

### A Short Review on *KshudraRoga*

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#### Abstract

The skin is the largest protective organ of the body between the external environment and internal environment of the body. It has several layers and appendages. The diseases which manifest on the skin is called skin disorders. In *Ayurveda* the skin disorders are described under the heading of *kustharoga*. *Kustharoga* is mainly two types-*kshudrakustha* and *mahakustha*. *Khudrakustha* is 11 types and *Mahakustha* is 7 types. But all these types of *kustha* do not include all the skin diseases. So the remaining skin disorders are collectively included under the heading of *kshudraroga*. The *kshudrarogas* include maximum common skin disorders of skin and skin appendages of human. Description of *Kshudraroga* was found in different ancient book. But the number, name and description vary according to author. Here number, name and brief identity of the *khudrarogas* are described according to different author.

#### Keywords

*Skin, Kustharoga, khudrakustha, mahakustha, khudraroga*



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## INTRODUCTION

The skin is the largest protective barrier of the body. It reflects physiological, pathological, as well as metabolic condition of the body. According to *Ayurveda kushtharoga* includes near about maximum skin diseases but it does not include all the skin diseases found on human skin. So such skin diseases which were excluded are collectively named as *khudraroga*. *Khudraroga* includes some common skin disorders for example, *yubanpidika* i.e. pimples or acne vulgaris, *palitya* i.e. grey hair etc. *Khudraroga* has been described in separate chapters by many authors.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To study about different numbers and name of *khudraroga* described by different author
2. To study about the identification of different *khudraroga*

## MATERIALS

**Table 1** Difference Between *Khudraroga* and *kshudrakustha*

<i>Kshudraroga</i>	<i>Kshudrakustha</i>
1. <i>Nidan</i> , <i>lakshan</i> and <i>cikiitsa</i> are described in very short	1. <i>Nidan</i> , <i>lakshana</i> and <i>cikitsa</i> are described in details
2. It is described in separate	2. It is described in <i>Kushtharoga</i> chapter

1. Different Ayurvedic text
2. Journals
3. Internet

## LITERATURE REVIEW

*Kshudraroga* consist of two words. One is *Kshudra* which means *alpa /laghu* or short/small/minor and the other is *roga* which means disease. So *kshudraroga* means small/short/ minor disease. They are named as *kshudraroga* because their *nidan*, *lakshana*, and *cikitsa* are described in *kshudra* i.e., in short or brief. Actually it means to say that their *nidan* and *lakshana* are described in very short. Their treatment also is described in very short as they are not so severe to cause threat of life.. But it also contains some more severe disease, for example *Agnirohini*. According to *MadhavNidan* the disease which manifests in *Balak* is said to be *Kshudraroga*

**Synonyms:-** *Swalpa*, *adhama*, *krura*, *Daridra*, *Kripan*, *Nikrista*, *Alpa*, *Nrisangsa*, *Kadarya*,

chapter, named <i>khudraroga</i>	
3. Seven <i>dosa-dushya</i> are not described here	3. Seven <i>dosa-dushya</i> are described here

**Table 2** Name, chapter number and number of *Kshudraroga* described by different author

Book	Chapter Name and number	No of roga
<i>SusrutaSamhita</i>	<i>Nidansthana</i> /13 <sup>th</sup> chapter/ <i>Kshudraroganidan</i> and <i>Chikitsasthana</i> /20 <sup>th</sup> chapter/ <i>Kshudrarogachikitsa</i>	44
<i>AsthangaHridaya</i>	<i>Uttarasthana</i> /31 <sup>st</sup> chapter/ <i>Kshudrarogavigyaniyaadhyaya</i> and 32 <sup>nd</sup> chapter/ <i>Kshudrarogapratisedhiya</i>	36
<i>AsthangaSamgraha</i>	<i>Nidansthana</i> /36 <sup>th</sup> chapter/ <i>Kshudrarogavigyaniya</i> and <i>chikitsasthana</i> /37 <sup>th</sup> chapter / <i>kshudrarogapratisedha</i>	36
<i>MadhavNidan</i>	<i>Kshudraroganidan</i> / 55 <sup>th</sup> chapter	42
<i>SharangadharSamhita</i>	<i>purvakhanda</i> /7 <sup>th</sup> chapter / <i>Kshudraroga</i>	60
<i>BhavPrakash</i>	<i>Kshudrarogaadhikar</i> /61 <sup>st</sup> chapter	43
<i>Yoga ratnakar</i>	<i>Kshudraroganidan</i>	44
<i>BhaisajyaRatnavali</i>	<i>Uttarardha</i> / <i>Kshudrarogaadhikara</i> /60 <sup>th</sup> chapter	44

