

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

A

Aakshepa : Siezeurs or convulsions that usually occur when one or the other way disturbs the brain's function.

Aama : The last product of food, which is poorly digested. Ayurveda considers this as the most harmful toxin.

Aamajavara : Fever occurred due to aama. Many refer this to rhumatic fever.

Aamashaya : The stomach. A pouch like organ playing a prominent role in the process of digestion.

Aamashyashotha : An inflammation of stomach usually refers to gastritis.

Aamavata : Usually refers to rhumatic arthritis. T

Aamavatahara : The drug for Amavata

Aanrika jvara : Fever related with intestinal trac, usually refers with enteric fever or typhoid.

Aasva : Ayurvedic formulae in which alcoholic presentation is obtained by process of fermentation.

Abhishyanda : The disease of eye in which the conjunctiva gets inflammation usually refers to conjunctivitis.

Abhraka bhasma : Ash derived with special technique from mica; usually used upper respiratory tract infections.

Abhyanga: An anointment or massage. Iimportant procedures related to panchkarma.

Acara :Good conduct, an established rule of conduct.

Achara:Good conduct or an established rule of conduct.

Adaptogens:Herbs that improve body's ability to adapt to stress, including infection, mental stresses and fatigue.

Adhajihivika : Swelling of epiglottis, due to various conditions. Usually refers to epiglositis.

Adhatwaka : Subcutaneous; signifying beneath the skin.

Adhimantha : The disease of eye in which, there is an increased intraocular pressure.

Adhohanvasthi : The lower jaw, known as Mandible bone;

Adhrangaghata : The gaseous distention of the abdomen; usually refers to Tympanites;

Agada tantra : the study or science dealing with study of poisons usually refers to Toxicology;

Agada tantra:Branch of Ayurveda dealing with Toxicology or poisonous substances.

Agada tantra:Toxicology, a branch of Ayurveda dealing with poisons.

Agnyaashaya : The organ with the seat of agni ,this refers to pancreas which is endocrine as well as exocrine.

Agantuka: External or a stranger.

Agantuka:External or a stranger.

Agni : The metabolic power

Agnijara : Agni jar is usually used for treating agnimandhya and falls in salt preparation category.

Agnikarma : Removal or destruction of tissue by application of heat usually refers to Cauterization;

Agnikumara rasa : Herbo-mineral formulae usually used in the treatment of fevers.

Agnitundi vati : Herbo-mineral preparation usually usually used to treat dyspepsia.

Agnivesha : Disciple of the great Atreya who is authour of Ayurvedic text named agnivesha Samhita.

Agranta : Anosmia; when sense of smell is absent.

Ahamkara or individuating principle

Ahamkara:Arrogance, egoism.

Ahamkara:Conception of one's individuality, egoism, pride or haughtiness.

Ahara rasa:It is the nutrient substance that is acted upon in the digestive tract by the enzymes or the bile juice.

Ahiphena : A drug that may come into the category of narcotics
Ahiputna : A disease in which there is pruritis or itching of the anus in children.
Ahitundika : A diseased state where the growth of the child is retarded.
Ajasrika:Activities that promote positive health.
Ajirna : Poor digestion usually refers to dyspepsia or indigestion.
Ajirna:Indigestion or weak digestion.
Ajirna:Indigestion, weak digestion.
Ajkajata: A disease of eye in which there is iris prolapse.
Ajmonda : An Ayurvedic drug that is carminative and emmenagogue.
Akasa :Free open space, ether, sky or atmosphere.
Akasha : One of the five great elements usually refers to the ether or space.
Akasha:It is the free space or void; also related to the property of sound
Akasha:One of the Mahabhuta (Element) which means open space, sky or atmosphere.
Akriti:Physical appearance or external shape of body.
Akriti:Physical appearance or external shape.
Akshkasthi : Clavicle; commonly known as collar bone.
Alabu :A vessel made of dried gourd.
Alaji : A painful mouth eruption emitting discharge
Alochaka:It is one of the five varieties of pitta and helps in catching the image of external objects.
Ama:It is the Ayurvedic concept of toxins which are produced in the body by the raw, undigested food products.
Amala (Amalaki):An Ayurvedic herb, *Embllica officinalis* (*Embllica myrobalan*)
Amalaki : Indian gooseberry, one of the ingredients of triphala. It is laxative and also best rejuvenator.
Amaruta : it means nectar and also usually used as synonym of many drugs like guduchi, haritaki etc.
Amavata:A disease caused by accumulation of Ama and vitiation of Vata Dosha, which resembles to arthritis
Amavata:A disease caused by ama and vata, comparable to arthritis in modern medicine.

Amla:Sour taste.

Amrita haritaki : A drug in which Haritaki is main ingredient usually used in indigestion and malabsorption.
Amritadi guggul : Combination of guggulu and amruta used in the treatment of diarrhea, hyperacidity and hemorrhoids.
Amutrata : Very less micturation usually refers to anuria.
Anadravashoola: A abdominal pain related with poor digestion.
Anantavata : The trigeminal nerve that runs at various part of the face gets affected and produces disease
Anartava : Absence of menstruation after the usual age of puberty and before the menopause , refers to amenorrhea;
Andakosha : Reproductive organ of male testes; glandular organs, which secrete semen.
Angaghata : Severe disfunction of a particular organ usually refers to paralysis.
Anidra : Disturbed or no sleep usually refers to Insomnia.
Anjana:Black pigment applied in eyes and eyelashes.
Anjana:Black pigment made by classical Ayurvedic methods for application in eyes and eyelashes.
Anjannamika : Extenal hordeolum or sty; inflammation of the follicle of the eyelash.
Anna vaha srotas:The channels transporting food through the digestive system or the alimentary canal.
Anna-vaha srotas :The channels transporting grains or food, the digestive system, alimentary canal.
Anodynes:The herbs that reduce the sensitivity of the nerves. They have a reaction as that of the analgesics.

Anodynes: They are the herbs that reduce the sensitivity of the nerves and reduce.

Ansaphalkashti : A bone backs to shoulder blade the- Scapula bone.

Anthelminthics: The herb that helps to destroy or expel the parasitic worms from the alimentary tract.

Anthelminthics: This herb destroys or expels the parasitic worms from the digestive system.

Anti-inflammatory: It restrains inflammation and counteracts to its effects.

Anticoagulant: Are the herbs that resist the coagulation in the affected area.

Anticoagulant: They are herbs that resist the coagulation in the affected area and helps in massage also.

Antihydrotics: It is the herbs that decrease sweating.

Antihydrotics: It is the herbs that decrease sweating.

Anti-inflammatory: It restrains inflammation and counteracts to its effects.

Antioxidants: Drugs absorb or attach themselves to the compounds that attack the cell membranes and enzymes.

Antispasmodic: The medicines which help to relieve spasm.

Antispasmodic: These medicines help preventing and relieving spasm.

Anu taila : An Ayurvedic oil formula usually used for administration is nasal diseases.

Anujanghashti : The thigh bone known as fibula.

Anulomana : The quality of the drug that helps in expulsion of the gas (like hingu), can be correlated with Carminative.

Anupana : The medium or vehicle taken with the principle drug for better absorption like water, milk etc.

Anupana: A fluid vehicle for medicine; drink taken with or after medicine, drink after eating.

Anupana: A liquid vehicle for medicine taken with or after medicine.

Anurasa: A secondary flavor (as a little sweetness in sour fruit), a subordinate feeling.

Anurasa: A secondary flavor or taste or feeling of some other taste.

Anuvasana (Basti): Enema given with an oily substance.

Anuvasana: a type of Basti (Enema) given with medicated oily substance.

Anyadushaka jvara : Quotidian fever, one of the sannipata jwara (mix fevers)

Aoshtha : The lips.

Apa: One of the Mahabhuta (element) water.

Apa: The element water or water.

Apamarga kshara : An alkali preparation of apamarga drug usually for asthma.

Apana vayu: One of the five types of Vata,

Apana: This medicine acts in the downward direction of the body and regulates exhalation and excretion.

Apanavayu : One of the types of vata dosha governing downward actions in the body.

Aparadha: Offence, sin, wrong action or misuse.

Aparadha: Offence, sin, wrong deed or action or misuse of strength.

Apara-ojas: One of the less important of two types of vital fluid (ojas) present in the body, inferior, lower.

Apasamvendana : Paraesthesia; in which there is feeling of tingling and numbness in the limbs.

Apasmara : The epilepsy generally causally used by abnormal electrical activity of the brain.

Apgharshana : Rubbing of dry powder over the body.

Aphrodisiac: It acts as a stimulant and when consumed heightens senses and stimulates sexual drive.

Appetizer: The medicine is a good stimulant and increase appetite by stimulating it.

