mtshon"/mtshon"/mtshon"/mtshon towards the sternum are the points for the wall of the heart, and these points are used to treat chu ser and <a href="mtshon"/mtshon towards the xiphisternal joint are the meeting points of the lungs and heart, and applying surgical therapy to these points cures cold and rlung disorders. The three horizontal points at the seventh vertebra can be used to achieve effect similar to those mentioned above.

ब्रूच.स्य.च<mark>्यान्य.पाष्ट्रीय्या</mark> ।श्चिट.एक्य.क्रूंट.ामृत्यान्य.प्यचायानस्या.यट्यायानस्या.यट्या.यट्यायाच्यात्र्य वाट.चरुज.चपु ।श्चिच.चप्र.क्र्य.<mark>क्य.क्य.क्य.क्य.</mark>क्य.वायट.। ।श्चे.क्रूंट.क्.प्र.पिट.ट्ट.क्य.त.हा ।श्चे.क्रुंट.अक्र्य.वायट. क्रूंच.स्य.वायट.य.हीवा.त.वायव्याद्यां.क्य.क्र्य.क्र्य.वायट्यायप्रस्याच्या.यट्यायप्रस्याच्या.व्याच्यायाच्यायाच्य

Out of the tree horizontal points of the life channel at the sixth vertebra, the point up to the left transverse process is where surgical instrument should be inserted. The upper ribs, that are measured one mtshon outward from bya rog mig, are the points of go chen, and further measuring one mtshon to the lower ribs are the points of go chung. An additional point at the suprasternal notch make five points. These points are punctured in the presence of rlangs pa 'khyims' in the upper part of the body, for experiencing a feeling of the heart being twisted, for pressure on the upper part of the body and for panting.

वर्षिभः <mark>बिट्-</mark>त्ट्-<mark>, चट्-, प्रवित्रम्, प्रवित्यम्, प्रवित्रम्, प्रवित्रम्, प्रवित्रम्, प्रवित्रम्, प्रवित्रम्</mark>

Out of the twenty-two points located on the lungs, the six points used to treat *skran* of the posterior lungs are located at the three intercostalspaces of the ribs on both sides that lie close to the shoulder blades. The six points used to treat *skran* of the lateral lungs are located at the three intercostal spaces of the ribs below the armpits on both sides. The eight points used to treat *skran* of the anterior lungs are located at the four intercostal spaces of the chest ribs, on both the right and the left sides. The two main points on the fourth and the fifth vertebrae, each having three horizontal points, are used to treat *rlung* and *bad kan* disorders of the lungs.

The eight vertebra is the diaphragm point; surgical therapy is applied on this point as well as to the corresponding point of the chest, to treat acidic reflux and discomfort in the stomach and the liver.

चबर्।। अकुर.<mark>भैव</mark>.ट्र.टाबुब.मुब.तर.टी।किट.ग्रु.कूवब.तर.ग्री.<mark>भैव</mark>। विर.त.षकुब.हुव.ता।वि.वबिश.<mark>शैट</mark>.टट.<mark>वट.जब</mark>.ग्रीट.टाहु. यर.क्ष.त.बबिश। विलय.ग्री.टट.त्.त्.अकुब.तर.ग्री.<mark>भैव</mark>। विर.त.शकुब.हुर.घ.ष.शकुब.वीचेश.<mark>भैव</mark>। विलूब.ट्र्य. <mark>शकुव</mark>.अकुर.बबिश.ज.व्याचेश.तर्वेश.तर.टी।कि.अ.घि.अ.घि.अक्ष्यं.ट्र.तरुज.शकुव.टीप्र.थक्ष्यं। ट्रि.प्रवी.कुटा.अप्र.ग्र्

Out of the eight points used for the liver and the spleen, three points are located at the three intercostal spaces of the ribs below the border of the diaphragm, measuring two *mtshon* downward from the nipples. The first point at the right is used to treat *skran* between the stomach and the liver. The middle and the last points are used to treat *skran* on the liver and the lover lobe of the liver respectively. The same understanding should be implied for using the corresponding points on the left side to treat *skran* of the spleen. The two main points at the ninth and the eleventh vertebrae, each having three horizontal points, are used to treat *rlung*, *bad kan* and cold disorders of the liver and the spleen.