**CLASSIFICATION OF KHUDRA ROGA****Table 3** Name of *Kshudraroga*

	<i>Khudraroga</i>	<i>Susruta</i>	<i>AsthangaHr</i> <i>iday</i>	<i>Sarangadhara</i> <i>Samhita</i>	<i>MadhavN</i> <i>idan</i>	<i>Bhab</i> <i>prakash</i>	<i>Yoga</i> <i>Ratnakar</i>
1	<i>Ajagallika</i>	+	+		+	+	+
2	<i>Yavaprakhya</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	<i>Andhalaji</i>	+		+	<i>antralaji</i>	<i>antralaji</i>	+
4	<i>Vivrita</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	<i>Kacchapika</i>	+	<i>kacchapi</i>	+	+	+	+
6	<i>Valmik</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	<i>Indraviddha</i>	+	<i>Viddha</i>	+	+	+	+
8	<i>Panasika</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	<i>Pasangardabha</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	<i>Jalagardabha</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	<i>Kaksha</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
12	<i>Visphotaka</i> / <i>visphot</i>	+	+	+ 8 types			

13	<i>Agnirohini</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
14	<i>Chippa</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	<i>Kunakha</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
16	<i>Anushayi</i>	+		+	+	+	+
17	<i>Vidarika</i>	+	<i>vidari</i>	+	+	+	+
18	<i>Sharkararbud</i>	+	+	+	<i>sarkara</i>	+	+
19	<i>Pama</i>	+					
20	<i>Vicharchika</i>	+					
21	<i>Raksha</i>	+		+			
22	<i>Padadarika</i>	+			<i>padadari</i>	<i>Dari</i>	<i>Padadari</i>
23	<i>Kadar</i>	+	+	+		+	+
24	<i>Alas</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
25	<i>Indralupta</i>	+			+	+	+
26	<i>Darunaka</i>	+			<i>daruna</i>	+	+
27	<i>Arunshika</i>	+			+	+	+
28	<i>Palit</i>	+			+	+	+
29	<i>Masurika</i>	+	+	14 types			
30	<i>Yubanpidika / mukhadusika</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
31	<i>Padminikantaka</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
32	<i>Jatumani</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
33	<i>Mashak</i>	+	<i>Masa</i>	+	+	+	<i>Masa</i>
34	<i>Charmakil</i>	+	+			+	
35	<i>Tilkalak</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
36	<i>Nyachhya</i>	+			+	+	+
37	<i>Vyanga</i>	+	+	4 types	+	+	+
38	<i>Parivartika</i>	+			+	+	+
39	<i>Avapatika</i>	+			+	+	+
40	<i>Nirudhhaprakash</i>	+			+	+	+
41	<i>Sanniruddhaguda</i>	+	<i>Ruddhaguda</i>	+	+	+	+
42	<i>Ahiputana</i>	+			+	+	+
43	<i>Vrishankacchu</i>	+		+	+	+	+
44	<i>Gudabhrangsha</i>	+		+	+	+	+
45	<i>Koth</i>		+	+			
46	<i>Utkoth</i>		+				

47	<i>Rajika</i>	+	+			
48	<i>Erivellika</i>	+	<i>Erivelli</i>	+	+	+
49	<i>Lanchhan</i>	+				
50	<i>Prasupti</i>	+				
51	<i>Gandhanama</i>	+	<i>Gandha</i>	<i>Gandham</i>	+	+
				<i>ala</i>		
52	<i>Gardabhika</i>	+	<i>Gardabhi</i>	<i>gardabhi</i>	+	+
53	<i>Nilika</i>	+	+		+	+
54	<i>Sukardamstra</i> <i>/barahadamstra</i>		+	+	+	+
55	<i>Sarkara</i>					+

The *kshudrarogas* can be grouped based on possibility of site of manifestation. Some *kshudrarogas* manifest in particular site and

some may appear in any part of the body. According to possible site of manifestation they can be grouped as follows-