Appetizer: The medicine which helps to increase appetite by stimulating it.

Apra : The placenta; through which the foetus gets all the nutrition from mother.

Aptanaka : The tetany it is high excited state of muscles.

Aptya marga : The human birth-canal.
Apushti : An atrophy; in which there is decrease in size and activity of an organ or muscle.
Arbuda : The tumour or swelling includes both malignant and benign.
Ardhavabhedaka : The headache confined to one side of the head along with nausea and vomiting- Migraine;
Ardhavabhedaka:A kind of disease of head resembling to migraine and affecting lateral half of the head or skull.
Ardhavabhedaka:A kind of migraine affecting half of the head or skull.
Ardita : The Bell's palsy also known as facial paralysis, causally used by malfunctioning of facial nerve.
Arishta : An alcoholic preparation obtained by process of fermentation oftenly gets confusually used with asava.
Arjuna : One of the best drugs for heart. The Indian herb. The other meaning is subconjunctival hemorrhage.
Arochka : Also known as aruchi. It is anorexia; impaired appetite.
Arogayvardhini vati : Preparation usually used in the treatment of liver diseases and also for rejuvenation purpose.
Arsha : Hemorrhoids or piles; causally used by varicosity of the veins supplying the anal region.
Arsha:Saintly, pious, and sacred.
Artava : The menstrual fluid considered to be the last dhatu assence of the body.
Artavantrakala : The intermenstrual period.
Artha:It relates to meaning, the final essence of every thought
Artvajanana : Emmenagogue; drug that helps in menstrual flow.
Arundutta : An Ayurvedic scholar in ancient days.
Asana:Posture, seat or position.
Asana:Posture, seat or position.
Asatmendriyatha samyoga:Improper contact of senses with their objects.

Asatmya:Unwholesome, bad, improper.
Asava or Arishta:It is a liquid made by soaking the drugs in powder form or decoction in Sugar or Guda (Jaggery)
Ashmari : Stone or calculus either in kidney or gall bladder stone.
Ashmaribhedana : Antilithic, lithonriptic; medicinal agent that helps in crushing or dissolving stone or calculus.
Ashtakatvara taila : An Ayurvedic oily formula usually used in the treatment of sciatica.
Ashtamahagada : The group of eight diseases with grave prognosis.
Ashtanga lavana : Powdered preparation of various salts usually used in the treatment of loss of appetite in alcoholism.
Ashtangayurveda : The Ayurvedic science having eight branches.
Ashtihla : An enlarged prostate; also know as benign prostatic hypertrophy. It is most common in elderly age group.
Ashwagandha : One of the best drugs available. It is proven anti-depressant and also usually used as rejuvenator.
Ashwakanchuki rasa : The herbomineral preparation usually used in the treatment of lumbago.
Asrigdara : Menorrhagia and metrorrhagia,
Astanga Hradya:An ancient Ayurvedic text written by Vagabhatta.
Astanga Hridaya:An ancient Ayurvedic text written by Maharishi Vagabhatta.
Astayma : Incompatibility and not appropriate.
Asthi : Bones.
Asthi:It is one of the seven components and the bone tissues that supports the body by giving it protection, shape,etc.
Asthibhagna : Fracture of bones.
Asthishrankhla : Indian herb that promotes union of fractured bones.
Astringent:The property of a medicine with a contracting effect to check hemorrhages and secretions.

Astringent: This medicine has a binding effect as it checks hemorrhages and secretions.

Atidirgha : The gigantism; excess growth could be due to hormonal imbalance.

Atihrasva : Dwarfism; retarded growth could be due to hormonal imbalance.

Atipravirti : Any thing over or extra, tendency to flow in excess.

Atisara : Diarrhoea or loose motions.

Atman: Atman means the true self, which is the cause of consciousness and all functions by the mind.

Atreya: Atreya is the author of Charaka Samhita the premier book of Ayurveda.

Atreya: Atreya is the author of Charaka Samhita.

Audbhida lavana : A type of one of the five salts.

Ausadha : The drugs or medicine.

Avalambaka: Is a type of Kapha Dosha which is located in the heart and the sacrum,

Avaleha or Leha or Lehya: A semi solid formulation of drugs prepared with decoction or juice of herbs and Sugar or Guda

Avanashkula : The disease of an eye usually refers to corneal opacity.

Avbahuka : Severe pain in arm usually refers to brachial neuralgia.

Avipattikara Churana : Powdered formulae usually used in the treatment of gastro intestinal disorders.

Avlambaka kapha One of the five types of Kapha dosha present in lungs and heart responsive for lubrication in the chest

Avyakta: It refers to indistinct, not evident and inarticulate.

Avyakta: Refers to indistinct, not evident and inarticulate.

Ayurveda: Constituted of two words, Ayur meaning life and Veda meaning knowledge, ayurveda means the knowledge of

B

B12 is cyanocobalamin and is used in sciatica.

Badhirya : Unable to listen - deafness.

Bala : An Immunity; resistance power of human body against diseases.

Bala taila : An Ayurvedic formulae - Oil usually used in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism.

Bala: This is a Sanskrit word which means strength.

Bala: This is derived from Sanskrit language which means strength.

Balachaturabhadra Churana : The powdered formula usually used in the treatment of childhood disease.

Balya: It is an energizer that gives strength to the body.

Balya: Means an energizer that strengthens the body tissue.

Bandhana : The bandage also the word is usually used to define to combine.

Basant maliti rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually usually used to treat chronic fevers.

Basti: Urinary bladder that stores urine.

Basti: Basti is the most effective panchakarma treatment for vata disorder/See Vasti

Bhaishajaya : Drug or medicine.

Bhaishajaya kalpana : The Ayurvedic pharmacopia- drug knowledge.

Bhakti: Devotion for the almighty, faithfulness, worshipful service, homage and loyalty towards the creator.

Bhangdhara : A fistula in ano; fistula is nothing but an abnormal communication between two cavities.

Bharangi : Indian herb, usually usually used in respiratory tract infection.

Bhasamaka : An extreme hunger refers to polyphagia.

Bhasma: Powder obtained by calcination of mixture of minerals and herbs or any one.

Bhavapraksha Nighantu : One of the best Ayurvedic scripture related to various preparations of formulae.

Bheda:Division, classified variety or distinction.

Bheda:Division, variety and distinction.

Bhedan:Property of herb, substance or a medicine which breaks down fecal matter and help remove it out of the body

Bhedaniya: That break down fecal matter and help remove it out of the body thus cleaning the colon.

Bhrajaka (Pitta):A type of Pitta that gives color or shining to the skin.

Bhrajaka:A type of Pitta that gives color, luster, gloss or shining to our skin tissue.

Bhrajaka:Type of Pitta Dosha located in the skin tissue and has the property of coloring the skin and making it lustrous.

Bhringraja : One of the wonderful drugs known for its hepatoprotective and hair nutrition.

Bhumyamalaki : The best drug available for hepatoprotection.

Bhunimbadi quatha : Decoction of bhunimba (a herb) usually usually used in treatment of pitta jvara.

Bhuta vidya:The science dealing with micro organisms and evil spirits, demonology.

Bhutagni :The fire (enzyme) that digests elements (bhuta).

Bhutagni:The fire that digests bhuta (elements).

Bhutavidya : Study of microbes and invisible powers.

Bhuta-vidya:The science dealing with microorganisms and evil spirits, demonology.

Bida lavana : One of the five salts. It is usually used in digestive system troubles.

Bilva taila : The preparation of bilva - oil usually used in the treatment of deafness.

Bilvanchaka quatha : Herbal decoction usually used in the treatment of diarrhoea associated with fevers.

Bodhaka:Is a type of Kapha Dosha located at the root of the tongue and the pharynx which enables perception of taste.

Bodhaka:Located at the root of the tongue and the pharynx it is one of the five subtypes of kapha

Brahmi : An excellent Ayurvedic drug for brain.

Brahana : Nourishing or tonic; a drug having good action on the body.

Brahmpanchmool: The group of bilva, agnimanth, shyonak, patalaa and gambhari. Usually usually used for vata dosha

Brahma muhurta:Is called the most holy time period which means two hours prior to sunrise.

Brahma:It is the name of the first god in the Hindu God trinity.

Brahmacharya:A state of continence followed during student life / routine followed while studying Vedas in Gurukul.

Brahma-muhurta:Time period (two hours) preceding sunrise.

Bruhaniya:These are the herbs / natural substances that promote growth.

Buddhi:Refers to the intellect of the living beings, the faculty of wisdom, intelligence and discrimination.

Buddhi:This word refers to the intellect of the living beings, the faculty of wisdom, intelligence and discrimination.

Byandhatva Or Vyandhatva : Infertility; failure of confection – giving birth to baby.