त्यचा | वाब्रह्म-देश्ववां वाक्ष्यं व्यक्ष्यं व्यक्ष्यं व्यक्ष्यं व्यक्ष्यं व्यक्ष्यं व्यक्ष्यं व्यक्ष्यं व्यक्षयं विषयं व्यवक्षयं व्यक्षयं व्यक्षयं व्यक्षयं व्यक्षयं व्यक्षयं विषयं व्यवक्षयं विषयं व्यवक्षयं विषयं विषयं व्यवक्षयं विषयं विषय

Out of the twenty-one kidney points, at a distance of one *mtshon* from the right and the left sides of the fourteenth vertebra, are the points of the renal blood vessels. Measuring further one *mtshon* from it are the points of kidneys and measuring one *mtson* from the kidney points are the points for the adrenal glands. Measuring one *mdzub* from the coccyx towards the gluteus or measuring sixteen *sor* downwards from the points for the kidneys are the points of the hip sockets. There are five points on each side that are located by measuring one *mtshon*

on all four sides from the center point. The calf and the outer side of the thigh are the points where chu ser descends. All these points are used to cure cold and rlung disorders of the kidneys. If the surgical point coincides with the disease point, surgical therapy can be applied for treating tumors formed on the kidneys and the adrenal glands.

त्र.चषु.लीज.ब्रुव्यं अ.वीट..व.वीश्वय. टट.ब्र्य.ब्रीय.जवा.क्र्य.ययालय.वील्य.<mark>शक्र्य</mark>.च्र. पटीय.वालय.वाल्य.वा

The stomach has twelve points which consist of nine prominent points, two direct points and one point on the twelfth vertebra. Measuring one mtshon downwards from the tip of the xiphoid process and then one mtshon further down from it towards the right and the left sides are the three horizontal points of lhen gsang. Measuring one mtshon below these points are the three horizontal points of skran gsang and further down, measuring one mtshon from these points, are the three horizontal points of me nyam gsang. The two direct points are measured two mtshon to the right and the right and the left sides from the center of the stomach. Surgery on the points located on the stomach should be avoided in the presence of liver enlargement. Since it can be mistaken for skran, the surgical instrument should be applied with great precision.

The thirteenth and the fifteenth vertebrae are the points of the uterus and are used to trear uterine skran and infertility due to cold disorders.

Measuring one mtshon towards the right and left sides of the naval are the two points of long gi ther gsang; there are used to treat infiltration of bad kan, rlung and cold disorders into a large intestine. One mtshon further from them towards the right and left sides, are the two points of skran gsang. A point on sixteenth vertebra makes a total of five points for the large intestine.

A distance of one mtshon below the naval are the three horizontal points of rgyu Itod gsang and one mtshon below these points are the three horizontal points of rgyu smad gsang. A point on the seventeenth vertebra makes a total of seven points for the small intestine.

Measuring one chag from the iliac crests towards the base of the lower abdomen are two aperture points of the lower abdomen. These points, and the point on the eighteenth vertebra, are used to treat testicular swelling as well as scanty and frequent urination due to cold disorders.

र्ष्टि-.पट्टीय.वोट.पूर्य.टिंति । त्राय.जवा.कूर्वाय.कुर्य.टिंदि । क्रियाय.कुर्याय.क्रिया क्रियाय.क्रया.क्रि.टाप्ट.चर.य.वायट.ट्यायाय.लूटी । दिय.ज.वॉर्धिया.टेट.

The points used to treat *chu ser* accumulation in the twelve major joints of the limbs are located in between the ligaments of the joints. Careful determination should be made for the suitability of using the surgical instrument to reach the bone, or for direct insertion.

The two types of surgical therapy are hot and cold.

The three types of hot surgical therapy are using only heated surgical instrument after moxibustion, and using heated surgical instrument followed with moxibustion.

The first type of hot surgical therapy is applying heated surgical instrument to treat 'bras, lhog pa, goiter and accumulated pus. The second type of hot surgical therapy is applying unheated instrument after moxibustion and poking the site where there is uncertain suppuration. The third type of hot surgical therapy is applying moxibustion after insertion of heated instrument to treat 'bras, lhog pa, chronic wounds and skran.

The three types of cold surgical therapy are using only unheated instrument, using unheated instrument followed with moxibustion, and using unheated instrument followed with cold compresses.