**Table 4** *Kshudraroga* according to site

Site	<i>Kshudraroga</i>
Head, neck and face	<i>Khalitya, palitya, darunaka, arumshika, panasika, pasangardabha, valmika, vyanga, nilika, irribellika, yubanpidika</i>
Trunk	<i>Agnirohini, Kaksha, Ahiputana, Gudabhrangs, Charmakila, Vrishankacchu, Niruddhaprakash, Sanniruddhaguda, Avapatika</i>
Upperlimb	<i>Chippa, kunakha, valmeeka</i>
Lowerlimb	<i>Paadadari, Alasak, vipadika, anusayi, Kadara, Valmika</i>
Other	<i>Masurika, Visphota, Ajagallika, Yavaprakhya, Andhalaji, Vivrita, Kacchapika, Indraviddha, Gardabhi, Jalagardabha, Sharkaraarbuda, Padminikantaka, Jatumani, Mashaka, Nyascecha, Varahadamstra</i>

<i>Kshudraroga</i>	<i>Rupa</i>	<i>Dosha</i>
<i>Ajagallika</i> (Papule)	<i>Snigdha, sabarna</i> (surrounding skin colour), <i>grathita</i> , painless, shape is like <i>mudga</i> . Common in infant	<i>Kapha</i> <i>vata</i>
<i>Yavaprakhya</i> (Hard mole)	Shape like <i>yava, sukathin, grathita, mamsasamsrita</i>	<i>Kapha</i> <i>Vata</i>
<i>Andhalaji/Antralaji/Alaji</i> (Hard or closed pustule)	<i>Ghana, vakra, unnat, parimandalapidaka, alpapuyayukta</i>	<i>Kapha</i> <i>Vata</i>
<i>Vivrita</i>	<i>Vivrita, Mahadaha, parimandala</i> (round ) .Colour like	<i>Pitta</i>

(Pustular Ulcer)	<i>pakkaudumbaraphala</i>	
<i>Kacchapika/kacchapi</i> (Hard growth or Cyst)	Shape like back of tortoise, a group of Five or six <i>darun(hard) granthi</i> appear in a same place	<i>Kapha</i> <i>Vata</i>
<i>Valmik(Actinomycosis</i> <i>/Madura foot</i> <i>/sebaceous horn)</i>	<i>Granthi</i> resembling valmi appears on <i>pani, pada, sandhi</i> , neck and upper region of clavicle and the condition gradually increases associated with multiple opening , <i>toda, kleda, daha, kandu</i> , mucopurulent discharge. According to <i>Madhavnidan</i> it is <i>chirakalin</i> .	<i>Kapha</i> <i>Pitta</i> <i>Vata</i>
<i>Indraviddha/viddha</i> (Circular pustular ulcer)	<i>Pidaka</i> arranged in the same circular way of distribution of <i>padmabeeja</i> in <i>kosha</i>	<i>Vata</i> <i>Pitta</i>
<i>Panasika</i> (Fistula or cyst inside the ear)	<i>Pidaka</i> that grows inside <i>karna</i> associated with severe pain, <i>sthira</i> .According to <i>Susruta</i> it appears on external ear or back of the ear. It resembles the <i>saluki(kumud bulb)</i>	<i>Vata</i> <i>Kapha</i>
<i>Pasangardav</i> (Parotitis/ Mumps)	<i>Snigdha, Sthirasotha(Swelling)</i> on <i>hanusandhi</i> with <i>alpapeeda</i> ,	<i>Kapha</i> <i>Vata</i>
<i>Jalagardava</i> (Lymphangitis)	<i>Tanu, sotha</i> which is spreading in nature, <i>alpapakayukta</i> associated with <i>daha</i> and <i>jwara</i>	<i>Pitta</i>
<i>Kaksha</i> (Herpeszoster <i>/axillary lymphadenitis)</i>	Black <i>sphota</i> on <i>bahu, parcha, kaksha, angsa</i> with pain	<i>Pitta</i> , <i>Vata</i> , <i>/Pitta</i> <i>(Ca)</i>
<i>Visphotaka</i> (Small pox or exanthema)	<i>Sphota</i> resembling <i>agnidagdha</i> ,with fever. Appears on whole body or part of body	<i>Pitta</i>
<i>Agnirohini</i> (Plague/axillary abscess)	<i>Sphota</i> appears in <i>kaksha</i> following <i>mamsadaran</i> ,Severe burning and fever like sensation of blazing fire, It is incurable and kills the patient on the 7 <sup>th</sup> ,10 <sup>th</sup> or 15 <sup>th</sup> day	<i>Tridosas</i>
<i>Chippa</i> (Paronychia/Whitlaw)	Vitiated <i>vata</i> and <i>pitta</i> effects the <i>nakhamamsa</i> and produce pain, <i>daha</i> ,and <i>paka</i>	<i>Vata</i> <i>Pitta</i>
<i>Kunakha</i> (Onchogryposis)	It occurs due to <i>abhighata</i> or <i>alpadosa</i> . <i>Nakha</i> becomes <i>ruksha, khara, asita(black)</i>	
<i>Anusai</i> (Deep abscess of foot)	<i>Gambhira, alpasophayukta, twachavarnasaman, anta prapak(suppurates in deeper)</i> .Manifests upper part of foot.	<i>Kapha</i>
<i>Vidarika</i> (Axillary or inguinal bulbo)	Appears in <i>kaksha</i> and <i>bangshanasandhi</i> . Round like <i>vidarikanda</i> , redish. <i>Tridoshajalakshanayukta</i>	<i>Tridosas</i> <i>/Vata</i> , <i>Kapha</i>
<i>Sharkararbud</i>	<i>Kapha</i> , and <i>vayu</i> reach <i>mamsa, meda,sira</i> and <i>snayu</i> produce	<i>Kapha</i>