C

Caksu:Eye.

Carminative:That relieve intestinal gas formation, pain and distention and promote normal peristalsis.

Chakhyushya:Which are good for eyes and increase the tone of the ciliary muscles.

Chakra:These are the energy centers in the body that are related to the nerve plexus center,

Chakshurindriya or Netra:Eye.

Chandan: The sandalwood. It is proven that it works against body heat and also best remedy for pitta dosha
Chandramaritarasa: It is a herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of haemoptysis.
Chandraprabha vati : Preparation usually used in the treatment of urinary diseases and also in diabetes.
Chandraudya varti : A corylium usually used in the treatment of eye diseases.
Charaka Samhita : The best book available for medicine in Ayurvedic science compiled by Charaka.
Charaka:The wanderer is believed to have spent many years between the wild animals in dense jungles,
Chardi : The vomiting; emesis
Chardi nigrehana : The quality of drug that works as anti-emetic; drug usually used in the treatment of vomiting.
Charmakila: An outgrowth of the epidermis of skin usually refers to corns.
Chatura ushana : The group of Pipali ,Maricha , Sunthi and Pipali moola
Chaturathaka jvara : One of the sannipata jwara refers to quatrain fever.
Chavanprashaavleha : The most famous formula. It is the combination of many drugs mainly containing aamla.
Chedena : The quality of expectorantion; drug which helps in expelling the mucus from the lungs.
Chibuka : The chin.
Chidraodara : The perforation of the intestine.
Chikitsa:Means the treatment, a therapy, a practice or science of medicine.
Chitraka : One of the best drugs as appetizer and digestive.
Chitraka haritaki : An Ayurvedic formula that is usually used usually for respiratory tract infection.
Churna : The powdered formulae may contain single or various combination of drugs.
Churna:It is a Sanskrit word that means powder.
Churna:It is a Sanskrit word which means fine sieved powder of well dried herbs.
Cikitsa:Treatment, a therapy to retain balance, practice or science of medicine.
Citraka- moola:The root of the herb citrak (Plumbago zeylanica).
Citraka:Name of an herb, Latin Name: Plumbago zeylanica.
Citrakadi vati:An Ayurvedic medicine made using citrak as the main ingredient.
Consciousness :State of being that is characterized by sensations,emotions, thoughts and awareness within oneself.

D

Dadhi : The curd
Dadima : A pomegranate, usually used in diarrhea and said to be good for heart.
Dadimbastaka Churna : Powdered preparation of dadima usually usually used in the treatment of anorexia.
Dadru : A fungal infection usually refers to ringworm causally used by Tinea varicolor.
Dalhana : One of the great commentators of Sushrut samhita.
Dantashakara : Related to teeth specially tartar.
Dantaveshtaka : The pus in the infected tooth including gum usually refers to pyorrhea.
Danti : One of the Ayurvedic drugs that works as purgative.
Danti mula :Root of the herb "danti" (Latin Name: Baliospermum montanum).
Darshana : One of the methods of diagnosing disease. It comes in inspection of a diseased person.
Daruharidra : An Ayurvedic drug usually used as antiperiodic and skin soother.
Dashanga lepa : The Ayurvedic paste preparation for local anti-inflammatory action.
Dashmoola : Collection of roots of ten medicinal herbs.Usually used as anti-inflammatory.
Dashmoolarishta : An alcoholic preparation of dashmool usually used in the treatment of vata dosha.

Datura : One of the Ayurvedic herbs that works as mydriatic and narcotic.

Desa:Region, country, area, and kingdom.

Desha : The location or habitat.

Deva:They are considered as the angles, celestial beings without physical body structure.

Devdaru : One of the ayurvedic herbs that works as carminative.

Dhanurvata : A situation in which body gets stiff like bow resembling to tetanus;

Dhanvantri : The lord for Ayurvedic science and is responsible for spreading the knowledge of the same.

Dhanya Shakara : it is cold infusion usually used in treatment of pitta jvara.

Dhanyapanchaka churna : An Ayurvedic powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of dysentery.

Dharana:This means memorizing and reproducing.

Dharana:This Sanskrit word means absorbing information into the memory and reproducing the same.

Dhataki : An Ayurvedic drug that is astringent in taste.

Dhatari : Aavla and also usually used for describing nursing mother.

Dhatari lauha : The herbo-mineral preparation containing aavla, usually used in the treatment of gastritis.

Dhatu : The metal and also usually used to describe bodily tissue.

Dhatu:It is the basic structural and nutritional body factor that supports or nourishes the seven body tissues.

Dhi:It is a Sanskrit word that means understanding.

Dhrti:It is a Sanskrit word that means holding or retaining.

Dhumapan nasya : One of the types of nasya

Dinacharya : Daily regimen usually used to describe healthy living.

Dipana : The drug that promotes hunger an appetizer.

Dipaniya:These are the natural substances that stimulate the Jatharagni (gastric fire) and boost the appetite.

Diuretic:It refers to the natural substances that promote the activities of bladder, kidney and increase urination.

Doorvadi quatha : The herbal decoction usually used in the treatment of seminal diseases.

Dooshi visha : The poison that accumulates in the body slowly but steadily.

Dosha : The three great Bio energy principles vata or pitta or kapha. Shushrut has included rakta (the blood) as fourth

Draksha : The grape and usually used commonly as laxative.

Drakshadiavleha : Ayurvedic formulae, confection preparation usually used in treatment of respiratory diseases.

Draksharishta : An alcoholic preparation usually used in the treatment of constipation and appetizer.

Drava : The liquid state; one of the forty one gunas (properties of the object)

Dravya : The substance or constituent of the universe.

Dravya:As per vaisheshika system of philosophy dravya menas substance or the substratum of properties

Dravyaguna : Study of the drugs derived from natural source; Ayurvedic pharmacopia.

Durva : An Ayurvedic herb works as styptic and astringent.

Dushti Duhkha:It is a Sanskrit word that means unhappiness.

E

Ekakushtha : The skin disease in which there are reddish plaques covered by adherent silver colored scales- psoriasis.

Ekangaveera rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of neurological diseases.

Ekangvata: The paralysis in which one side is affected.

Eladi vati : An Ayurvedic preparation tablet usually used in the treatment of cough and asthma.

Emetics :It is any substance that eliminates the impurity from the upper part of the body.

Eranda : An Ayurvedic drug (castor) usually usually used to treat constipation.

G

Gadnamala : The cervical adenitis usually character in tuberculosis.

Gagana parpati :Preparations of metals, usually used in the treatment of cough, asthma, and malabsorption.

Gairika : Powdered but purified ochre sulphur usually used in treatment

Galaganda : An enlargement of thyroid gland usually refers to goiter.

Galaoudha: Chronic pharyngitis.

Galshundika The organ in oral cavity, Uvula.

Gambhari : An Ayurvedic drug usually used commonly as anti-inflammatory and laxative.

Gandha : The sense of smell.

Gandhaka rasyana : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of skin diseases as healer.

Gandhaprasrini : An Ayurvedic drug usually used as antispasmodic and emetic.

Gandharva :Celestial musicians, Heavenly singers.

Garbasha : One of the important reproductive organs of female the - uterus;

Garbha : The living foetus; unborn child.

Garbhapata : An abortion; manually or naturally expulsion of product of conception from the uterus.

Garbhasanga : The retention of the foetus.

Garbhasrava : The miscarriage; termination of pregnancy that is before three months.

Garbhastaphana : The conception; successful impregnation of the ovum by sperm.

Garbhavisada : The foetal inertia.

Ghee:It is the clarified butter made by heating unsalted butter.

Ghrita : The boon of ayurveda. The butter oil, obtained with special technique.

Ghritakumari : An Ayurvedic drug that works as emmenagogue, hepatoprotective, stomachic and laxative.

Ghrita:It is a Sanskrit word meaning Ghee.

Gokshura : One of the best drugs works as rejuvenator and diuretic.

Gokshuradi guggul : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of urinary diseases.

Goksuru:Puncture vine, Latin name: Tribulus terrestris.

Gorochana : Specially purified gall of the cattle like ox or cow.

Govinda:It is one of the most common name of the Hindu God, Lord Krishna, the rescuer of the earth.

Grdrasi : A condition in which there is pain usually refers to Sciatica.

Grahabhada : Diseases causally used by invisible evil spirits.

Grahani:Duodenum; first part of small intestine.The term is also usually used to describe diarrhea with mucus sometimes.

Grahi : The quality of the drug that retains or binds the stools.

Granthi : The cyst.

Griva : The neck.

Grivastambha : A condition in which pain usually refers cervical spondylosis.

Guda : The rectum or anus. The end part of digestive tract.

Gudapka : Inflammation of the rectum refes proctitis.