चिट-छि.लुख्य-चर्च-ता.ह्री चि.चुक्र-ळ्.ह्रीट्य-ल्य्यू-लु.छि.चर्चा-८टा क्.<mark>श्रिय</mark>-ळ्.ऱ्.ष्ट्रेट-ता.लूट-ज.च्र्य्याता.छ्याया.क्.स्या-ज्य्या-८टा क्रिया-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्री विद्या-ता.ह्य

The first type of cold surgical therapy is applying only unheated instrument for puncturing dmu chu, treating cataract and poking the site of pus formation. The second type of cold surgical therapy is applying unheated instrument followed with moxibustion to puncture the site of accumulated pus and joint effusion. The third type of cold surgical therapy is applying unheated instrument followed by ice and cold stone compresses, and sprinkling water. This is used to treat numbness and inflammation as well as to drain hydrocephalus. This is also effective against skran of hot disorders and the remnants of chronic hot disorders.

Generally, it is recommended to apply surgical therapy after a moxibustion, followed with moxibustion at the same point.

योल्या.ग्री.क्.यो.व्य-अधेया.क्षेत्र क्षेटा.ची क्षिता.ग्रीट. पश्चराता. त्यात्र व्यात्या.व्यात्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेट.ची क्षिता.ग्रीट. पश्चराता. व्यात्र व्यात्य व्यात्य क्षेत्र क्

The correct body posture for applying surgical therapy, on the front and the back, is not to sit crass-legged on a levelled mat both hands on the knees and the body assisted into an upright position without any movement.

पत्तरः। |ट्रे.चबुच्य.योब्यरःयोब्यतःच्रट्यं स्ट्रिन्यां क्ष्यः क्षेत्राच्यवा। विटःलःयोटःचट्रे खेब्यः रचः स्योबालः ह्या। विह्यं क्षेत्रः क्ष्यः विद्यः विद्य

Surgical therapy on the stomach should be applied, after a meal, having the back of the patient supported with the knees. Surgical therapy on the suprasternal notch should be applied with the patient sitting in dog position with the neck bent. Surgical therapy on the heart points should be applied with the patient's hands fully stretched and supported by a pillar at the back. Surgical therapy on the tip sockets should be applied with the patient standing straight. Surgical therapy on the six points of the knees should be applied with the patient's legs stretched out. Therefore, ascertaining the correct surgical points, the correct body posture and the accurate means of application should be suitably practiced by using one's intelligence.

यर्गान्त्रः वयमायाञ्ची प्राचितायानेमा ।

The two techniques of applying surgical therapy are general and specific.

The general technique involves holding instrument at a distance of one *phun* from the tip with the right hand while locating the point with the help of the left middle finger or my first stretching the skin like extending fur. Thereafter, instrument should be inserted straight by holding it at the midsection. After incision of the skin, instrument should be gradually inserted, *phun* after *phun*, continuously into the body while judging the approach of muscle, bone and internal organs. Instrument should be applied in accordance with the physician's judgement, the correct penetration of instrument and use of the external signs. Judgement of instrument is uncertain like an owl encountering a man during the daytime. Just like the way a crow approaches after seeing meat, the instrument should be skillfully inserted.

८८.चर्षे । षाःभूर.सि.जाञ्च, <mark>पञ्चर, प्रि.भूर</mark>, ८८.१ । <mark>बूट,भूर</mark>, <mark>भै.चय</mark>, <mark>थैर.पञ्चेय</mark>, ४४.त.सी.ची.पी.भूर.था.जा.ची.पी. इ.स्वा.<mark>बालिज, घटाय,</mark> <mark>पञ्चर, ब्रि.भूर</mark>, ८८.१ । <mark>बूट,भूर</mark>, <mark>भै.चय,</mark> <mark>थैर.पञ्चेय</mark>, ४४.त.सी.ची.पी.भूर.था.जा.ची.पी.

The eight types of specific techniques are g.yul thabs, 'phred gcus, Ita sgab, thod sgor, rgya gram, cur 'byin, encircling the son to avoid harming the mother and encircling the mother to avoid harming the son.

The first technique of *g.yu thabs* is applying instrument straight into the point. It is used on the points of the head, vertebrae and lower abdomen.