(Sebaceous horn or cyst)	<i>granthi</i> (cyst),after burst of this cyst it produces secretion resembling <i>madhu, ghrita, and vasa</i> . Due to excessive secretion <i>vata</i> get aggravated and it dries and gather <i>mamsa</i> leading to formation of <i>sarkara</i> . <i>Sira</i> secretes <i>durgandha ,atikledayukta</i> and of various colour <i>raktasrava</i>	<i>Vata</i>
<i>Pama</i> (Scabies,Eczema)	Small <i>peedaka</i> with <i>kandu, srava, daha</i>	
<i>Vicharchika</i> (Eczema)	Fissure like line on hand, feet associated with itching, pain, roughness	<i>Tridosha</i>
<i>Raksha</i> (Dry eczema)	<i>Peedaka</i> associated with itching, no discharge	<i>Kapha</i>
<i>Padadarika/vidari/dari</i> (Rhagades)	Extreme bare foot walking causes vitiation of <i>vayu</i> and vitiated <i>vayu</i> produces <i>dari</i> (painfull crack) at foot of a <i>ruksha</i> person	<i>Vata</i>
<i>Kadar</i> (Corn /callosity)	During walking the <i>pada</i> get injured by stone, <i>kantaka</i> etc and a hard , painfull , <i>sravayukta</i> ,raised or depressed at middle <i>granthi</i> appears at the injured site resembling a <i>kola</i> .It occurs due to vitiation of <i>meda</i> and <i>raktalocaly</i> by <i>dosha</i> and appears at the sole	<i>Vata</i> <i>Kapha</i>
<i>Alas</i> (Dhobi's itch)	occurs between the toes. Because of contact with mud it become <i>clinna</i> and cause <i>Kandu,daha, ruja</i>	<i>Kapha</i>
<i>Indralupta</i> (Alopecia) <i>Syn-khalitya,rujya</i>	<i>Pitta</i> along with <i>vata</i> enters into <i>romakupa</i> and produces <i>romapatan</i> ,then <i>rakta</i> mixed with <i>kapha</i> obstruct the <i>romakupa</i> which will not allow to grow hair	<i>Vata</i> <i>pitta</i> <i>kapha</i>
<i>Darunaka</i> ( Dandruff) <i>Syn-ruchi</i>	<i>Daruna</i> (hard), <i>kandu, ruksha</i> of <i>keshasthana</i> of head	<i>Kapha</i> <i>Vata</i>
<i>Arunsika</i> (Seborrhea/Pityriasis capitis/scalp eczema)	Due to vitiation of <i>kapha, rakta</i> and <i>krimi</i> there is ulcer associated with <i>bahubaktra</i> (multiple outlet), <i>bahukleda</i> (mucopurulent discharge) on scalp	<i>Kapha</i>
<i>Palit</i> ( Premature grey of hair)	Heat produced due to <i>Krodha, soka, srama</i> and <i>sirogata pitta</i> makes the hair prematurely grey	<i>Pitta</i>
<i>Masurika</i> (small pox)	<i>Tamra</i> or <i>peetavarnapshota</i> with pain, fever, burning.It appears all over the body, face, inside mouth cavity	<i>Pitta</i>
<i>Yubanpidika</i> / <i>Mukhadusika</i> (Acne vulgaris)	<i>Shalmalikantak</i> like eruption due to <i>kapha, vata</i> and <i>rakta</i> vitiation appears on face of young person	<i>Kapha</i> <i>Vata</i>
<i>Padminikantaka</i> (Papilloma of skin)	Circular, <i>panduvarna</i> patch containing <i>padmakantaka</i> like eruption having itching	<i>Vata</i> <i>Kapha</i>
<i>Jatamani</i> (Congenital mole/birthMark)	Painless, smooth <i>utsanna</i> , circular, <i>sahaja</i> (congenital)mark on body	<i>Kapha</i> / <i>Tridosha</i>
<i>Masaka</i>	Painless, <i>sthira</i> , black and elevated eruption on the body resembling the	<i>Vata</i>