Gudasthi : The Coccyx; last vertebra.

Gudbransha : Prolapse of rectum.

Guduchi : One of the best drugs in ayurveda usually used as antiperiodic and immuno-modulator.

Guduchi satva : An dried extract of Tinospora cordifolia usually used as an immunomodulator.

Guduci:Name of an herb: Latin name: Tinospora cordifolia.

Guggulu : One of the most famous and consumable drug usually used as anti-inflammatory and hypolipidemic.

Guggulu:A gum from the herb called Indian bedellium, Latin name: Commiphora mukul.

Guha : The cavity.

Gulma : The ball like structure which states the diseased condition.

Gulphasthi : The lower extremity bone - Talus bone.

Guna : Physical and chemical character of a substance.

Guru : Big or heavy; one of the forty-one gunas.

H

Hanugraha : A condition in which jaw gets locked/stiff usually refers to Trismus or lockjaw; commonly found in tetanus.

Haridra : The turmeric, an Ayurvedic drug usually used as anti-inflammatory and healer.

Haridrakhanda : An Ayurvedic powdered preparation with turmeric usually used in the treatment of urticaria.

Haritaki : One of the boons of ayurveda. This is one among triphala. It is purgative.

Haritaki:Chebulic myrofolan, Latin name: Terminalia chebula.

Harsani:Delightful, pleasant.

Hartala bhasma : An ash prepared from yellow arsenic usually used in the treatment of syphilis.

Hasvatraphala : Small triphala a combination of Gambhari , Draksha,and Parshuka

Hatadhimantha : A condition in which there is decreased growth of the eye ball usually refers to Atrophi bulbi.

Heena yoga:Insufficient or deficient presence.

Hetu : An etiology; causative factors of the disease.

Hikka : Hiccough; an involuntary spasm of respiratory organs resulting in typical posture and sound.

Hikkanigrahana : Drug usually used to relieve hiccough.

Hina yoga:Insufficient, deficient.

Hingu : An asafetida usually used for as carminative and antispasmodic.

Hingula : The metal preparation - chief mineral of mercury; cinnabar.

Hinguleshavara rasa : The herbomineral preparation usually used in the treatment of fevers.

Hingvadi churana : The herbal powdered containing hingu usually used in the treatment of digestive diseases.

Hrallasa : Feeling of vomiting called as nausea.

Hridaya : The main organ of the body - heart.

Hrydya : Drug having heart soothing or protecting activity.

I

Ichha:It is a Sanskrit word meaning "the will".

Icchabhedhi rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of chronic constipation.

Ikshu : An Ayurvedic drug - sugarcane.

Indravaruni : An Ayurvedic drug usually used as powerful purgative.

Indrayava : An Ayurvedic herb that acts as antiamoebic.

Indriya:Faculty of sense, organ of sense.

Indriyas or ten abstract sense powers of cognition and action

Isabgol:An herb commonly used as laxative. Latin Name: Plantago ovata.

Isvara:Means the God or the Lord who is exists forever,

J

Jaharamohra pisthti : An Ayurvedic formula usually used in the treatment of heart diseases.

Jala : The element of the water.

Jala:Is one of Mahabhuta, is synonym of Water.

Jala:Water, fluid.

Jalakavrana : The fungal infection resulting in ulcers on the skin usually refers to Actinomycosis

Jalaodara : An accumulation of fluid in abdominal cavity generally refers to ascites.

Jalashirsha : An accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the brain commonly known as hydrocephalus.

Jalauka : The leech; usually used in blood letting, one of the panchkarma suggested by sushruta.

Jalauka :Leech.

Jalauka:Means Leech, which is widely used in Ayurveda for blood purification purpose in the cases of skin diseases.

Jambu : One of the Ayurvedic drug. It is astringent, diuretic and anti-diabetic.

Jangama dravya : The product of animal origin.

Jangamavisha : The poison of animal origin.

Janghasthi : The tibia bone.

Janoupadhvansa : An epidemic impact.

Janukasthi : The patella bone.

Jarayudoshha : Diseases of the placenta.

Jatamansi : One of the herbal plants usually used as sedative.

Jathara:Is a Sanskrit word for Stomach.

Jathara:Stomach, belly or abdomen.

Jatharagni:Fire located in stomach, digestive fire, gastric juices, digestive enzymes.

Jatharagni:Is the digestive fire located in stomach in the shape of gastric juices and digestive enzymes.

Jati:Jasmine.

Jatipatri : An Ayurvedic herb that works as stimulant and stomachic.

Jatiphal : An Ayurvedic herb that works as in the treatment of diarrhoea.

Jihava : The tongue.

Jihavakantaka : An inflammation of the tongue usually refers to glossitis.

Jihvastambha : The paralysis of the tongue the glossial palsy.

Jirnabrihadantrashotha : An inflammation of the colon or intestine usually refers to chronic colitis;

Jirnajvara : Long lasting fever usually referst to chronic fever.

Jiva :It is the empirical self, individual soul or the living being.

Jrambha : The yawning.

Jvara : The fever known as pyrexia.

Jvaraghana : The property of reducing fever - Antipyretic; febrifuge.
Jyotishmati : An Ayurvedic herb that is commonly usually used as nervine tonic.

K

Kajjali:When Sulphur is added Mercury and triturated without adding any liquid it becomes into fine black powder

Kala:Means time period or season in Ayurveda.

Kala:Time period, season.

Kama:It is a sexual desire

Kama:It refers to the healthy and spiritual use of senses.

Kamya:Desirable, amiable, performed for desiring an object.

Kanthyas:It is the natural substances that improve the hoarseness of voice and are good for throat, speech and voice.

Kanthyas:Property of herb to improve the hoarseness of voice and are soothing for throat, speech and voice.

Kapha:It is one of the three Doshas and is present in the intracellular fluid and the extra cellular fluid

Karana:Doing, making, effecting, causing.

Karanja:Indian beech, Latin name: Pongamia pinnata.

Karavira:Indian oleander, Latin name: Nerium indicum.

Karma:It refers to the religious act or rite but now has the literal meaning of action, work, deeds in life

Karmendriya:An organ of action, the working sense and limbs are the examples.

Karna-taila:It is a Sanskrit word meaning oiling the ears.

Kasaya:Astringent taste or flavor.

Kashaya:Astringent taste or flavor.

Kathina:Hard, firm, stiff, harsh, inflexible, cruel.

Kathina:Hard, firm, stiff, harsh, inflexible.

Katu:Pungent taste or flavor.

Katu:Pungent taste or flavor.

Katuka:An herb, Latin name: Picrorhiza kurroa.

Kaumarabhrtya:The branch of Ayurveda that deals with child care (Pediatrics).

Kaya Chikitsa:Treatment of diseases of body, Internal Medicine comes under it.

Kaya:Body, habitation.

Kay-cikitsa:Treatment of body diseases, Internal Medicine.

Kedari kulya:Irrigation canal analogy, a theory described in Ayurveda to explain the formation of tissues.

Keshya:The herbs and formulations that are hair friendly means which strengthen hair and the hair roots.

Keshyam:These are the natural herbs and substances that strengthen hair and the hair root.

Khale kapota:The grain pigeon analogy, a theory described in Ayurveda to explain the formation of tissues.

Khumbhaka :In yoga it is a breathing exercise in which the breath is retained in a state of suspense

Kichadi:It is meal that is prepared with basmati rice and split mungdal.

Kledaka kapha:It is one of the five subtypes of kapha.

Kledaka Kapha:It is one of the five types of Kapha.

Kledaka:Atype of Kapha responsible for wet, moist or phlegm in stomach.

Kledaka:Wet, moist or phlegm in stomach.

Kosha:It refers to the subtle bodies, the sheaths.

Kriya: Action, practice, applying a remedy.

Kriyakala: Duration of an action.

Ksira Dadhi: A theory described in Ayurveda to explain the formation of tissues.

Kubera: The God of riches and treasure.

Kundalini: Meaning the spiritual life force,

Kuti: Cottage or hut.

Kutipravesika: Entering or living in a cottage for the purpose of rejuvenation.

Kwatha: decoction obtained by boiling coarse powder of herbs in various specified proportions of water reduced to ¼

L

Laghu : Small or light; one of the fortyone gunas.

Laghu: Light, small, minute.

Laghumanjishthadi quatha : Ayurvedic preparation containing manjishtha,

Laghupanchamoola : Combination of roots of five medicinal plants; usually used in dashmoola:

Lajjalu : An Ayurvedic drug that is usually used It is astringent.

Laksha : The lac. It is resinous substance formed by insects in branches of specific trees.

Laksha rasa : Preparation in which the decoction is prepared by boiling laksha in water for specific period of time.

Lakshadi taila : Oil derived from laksha, usually used in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism.