The second technique of 'phred gcus is twisting the tip of instrument to the right and the left. It is recommended for most organ points such as the liver, spleen and kidneys.

The third technique of *Ita sgab* is inserting the tip of instrument downward. It is applies at the points of the suprasternal notch, the lungs, the heart and *Ihen gsang*.

चबु.त.वि.म.कु.मोब.प.चक्षेब.त.की <mark>। ब्रा.धेशब्य.वाब्यम</mark>.र्ट. ब्रह्म्ट.क्ट.क्वा.पक्ष्य.वीड्या ।

The fourth technique of *thod sgor* is inserting the tip of instrument upward. It is applied at the points of *me nyam gsang* and those of internal suppuration, and to ascertain areas of pus formation.

The fifth technique of *rgya gram* is inserting the tip of instrument in all directions. It is applied at the center point of the stomach i.e. *skran gsang*, as well as to ascertain areas of pus formation.

The sixth technique of *cur 'byin* is inserting the instrument directly. It is recommended for points of the stomach extremities, *mdzho mig*, and below the thighs.

The seventh technique, encircling the son to avoid harming the mother, is using instrument inside the torso and avoiding harm to the vital and the vessel organs.

The eighth technique, encircling the mother to avoid harming the son, is applying surgical therapy on disorders which have descended to the vulnerable points. This is applied against cataracts, cardiac effusion, *skran* of the liver and the kidneys as well as for withdrawing pus from the interstitial membranes.

The two types og judgements of hand for applying instrument are general and specific.

लबार्टिजा चिर्यका कुरी। यदेवीबा क्षेत्रा क्षेत्रा प्रमृत्य प्रमृत In the general judgement of instrument, the skin is hard when poked and is easy to penetrate the muscle tissues. When the instrument reaches the bone, being hard in nature, the instrument is stopped, and hence, it is necessary to carefully prod after finding the intercostal spaces between the ribs. The tip of the instrument easily penetrated once it is inside the body. The secret signs of an accurate instrument insertion can be judged with the presence of three factors: a feeling of instrument being stuck in between something, a change in patient's facial expression and the patient screaming with pain. The instrument can be continuously inserted if it goes in easily without obstruction. If the patient s tolerant even when there is an obstruction of the instrument and during its withdrawal, instrument can be reinserted after reasstssment. In the case of an intolerant patient, there is no possibility of continuing further application.

शावजाःशाचिश्वेशाःजाः पर्ह्म् अः श्रेचाः सुटी। र्ज्ञिचाया। शावजाः शावजाः श्वः पर्ट्यचाः श्रेथः सुटी। ट्रियः अत्रयाः स्त्रेयाः सुटाः श्रेष्याः सुटाः श्रेष्याः सुटाः स्त्रियाः स्त्रयाः स्त

Specifically, if the tip of the instrument approaches too close to the vital organs, the patient will manifest hallucinations, tremor, upward movement of the eyes and shaking of the instrument. Except in the case of cardiac effusion, this judgement can be applied to other vital organs. While dealing with cardiac effusion, if one feels instrument being pushed back, it is a sign of approaching the pericardial membrane. At that moment, while sprinkling water, the patient should be made to hold the breath and the instrument should be inserted one sor further. One can feel the pulse beating at the side of the instrument when it approaches the life channel. Snorting and slight coughing appear when instrument approaches the lungs. Nausea accompanied with uncontrollable salivation happens when instrument approaches the liver and the spleen. Pain in kidneys and tearing sensation of its channels appear when instrument approaches the kidneys. The vital organs, geneally, tend to get attracted towards the instrument in the same manner as a snake intrudes upon a nest. The three organs of the liver, spleen and kidneys neither evade nor attract towards the instrument.

The vessel organs tend to evade instrument just as a curtain is blown away by the wind. Therefore, the instrument has to be applied slowlyso that the vessel organs can move away effortlessly. If the instrument is applied too quickly, the vessel organs cannot escape and will stick to the instrument. Once the outer membrane of the stomach is pierced, there is one sor of empty space in between. Thereafter the channel of the stomach is approached and one is able

to feel a slight hardness. At this time, an enlarged liver can be pierced erroneousely instead of stomach. Once the instrument enters the stomach, it moves freely without any obstruction. After the outer membranes of the small and large intestines are pierced, the instrument moves without any restraint. There will be a feeling of vomiting, discomfort and prickling sensation when the instrument approaches the organ.