( Elevated mole)	<i>masa</i>	
<i>Charmakil</i> (Skin tag)	More raised than <i>carmakil</i> . It may be white or black	<i>Vata</i>
<i>Tilkalak</i> (Non elevated mole)	Black, painless, at same level of skin resembling <i>tila</i> (sesamum seed) due to dried up of <i>kapha</i> by <i>vata</i> , <i>pitta</i>	<i>tridosh</i>
<i>Nyacchya</i> (congenital hyper-pigmentation of body)	Congenital, painless, white or brown, small or large patch on body	<i>Pitta</i> <i>Vata</i>
<i>Vyanga</i> (Black pigmentation on face)	Vitiated <i>vayu</i> due to <i>krodha</i> , <i>soka</i> and <i>ayasa</i> (physical exertion) combined with <i>pitta</i> produces circular patch on face which is thin( <i>tanu</i> ), painless and brown coloured	<i>Vata</i> <i>Pitta</i>
<i>Parivartika</i> (paraphimosis)	Due to <i>atimardan</i> , <i>atipidan</i> and <i>abhighata</i> <i>vayu</i> get vitiated and enters <i>medhracharma</i> (prepuce) .As a result the <i>medhracharma</i> become everted and a <i>granthi</i> is formed under the skin which hangs down with Pain , burning and sometimes <i>paka,kandu,kathina</i>	<i>Vata</i> <i>Kapha</i>
<i>Avapatika</i> (Cracked prepuce)	Due to performing <i>maithuna</i> forcefully with woman having narrow vaginal orifice, <i>hastamaithun</i> , forcefully retraction of penis, <i>mardan,peedan</i> or <i>sukaravegabhighat</i> the foreskin of the penis become cracked.	<i>Tridosh</i>
<i>Niruddhaprakash</i> (Phimosis)	Because of vitiated <i>vata</i> the prepuce of the penis covers up the glans penis and obstruct the urethral orifice as a result of which there is obstruction of urine outflow.urine flows slowly without causing pain and opening the prepuce.	<i>Vata</i>
<i>Sanniruddhaguda</i> <i>/Ruddhaguda</i> (Stricture of rectum)	Due to <i>begadharan</i> vitiated <i>vata</i> goes to the <i>gudapradesh</i> and causes obstruction leading to constriction of <i>gudamarga</i> and passage of <i>mala</i> with difficulty	<i>Vata</i>
<i>Ahiputana</i> (Napkin rash /sore buttock)	If a child is not cleaned after urination, defaecation,and <i>atisweda</i> ,and not washed cause itching in <i>guda</i> due to <i>kapha</i> and <i>rakta</i> and produces immediately raised eruption with <i>srava</i>	<i>Kapha</i>
<i>Vrishankacchu</i> (Eczema of scrotum)	Because of abstinence from <i>snana</i> and <i>utsadana</i> <i>mala</i> containing on <i>brisana</i> get mixed with <i>sweda</i> when perspired and produces itching which leads to formation of <i>sphota</i> associated with <i>srava</i>	<i>Kapha</i>
<i>Gudabhrangs</i> (Prolapse of rectum)	If one possessing <i>ruksha</i> , <i>durablyasarira</i> suffer from <i>pravahana</i> and <i>atisara</i> then <i>guda</i> comes out.	<i>Vata</i>
<i>Utkotha</i>	<i>Pitta</i> and <i>kapha</i> aggravated by <i>asamyakvaman</i> and <i>annanigrah</i> produces	<i>Pitta</i>