Lakshana : The signs and symptom of a disease.

Lakshmvilasa rasa : The Ayurvedic product usually used in treatment of fever, cough, asthma and sinusitis.

Lalatasthi : Frontal bone of the skull.

Langhana : Not eating anything, therapeutic fast. It is usually advised in fever and abdominal problems.

Langlika : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as purgative.

Lasika : The lymphatic system of the body.

Lassi: Buttermilk, drink made by mixing water in yogurt and churning it.

Lauha bhasma : An ash prepared from iron usually used in the treatment of anemia.

Lavana : Salt or Salty, one of the six tastes.

Lavana bhaskara: A classical Ayurvedic powdered mixture to enhance digestion.

Lavana: Salty taste of flavor.

Lavanabhaskara churana : Powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of digestion problems.

Lavana-bhaskara: An Ayurvedic powder popularly used to enhance digestion.

Lavanga : The clove, it is antiemetic and anesthetic.

Lavanga Chaturasama : Powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of diarrhoea.

Lavangadi churana : The Ayurvedic formula, powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of respiratory diseases.

Lavangadi vati: An Ayurvedic tablet usually used in the treatment of cough and asthma.

Lekhaniya: They are the natural substances that remove fat from the body by scraping the nonessential adipose tissue.

Lekhaniya: Natural substances that remove fat from the body by scraping the nonessential adipose tissue.

Lepa : The paste like structure – An emplastrum for local action.

Lodhra : An Ayurvedic drug that is usually used as and tonic and to treat urinary tract infections.

M

Madakari:That which causes intoxication.

Madakari:The herbs or substances which cause intoxication.

Madanaphala : An Ayurvedic drug that is usually used as an emesis process. It is one of the process of panchakarma.

Madanaphala:Emetic nut, Latin name: Randia spinosa.

Madhu : The honey. In ayurveda it is believed to have anti-in-flammatory activity due to presence of propolis.

Madhucchista : The bee wax.

Madhuka : An Ayurvedic drug and commonly usually used as throat soothner.

Madhukadi gutika : An Ayurvedic tablet usually used in the treatment of hoarseness of voice.

Madhumeha : A condition in which there is sweetness of urine usually refers to dibetes mellitus

Madhura : The taste - Sweet, one of the six tastes.

Madhura:It means sweet taste.

Madhura:Sweet taste of flavor, pleasant, charming, delightful.

Madhuravirechana churana : Powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of dysentery.

Madhva Nidana : The best Ayurvedic scripture for diagnosing diseases.

Madhyama:In Sanskrit this word means trunk of the body.

Madkari : The property of the substance or drug that makes person drowsy usually refers to narcotic.

Madya : The alcohol.

Madya:Any intoxicating drink or substance.

Madya:Any intoxicating drink or substance.

Madyataya : An alcoholism.

Mahabhuta:Big elements, gross elements, being great.

Mahabhuta:Principal or main elements.

Mahad tattva:Intellect, great principle.

Mahadrakshadi quatha : An Ayurvedic formula in which decoction usually used in treatment of pitta jvara.

Mahajvarankusha rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of fevers.

Mahamarichya taila : The herbal oil that is usually used in the treatment of eczema and psoriasis.

Mahanarayana taila : The boon of ayurveda, this medicated oil usually used in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism.

Mahat bhutas or the five great elements

Mahat or cosmic intelligence

Mahayograj guggul : The herbo-mineral preparation commonly usually used in the treatment of arthritis.

Mahendra:A great king or leader, the great Indra. Indra is the king of demigods

Maithuna : The sexual intercourse or coitus.

Majja : The bone marrow.

Majja vaha Srotas:Channels transporting bone marrow.

Majja-vaha srotas:Channels transporting bone marrow.

Makardhawaja : The mineral preparation usually used as a general body tonic in Ayurvedic; sulphide of mercury.

Makkala : The true labour pain.

Malas:It means the waste products that are excreted out of the body by some or the other phenomenon.

Malinikarana:The act making impure, staining.

Malla Sindoor : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of bronchial asthma.

Mamsa : The flesh.

Mamsa rasa : The decoction that is cooked by putting flesh into boiling water for specific period of time.

Mamsa vaha Srotas:Channels transporting muscles.

Mamsa-vaha srotas:Channels transporting muscles.

Manas or cosmic mind

Manas:Mind.

Manas:Mind.

Manashila : An extract prepared from reaglar; commonly usually used in the treatment of chest infections and obesity.

Manda : The property of slow or dull; one of the forty one- gunas.

Manda:Slow or sluggish.

Mandagni : Poor digestion power or poor digestive fire - dyspepsia.

Mandagni:Weak digestive fire.

Mandukparni : An Ayurvedic herb that is commonly usually used as brain tonic.

Mandura : An iron-rust. It is usually used in different conditions like anemia etc. if properly prepared.

Manikya Bhsama : An ash prepared from Ruby. It is usually used as nervine rejuvenator and general body tonic.

Manjistha : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as blood purifier and diuretic.

Mantram:These are the sacred words or phrases that have a spiritual significance and power.

Manyastambha : The condition in which jaws get locked commonly known as -trismus; lockjaw.

Mardana : The rubbing, a type of massage.

Mareecha : The black pepper, it is digestion stimulating (deepan and paachan) and stomachic.

Marichadi vati : An Ayurvedic tablet usually used in the treatment of dry cough and digestive problem.

Marma : The vital points over the body.

Marmas :Nerve crossings where nerves come to the fascia and relate to the vital human body organs.

Mashadi taila : Medicated oil usually used in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism.

Mastu:It is a liquid separated from Dadhi (Curd).

Masurika : Skin disease in which there are small papules found all over the body usually resembles to small pox.

Matra : The dose or quantity of a drug.

Matsaya:Fish

Maya:Literal meaning is illusion whereas in spiritual terms it refers to god's creative energy, cosmic illusion.

Mayurpicha bhasma : An ash preparation usually used in the treatment of nausea, vomiting and hiccough.

Meda : The subcutaneous fat; adipose tissue. It is one of the seven dhatus.

Medha:Mental power, intelligence, wisdom, and prudence.

Medhya : The quality of the drug that stimulates or nourishes the brain.

Medo vaha Srotas:Channels transporting fatty tissue.

Medohara : The drug that cures obesity. Anti-obesity.

Medya:That which enhances wisdom, mental power and intelligence.

Merudanda : The spinal cord.

Mesharingi : One of the wonder drug in ayurveda commonly usually used as antidiabetic.

Methi : The fenugreek seeds, ayurveda considers this as demulcent, carminative and anti-diabetic.

Mithya-yoga:Wrong use, wrong employment.

Moksha:It means liberation, freedom in every aspect and every way of life.

Moodhagarbha : Malpresentation of the foetus due to one or the other reason.

Moong ki daal:A variety of green dry beans used for cooking or making sprouts.

Moti bhasma : An ash prepared from pearl. It is usually used as tonic and antacid.

Mridyu : The property - soft; one of the forty one gunas.

Mrigashringa : The deer's horn, usually used as medicine in some formulae.

Mrita garbha : Intra-uterine death (IUD) of the foetus.

Mrtyanjava rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of fevers.

Mrudu:Soft, delicate, tender.

Mudra:A sign, position, image commonly practiced in Yoga or religious worship.

Mudrarshringa bhasma : Ash prepared from litharge commonly usually used in the treatment of gonorrhoea and syphilis.

Mukatva : The loss of voice usually refers to Aphonia.

Mukhguha : The oral or buccal cavity.

Mukhpaka : The stomatitis; inflammation of the mouth or oral cavity. Constipation could be one of the reasons.

Mukta : The pearl.

Mukta pishti : An Ayurvedic preparation usually used in the treatment of heart diseases.

Murcha : Apoplexy - Sudden impairment of neurological function

Mutra kricha : A condition in which there is painful urination commonly known as dysuria.

Mutra sada : Less or scanty.

Mutra vaha Srotas:Channels transporting the urine.

Mutra:Urine.

Mutragata raktapitta : Presence of blood in urine generally refers to Haematuria.

Mutrala : The property of drug that increases urinary flow can be referred to diuretics.

Mutrasangrehyana : The quality of drug that prevents excess flow of urine. Antidiuretic.

Mutrautsangha : The condition in which there is suppression of urination usually refers to anuria.

Mutra-vaha srotas:Channels transporting the urine

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N

Nabhi : The navel or umbilicus.

Nabhinala : The umbilical cord.

Nabhipaka : Sepsis of the umbilicus usually refers to omphalitis.

Nadi : One of the most important factor for diagnosing criteria – the nerve.

Nadi:Pulse, any tubular organ such as vein or artery.

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Nadichakra : The nerve-plexuses.