When the instrument touches *skran*, the feeling is hard; there ia an instant painand the patient screams. The instrument should be applied around new tumors, and numerous incisions should be made on old tumors. The judgement of hand for pus, *dmu chu* and *rlangs 'khyims* can be easily established with an apparent discharge after poking it with the instrument. For cranial sutures and the joints of the limbs, the instrument should be inserted until it touches bone. For vertebral muscles, the instrument should be inserted with precise judgement of the hand. When the instrument starts shaking after inserting it one *chag* insidethe body, it cannot be applied further. For direct application of the instrument into the limbs, it should be inserted slowly with a minimal force.

The three signs of impending death are due to over-insertion, being too close to the vulnerable parts and developments of scsttered *rlung* disorders.

त्रयाविष्या । त्राचिष्याची ।

The first two signs of impending death have been mentioned during the judgement of hand. Particularly, when the instrument touches vulnerable channels, tenderness as well as piercing pain follows which can be confirmed by the patient.

Yawning, sighing, trembling and vomiting are the signs of mild rlung disorders.

ज्यानाक्राज्याचानार्ज्या स्यानायानेया।

There are two types of management for post-theraupeutic complications based on the presence of hot and cold disorders.

Complications of hot disorders occur, within two or three days after application of the therapy, due to misdiagnosis of hot and cold disorders or transformation of skran into hot disorders. Complications of cold disorders arise after the performance of therapeutic treatments. If a mild rlung disorder arises, it should be controlled with inhalation of gsur and performing oil massage. It also can be treated with the administration of bur (molasses), chang, bone soups and nutritious foods, followed by application of moxibustion on rlung points. When bleeding occurs from the incision due to overexposure to cold, compress therapy should be performed. If there is abdominal swelling resulting from the outburst of cysts, it should be treated appropriately with warm potent medicines, evacuative therapies and medicines for drying accumulated fluids. Signs and symptoms as well as treatments of these complications should be understood as per relevant chapters. However, a cold compresses is recommended for complications of surgical therapy in most cases. If the vulnerable parts of the vital and the vessel organs are injured with the instrument, it should be treated as a wound.

Benefits of applying surgical therapy include controlling of rlung disorders, generation of heat against cold disorders, disintegration of skran and digestion of undigested foods. It also releases rlangs pa 'khyim', treats numbness of the muscles and withdraws pus, blood, chu ser and dmu chu.

First, if one does not know the indications for surgical therapy, one will not know the actual parameters for its use and thus its unique healing benefits will not come out.

Second, if one does not know the contra-indications for surgical therapy, which are to be avoided, one will face humiliation and derision following malpractice of the therapy.

Third, if the shapes and sizes of the surgical instruments are not standard, proper hand judgement will not be established and will cause defects due to over or insufficient applications.

Fourth, if one does not know the points of surgical therapy one will not be able to find the proper passage and hence the therapy will not approach the site of the disorder.

Fifth, if one does not know the types of surgical therapy, complications will result due to wrong application of the therapy against the disorder.

Sixth, if one does not know the correct body posture for the surgical therapy, the passage for the therapy will be blocked due to which the instrument may penetrate vulnerable sites instead of reaching the site of the disorder.

Seventh, if one does not know the technique of applying the surgical therapy, it will neither approach the site of disorder nor evade the vulnerable parts.

Eighth, if one does not know the judgement of hand, there will be loss of life due to excessive penetration of surgical instrument by the physician's devil hand.

Ninth, if one does not know the signs of impending death, standard therapy will not be accomplished as there will be no basis to determine the impending death or the survival of the patient.

Tenth, if one does not know the management of post surgical therapy complications, the therapy can be detrimental to the life of the patient.

Eleventh, if one does not know the benefits of surgical therapy, which is one of the best therapies, one will not be able to employ it due to lack of confidence.

The contrary of the above mentioned faults is said to be a benefit of surgical therapy." Thus it was said.

This is the twenty-fifth chapter on surgical therapy, the most effective external therapy, from the Secret Quintessential Instructions on the Eight Branches of the Ambrosia Essence Tantra.