<i>(Urticaria)</i>	multiple circular red patch with severe itching	<i>Kapha</i>
<i>Koth</i> (Erythema or rash)	Multiple <i>utkoth</i> join together to become one	<i>Pitta</i> <i>Kapha</i>
<i>Rajika</i> (Pustule)	After contamination with sweat painful, ,hard, resembling <i>rajika</i> (mustard seed) in colour, shape and size manifest on body	
<i>Eribellika</i> (Painful pustule of head)	In <i>sira</i> (head) there is circular <i>peedaka</i> associated with <i>ugraruja</i> (severe pain ), <i>jwara</i> and <i>tridosajalakshana</i>	Tridosa
<i>Lanchan</i> (congenital hyperpigmentation)	Black or white, congenital patch at the same level of skin	<i>Pitta</i> <i>vata</i>
<i>Prasupti</i> (Hypo pigmented skin with loss of sensation)	<i>Kapha</i> aggravated by <i>vayu</i> reaching the <i>twacha</i> get dried up then <i>twacha</i> become pale and losses its sensation, with little or no itching and moistness	<i>Kapha</i> <i>Vata</i>
<i>Gandhamala/Gandha</i> <i>/Gandhanama</i> (Lymph gland enlargement)	Only one <i>Sphota</i> like eruption in <i>twacha</i>	<i>Pitta</i>
<i>Gardabhi</i> (Erythematous rash)	Circular, wide, raised, slightly redish patch	<i>Vata</i> <i>Pitta</i>
<i>Nilika</i> (Naevi)	The <i>vyanga</i> if manifest in other place is known as <i>nilika</i> . It is <i>krisnavarna</i> .	<i>Vata</i> <i>Pitta</i>
<i>Varahadamstra/Sukardam</i> <i>stra</i> (Ulcerative parotitis)	Redish surrounding area, <i>twakapaki</i> ,associated with burning, severe pain ,itching and <i>jwara</i>	

## DISCUSSION

*Acharya Carak* had not described the *kshudrarogas* in a separate chapter and he has not mentioned the number of *kshudraroga*. He described different *kshudrarogas* in different chapters where they are relevant. He described *Vipadika*, *padasuptata*, *Gudabhrangs* in relation with *Vatavyadhi*, 20<sup>th</sup> chapter of *sutrasthana*. He described *Nilika*, *Kaksha* in *pitta vyadhi*.

*Vali*, *Palita* etc in *rasapradosajavikara*.  
*Vyanga*, *Nilika*, *Tilkalakin*  
*raktapradosajavikara*. *Vipadika*, *Alasak*,  
*Viphota*, *Pama*, *Vicharchika* in *kustharoga*.  
*Khalitya*, *Palityain* *trimarmiyachikitsa*.  
*Vyanga*, *Masak*, *Alaji*, *Charmakil* in  
*Bahyarogamargajavikara*.

## CONCLUSION

□ Some *Acharya* said that the number of *kshudrarogas* has no limit but collectively

they are named in limited number because maximum disease are almost same.

❑ The number of *kshudraroga* varies according to author. Some *acharyas* have not included all the *kshudrarogas* under one chapter. They have included such *rogas* in other chapters also some of which were named as *kshudrarogas* by another Acharya.

❑ Although different author named the *kshudraroga* in different term but some of them are almost same.

❑ *Nidan* and *lakshana* of some *kshudrarogas* are same but their name varies depending upon their site of manifestation.

❑ Although *kshudrarogas* are defined as *alparupi* or of mild form but some of them causes severe form. Some *kshudra rogas* need surgical treatment.

❑ Some *Kshudraroga* takes different name depending upon its severity.

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