Nadivrana : The sinus.

Naga bhasma : An ash preparation of the led usually used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and obesity.

Nagakesaram : One of the Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as haemostatic.

Nagradi pachnaka : Ayurvedic decoction usually used for correcting digestion in fevers.

Naimittika:A cause to achieve a specific result.

Nakulandhya : The night blindness.

Nanatmaja:A result (disease) caused by single factor (dosa).

Narayana taila : An Ayurvedic oil usually used in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism.

Narikela khanda : Powdered preparation of coconut usually used in the treatment of hyperacidity and bleeding diathesis.

Nasaasthi : Nasal bone.

Nasagata raktapitta : An epistaxis; bleeding from nose.

Nasaparishosha : An atrophic rhinitis.

Nasarsha : Nasal Polyp.

Nasya Karma : One of the important panchkarmas – An Ayurvedic technique of pouring medicated material into nostrils.

Nasya or elimination of toxins through the nose

Nasya:Medication which is applied through intra nasal route is called Nasya.

Naukakritiasthi : The scaphoid bone.

Nausadara : Specially purified ammonium chlorite usually used in the treatment of digestive diseases.

Navaysa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of anemia.

Neem:Margosa tree, Latin name: Azadirachta indica.

Netra bindu:Eye drops.

Netra:Eye.

Netramandala : Parts of an eye.

Netrasharira : Anatomy of an eye.

Nidana : The diagnosis.

Nidana:Cause of disease and investigating it.

Nidra:Sleep.

Nidrajanana : Quality of the drug – sedative or hypotonic.

Nija:Innate, one's own, internal or inborn.

Nimba : One of the best herb available in present. The neem is astringent, antiperiodic and alternative.

Nimbadi churana : Powdered preparation of neem usually used as alterative.

Nimesha : Blinking of the eyelids.

Nirgundi : One of the important herb usually used as anti-inflammatory and analgesic.

Nirudhaprakasha : Phimosis, stricture of the urethra opening in male's genital organ.

Nirudhayoni : Vaginal atresia.

Niruha (Basti):An enema not of an oily kind.

Nitamba : The bums or buttocks.

Nityanada rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of filariasis.

Niyama:Restrain, regulate, to fix upon, control, check.

Niyama:Restrain, regulate, to fix upon, control, check.

Nygorghadi churana : The herbal powdered formula usually used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

O

Odana; boiled rice Boiling the rice and then draining the water. The solid with or without fluid portion is called odana.

Ojas:Vigor, strength and vitality that is the essence of all Dhatus or tissues. during the biosynthesis of bodily tissues

Ojassa : The essence of whole body and all tissues.

Opsurgikarga : The infectious diseases.

P

Paanchantantra : The digestive system.

Pachaka Rasa:Combination of bile and pancreatic juices located in an area between the stomach and the duodenum.

Pachaka: It is one of the five subtypes of pitta

Pachana : Digestion or digestive.

Pachaniya:These are the natural substances that help in proper digestion.

Pada : The feet.

Pakshabadha : The paralysis of any extremities.

Pakshmakopa : The trichiasis; an abnormal ingrowing eyelashes.

Pakshmashata : Falling of the eyelashes usually refers to Madarosis'.

Pakvashya : The large intestine.

Pakya:It is a Sanskrit word meaning decoction, boiling, and fermentation.

Palasha : One of the herb that is usually used as anthelmintic.

Palashbeejadi churana : Powdered preparation of palasha usually used in the treatment of helmenthiasis.

Palishosha : An atrophy of the pinna.

Palitaya : Premature or Grey-hair.

Pancha kashaya : An Ayurvedic decoction usually used for inducing vomiting.

Pancha tiktadi quatha : The decoction of different herbs usually used in treatment of pitta kapha jvara.

Panchabhadra : An Ayurvedic decoction of five bitter herbs usually used in the treatment of fevers.

Panchakarma : Five folded Ayurvedic process curing disease and for many other purposes.

Panchakarma:According to Ayurveda the five cleansing and rejuvenating therapies

Panchakola : A group of five herbs viz., Pipali , Pipali moola, Chavya , Chitraka and Shunthi

Panchamababhuta : The five elements – earth, air, space, water and fire.

Panchamoolyadi quatha : The herbal decoction usually used in the treatment of vomiting.

Panchamrita papati : Parpati preparation usually usually used in the treatment of malabsorption.

Panchamrita vati : Herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of dyspepsia.

Panchan vati : An Ayurvedic tablet usually used in treatment of hemorrhoids.

Panchanimbadi churana : Herbal powdered preparation usually used as alternative.

Panchasama churana : Herbal powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of colic and rheumatism.

Panchasankara Churana : Herbal powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of digestive diseases.

Panchavalkaldi quatha : Decoction of panchvalkal usually used in the treatment of oedema and syphilis.

Pandu : Anemia; low levels of hemoglobin in blood.
Panir:A type of fresh cheese made by curdling milk.
Paniya kshara : Mild antacid alkali.
Parada : The mercury.
Para-ojas:High quality or superior vital fluid located in the heart.
Parigarbhika : Malnutrition.
Parijataka : An Ayurvedic herb that is antiperiodic.
Pariksa:Examination, inspection or investigation.
Pariksa:Examination, inspection or investigation.
Parinamashoola : The pain in the abdomen usually refers to duodenal ulcer;
Parpati : An Ayurvedic formulation consisting of purified mercury and sulphur and other ingredients;
Parshavasthi : The parietal bone.
Parshavshoola : Pain in flanks mostly due to pleurisy.
Parshinasthi : The clacaneous bone.
Parshuka : The ribs.
Pasava:Animal type, belonging to cattle or animal family.
Pascata karma:Post action, therapies induced after the main action (therapy).
Paschatasthi : The occipital bone.
Pashanbheda : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as lithontriptic.
Pashangardhaba : The parotid tumour.
Pashchata karma:Post action, therapies induced after the main therapy.
Pasthiupkarma : Sixty steps in curing an ulcer.
Patala : Several layers of the eye.
Patha : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as antiperiodic and appetizer.
Pathyadi churana : Powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of migraine.
Pathyadi quatha : Decoction usually used in the treatment of migraine.
Patola : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used for purgative and antiperiodic purpose.
Patoladi quatha : Decoction usually used in the treatment of vomiting and itching.
Peya:Rice gruel or any drink mixed with a small quantity of boiled rice.
Peya:Rice gruel or any drink mixed with a small quantity of boiled rice.
Phakka roga : The disease of bones usually resembles to Rickets.
Phalaghrita : Medicated ghee usually used in seminal diseases and impotency.
Phanta kalpana : An infusion. It is prepared by soaking drug in boiling water for specific period of time.
Phiranga : Syphilis.
Phuphusa : The Lungs.
Pichila : Sliminess; one of the forty one gunas.
Pichila:Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary.
Pichila:Slimy, slippery and smeary.
Pichu : Medicated gauze-piece.
Pipali : One of the wonder drug in ayurveda, It is antitussive
Pipali churana : Ayurvedic single herb powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of cough and hiccough.
Piplayadi lauha : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of cough, asthma, and vomiting.
Piplayadi quatha : The decoction of pippali, usually used in the treatment of vata jvara.

Pippali: Long pepper, Latin name: Piper longum.

Pitta : One of the tridosha – biological humors. It is the responsible factor for digestion and so metabolism.

Pittashaya : The gall-bladder.

Plandu : An onion, it is said to be antiasthmatic.

Pliha : The spleen.

Poonaravartaka jvara : The relapsing fever.

Poonarnavadi mandoora : The herbo-mineral preparation of punarnava usually used in the treatment of anaemia.

Poonarnavadi guggul : Preparation of punarnava and guggulu commonly used in the treatment of gout and oedema.

Poorvroopa : Prodromal symptoms or stages of a disease; for example, loss of appetite is a prodromal stage in fever.

Pooshkaramoola : One of the wonder drug on ayurveda considered to be bronchodilator.

Potkhi : Trachoma; eye diseases characterized by inflammation of conjunctiva and cornea.

Prabhakar vati : Ayurvedic tablet usually used in the treatment of hypertension.

Prabhava : An impact or specific action of a drug.

Prabhava: Effect, prominent, peculiar or special action of an herb.

Pradarantaka lauha : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of leucorrhoea.

Pragya: Wisdom, intelligence, knowledge.

Pragyaparadha: Not using intellect, offending the wisdom.

Prajna: Wisdom, intelligence, knowledge.

Prajnana tantra : The reproductive system.

Prajnaparadha: Not using intellect, offending the wisdom.

Prakopa: Vitiating, aggravation.

Prakriti : The nature of the living thing that comes by birth.

Prakruti or cosmic substance

Prakruti: According to the Samkhya definition this means unconscious, inherent relationship between self and matter.

Pralepaka jvara : Hectic fever; common symptom of tuberculosis.

Prameha pidika : Carbuncle; bacterial inflammation of hair follicles and subcutaneous tissue.

Pramilaka : Mental stress or tension.

Prana: Literally meaning for respiratory functions and regulating inhalation.

Prana: Literally meaning outgoing moving air, this is first of the five-vayu subdoshas

Pranavayu : One of the five vata dosha considered as biological energy.

Pranayama: It is a breathing exercise for purifying the blood and vitalizing the inner organs.

Pranchanda rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of fevers.

Prapti: Obtaining, attaining.

Prasarini taila : An Ayurvedic oil usually used in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism.

Prashna : Question or questioning; a step for understanding disease process.

Prasniparni : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as anti-urticarial.

Prasuti tantra : The obstetrics; branch of science of dealing with case of pregnant women.

Prasvaprerana : Induction of the labour.

Prati tuni : The uretric colic; common due to kidney stones.

Pratisarniya kshara : The caustic alkali.

Pratishayaya : Inflammation of the nasal mucus membrane usually resembles to Rhinitis.

Pratishyayaghana quatha : An Ayurvedic decoction usually used in the treatment of rhinitis.
Prativisha : An antidote.
Pratyahara:It is the fifth stage of yoga and means withdrawal and liberation of mind from the sense sand the objects.
Pravahika : Bloody diarrhoea; it is of two types; ameobic and bacillary usually resembles to Dysentery.
Pravala : Dried form of animal -Anthazoan polyp, living in shallow sea.
Pravala pisthi : An Ayurvedic preparation usually used in the treatment of heart diseases.
Pravalpanchamrita rasa : The mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of gastritis.
Prayatna:It is a Sanskrit word meaning effort.
Prishaparniadi quatha : An Ayurvedic decoction usually used in the treatment of vomiting.
Prithvi : The earth, one of the five elements.
Priyangu : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as haemostatic.
Prokapa : An aggravation of the humour.
Puga khanda : An Ayurvedic powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of diarrhoea,etc
Pundrika : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as demulcent.
Punnaga : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as aromatic and astringent.
Puraka:It is the inhalation aspect of pranayama i.e. the in breathing process.
Purgative:Substances that stimulate the bowel movement by eliminating the impurity from the lower part of the body.
Purisha : Feces or stools.
Purusha or cosmic spirit
Pushpanjana : An oxide of zinc that is usually used in the treatment of skin and digestive system ailments.
Pushpdhanava rasa : The herbomineral preparation usually used in the treatment of seminal diseases.
Pushyanuga churana : Powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of leucorrhoea.
Putapaka : Specially extracted juice.
Putikaranja : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as antiperiodic, febrifuge and anthelmintic.
Putikarna : The resembling to otitis media.
Putinasya : Bad breath or smell from nose usually resembles to Ozena.
Putpakvavishmajvarantaka lauha : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of malaria.
Puyalsa : Acute dacryo-cytitis,it is an inflammation of the lachrymal sac.
Puyameha : A diseased condition usually resembles to Gonorrhoea;

R

Raja : Menstrual fluid.
Raja nighantu : One of the great scripture compiled by Madhava.
Rajas : One of the three gunas among satva and tamas. This is consider as an action or movement.
Rajavallabaha rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of dyspepsia.
Rajodarshana : The commencement of the menstrual fluid usually resembles to Menarche.
Rajonivriti : Termination of menstrual cycle in the life history of a woman usually resembles to Menopause.
Rajosravakala : The menstrual period.
Rajtabhasma : An ash prepared from silver usually used in the treatment of gonorrhoea and syphilis.
Rajyayakshma : The condition usually resembles to tuberculosis; phthisis.
Rakataprasadna : The propriety of the drug that enhances the glowing of ths skin and purifies the blood.

Rakshasa:It is a synonym for demons or demonic beings

Rakta : The blood; connective tissue containing serum and corpuscles.

Raktabharashamaka : The quality of drug that lowers down the blood pressure usually resembles to Antihypertensive.

Raktachandana : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as astringent.

Raktachandanadi churana : Powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of rheumatism.

Raktajagulma : Resembling the mass of the blood, it is diseased condition , may be correlated with hematometra.

Raktamoksha or detoxification of the blood

Raktamokshana : One of the panchkarma in Ayurveda - Blood letting.

Raktanishthivana : The coughing of blood as seen in tuberculosis and lung cancer – Haemoptysis.

Raktapitta : The condition usually resembles to bleeding diathesis; including epistaxis.

Raktapittantaka rasa :Preparation usually used in the treatment of bleeding diathesis.

Raktapradra : Menorrhagia or metrorrhagia

Raktasavahana : The blood circulation.

Raktaskandana : The process of clotting blood - Blood coagulation.

Raktasrava : The hemorrhage or bleeding; escape of the blood from blood vessel.

Raktavahiniprasarka : The property of vasodilation; drug removing constriction in blood vessel.

Ramabana rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of dysentery and rheumatoid arthritis.

Ranjaka pitta : One of the five types of Pitta dosha, which helps in colouring the secretions.

Rasa : The mercury; the term is also usually used for Taste and Plasma (fluid with the blood)

Rasa Karpura : The mercury based preparation usually used in the treatment of urinary and digestive diseases.

Rasa parpati : The parpati usually used in the treatment of malabsorption.

Rasa pushpa malhara : The ointment usually used in the treatment of syphilitic ulcer.

Rasa shastra : The science that deals with study of drugs derived from mineral sources.

Rasa sindoora : Mercury based preparation usually used in the treatment of polyuria, oedema and nervous diseases.

Rasa vaha Srotas:Channels carrying plasma or lymph.

Rasa yoga:The preparations containing minerals as main ingredients.

Rasa:It is derived from the digested food and is circulated the entire body by channels.first of the seven Dhatus

Rasakirya kalpana : An extract that is prepared by concentrating the decoction of the drug.

Rasamanikya : The mercury based preparation usually used in the treatment of skin diseases.

Rasapushpa : The mercury based preparation used in urinary and digestive diseases it is sub chloride of mercury.

Rasa-vaha srotas :Channels carrying plasma or lymph.

Rasayana : Drug having nourishing action on all systems of the body it is believed that it slower downs the aging process.

Rasayana:Rejuvenation. The therapy that rejuvenates or prevents decay and arrests aging process.

Rasi:Quantity, a measure for quantity, a heap, a pile, mass.

Rasnadi guggul : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of arthritis.

Rasnapanchaka quatha : The decoction containing usually used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

Rasnasaptakaquatha: decoction usually used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

Rasona : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as hypolipidemic and antihypertensive.

Rasona kalka : The garlic preparation usually used in malaria.

Rasonadi quatha : The decoction usually used in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism.

Ratangiri rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of fevers.

Ratricarya:Routine to be followed in night or evening, night regime.

Ratracharya:Routine to be followed in night or evening, night regime.

Rechaka:It refers to the exhalation aspect of pranayama, the out breath.
Rechana : The property of purgative; usually used in the treatment of constipation.
Ritucarya:Seasonal regimes, routine to be followed in various seasons.
Ritucharya:Seasonal regime or routine to be followed in specific season.
Rohini : The diphtheria; infectious disease of the upper respiratory tract.
Rohitaka : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as hepatoprotective.
Rokshaya : Emaciation.
Romantika : The measles; viral infection characterized by fever, skin rash and cold.
Roopa : The manifestation of a disease.
Roupya : The silver. In Ayurveda, it is considered to be laxative and anti-ageing.
Rudraksha : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as antihypertensive.

Ruksa:Dry, not greasy, emaciated, rough and thin.

Ruksha : Dry; one of the forty one gunas.

Rupa:Sign, symptoms, mark (of diseases).

S

Saama : With or having ama or toxin.

Sabda :Sound, tone, voice.

Sada :Six.

Sadavidha :Six types.

Sadhaka (Pitta) :Energizing, effective, accomplishing, one of the five types of pitta.

Sadhaka pitta : One of the pitta dosha that controls the intellect.

Sadho jata : Period of newborn or neonate.

Sadhyasadhayata : Prognosis; outcome of a disease in terms of curable or incurable.

Sahadevi : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as antipyretic.

Sahaja : By birth or congenital.

Saindhava lavana : The rock salt, one of the five salts. It is used in digestive system problems and also as carminative.

Sakuna :Relating to birds, having the nature of a bird, bird catcher.

Salakya tantra :Science using probes or c for investigation and treatments, branch dealing with eyes, ears, nose , throat.

Sallaki : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as anti-inflammatory.

Salya tantra :Splinter (extraction) science, surgery.

Samadhi :It is the stage of self realization where mastery over mind, desires and body is achieved.

Samana Vayu:It is located in the stomach and the duodenum.

Samanyaja :A result (disease) caused by many factors (two or all three dosas).

Samashodana karma : The palliation therapy.

Samhita :Methodically arranged collection of verses, texts.

Samhita:Methodically arranged collection of verses, texts.

Samirpannaga rasa : The mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of paralysis and other neurological disorders.

Samkhya :This word means both "discriminative knowledge" and "enumeration". Philosophy founded by Kapila

Samprapti :Pathogenesis, the complete route of manifestation of disease.

Samsarjana (karma) :Diets and activities practiced after a treatment to get back to normal routine and food.
Samskara :The impression left in ones mind followed by any experience maybe of recent past or distant past.
Samudra lavana : One of the five salts. It is usually used in digestive system ailments.
Samudraphena : The bone of cuttle-fish. It is laxative.
Samudraphena churana : Powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of otitis media.

Samyaka:Accurate, proper, correct.
Samyoga :Combination, connection, conjunction.

Sanchaya : An accumulation of the humour in diseased condition.
Sanchaya:Accumulation, collection, gathering.
Sandhana : Process of Fermentation.
Sandhaniya :It means to join.
Sandhaniya:That help the body in healing of broken bones and torn ligaments
Sandhava namaka : The rock salt usually used in the treatment of constipation, flatulence and colic.
Sandhi : The joint; junction between two bones.
Sandhigata vata : The degenerative disorder common in old age usually resembles to Osteorthritis.
Sandra : Solid; one of the forty one gunas.
Sandra :Dense, thick, solid, compact.
Sandra:Concentrated, thick, solid, compact.
Sanga : The blockage.
Sanipatta jyara : The fever causually used by aggravation of vata, pitta and kapha.
Sanjivani vati : An Ayurvedic tablet usually used in the treatment of diarrhoea.
Sankhapuspi :An herb : Latin Name: Convolvulus pluricaulis.
Sankhini : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as diaphoretic.
Sannirudhaguda : The rectal stricture.
Sansarjana Karma:Diets and activities practiced after a treatment to get back to normal routine and food.
Sanskrit :Purified, sanctified, the language used in Vedic age.
Sanskrit:Purified, sanctified, the language used in Vedic era.
Santatajvara : Continuous or remittent fever.
Sanyasa : State of unconsciousness usually resembles to coma.
Sanyoga:Combination, connection, conjunction.
Sapekshanidana : Differential diaganos.

Sapta:Seven.
Saptachakra : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as antidiabetic.
Sapta-dhatu :The seven constitutional elements or tissues of the body.
Saptamrita lauha : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in eye ailments.
Saptaparna : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as antimalarial.
Sara : The property – mobile or movable; one of the forty one gunas.
Sara :Liquid, fluid, moving, wandering.

Sarangadhara samhita : One of the scripture of Ayurvedic text compiled by Sarangadhara.

Sarapunkha :An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as hepato protective.

Saraswata churna : Powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of loss of memory.

Sarira :Body, physical body.

Sariva : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as blood purifier.

Sarivadi quatha : Decoction usually used in treatment of kapha jvara.

Sarjikka kshara : An alkali preparation usually used in the treatment of cough and asthma.

Sarpa :Snake, serpent.

Sarpagandha :Herb :Latin name: Rouwolfia serpentina.

Sarpgandha : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as antihypertensive.

Sarpgandhaghana vati : An Ayurvedic tablet usually used in the treatment of hypertension.

Sarpi guda : Confection preparation usually used in the treatment of chronic rhinitis and bleeding diathesis.

Sarvangasana:A yoga posture.

Sarvangasundara rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of fevers.

Sasharapa : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as antihistaminic.

Sasharapa taila : An oil usually used in the treatment of tinnitus.

Sastriya :According to original texts (Sastra), confirmable to sacred precepts.

Satapatri : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as astringent and carminative.

Satapushpa : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as carminative.

Satata jvara : Double quotidian fever.

Sat-Chid-Ananda :It means existence, reality, pure consciousness, the spirit, brahman, a being, bliss and delight.

Sathollaya : An excess deposit of adipose tissue or fat in the body. Obesity.

Sathvaravisha : Poison derived from plant or mineral.

Sattva : Pure consciousness and bliss it is one of the great gunas among rajas and tamas.

Sattva :It means purity. First of the three gunas,

Sattvic :It refers to the qualities that are pure, which is responsible for goodness and happiness.

Satva : An extract prepared from a natural drug. It is usually dry.

Sauvarchala lavana : Sonchal salt, one of the five salts. It is usually used in digestive system ailments.

Sauvira : Sulphide of lead. It is usually used in the treatment of leucoderma.

Savasana :Dead body posture of Yoga.

Seevana : Suturing.

Shaakha : The extremities.

Shabda : Hearing or listening; tool in examination of a disease.

Shadabindu taila : An Ayurvedic oil formula for nasal administration.

Shadadharana yoga : An Ayurvedic powdered formula usually used in treatment of flatulence.

Shadakiryakala : Study of six steps in disease progress.

Shadanga paniya : An Ayurvedic decoction usually used as cooling aid in fevers and thirst.

Shadaupkrama : Study of six steps in curing a disease.

Shadaushana : The combination of six spices – Pipali , Pipali moola, Chavya, Chitraka , Sunthi and Maricha

Shahastradhuota ghrita : The ghee processed thousand times in specific manner usually used for therapeutic use.

Shakha :It is a Sanskrit word meaning extremity.

Shakrabuda : Sebaceous cyst; growth in sebaceous glands of the skin.

Shalaka tantra : Study of diseases of ear, nose, and throat.

Shalaparani : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as febrifuge.
Shalipada : Filliariasis or elephantiasis; causally used by a worm infestation.
Shalkasthi : Metacarpal and metatarsal bone.
Shalmali : An Ayurvedic as astringent and demulcent.
Shalya : The foreign body.
Shalya tantra : Study of surgery.
Shalya tantra: Splinter (extraction) science, surgery.
Shambhunatha rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in treatment of complicated fevers.
Shambuka : The snail.
Shambuka vati : An Ayurvedic tablet usually used in the treatment of abdominal colic.
Shanka vati : An Ayurvedic tablet usually used in the treatment of abdominal pain.
Shankhasthi : The temporal bone.
Sharira: Body, physical body.
Sharirakirya vigyana : The study of human physiology.
Sharirachna vigyana : The study of human anatomy.
Shastra : Sharp instruments.
Shastriya: As per Shastra (original texts), confirmable to sacred precepts.
Shatavari ghrita : Medicated ghee of the drug shatavari usually used in seminal diseases and various pitta disorders.
Shatavri : It is demulcent and galactagogue.
Shatpatriadi churna : An Ayurvedic powdered formula usually used in the treatment of stomatitis and ulcers.
Shavachedana : The dissection of the human body for study purpose.
Shavasnaka jvara : The fever with dyspnoea or Pneumonia.
Shayyamuutra : Nocturnal enuresis.
Shelashemakala : The mucus membrane.
Shevta parpati : An Ayurvedic formula called parpati usually used in the treatment of urinary disease and fever.
Shilajeeta : The black bitumen or Mineral pitch. Widely usually used as tonic.
Shira : The vein, a blood vessel carrying impure blood.
Shira: A tubular or cylindrical vessel in the body as a vein, nerve or artery.

Shirah: The head, skull.
Shirashoola : The headache.
Shirashoolavjara rasa : Preparation usually used in the treatment of different types of headache.
Shirodhara : The continuous flow of warm oil or medicated liquid herb over forehead
Shiroroga : Group of head diseases described in Ayurveda.
Shishna : The male genital organ - Penis.
Shita : The character of cold; one of the forty one gunas.
Shita or Sheetal: Cold, chilly, frigid.
Shitakashaya : The formula of steeping drug in water or alcohol for specific period of time , resembles to cold infusion.
Shitapitta : One of the skin diseases usually resembles to urticaria.
Shitavirya : The drug having cold potency or cooling effect usually resembles to endothermic.
Shlakshana: Smooth, polished, soft, tender and gentle.

Shlakshna : The character of smooth; one of the forty one gunas.
Shleshaka :It is the fifth subtype of kapha,
Shleshaka:Attaching, connecting.
Shlesmaka kapha : One of the five kapha dosha present in synovial fluid and is believed to be nourishing joints.
Shobanjan : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as antispasmodic and expectorant.
Shodan :It refers to the cleansing methods. There are basically five cleansing methods, namely:
Shodhana:It refers to the Purification or Cleansing methods. They are five
Shofa : The swelling or an edema.
Shosha : Condition in which there will be malabsorption of nutrition and hence body becomes extreme weak-marasmus.
Shothahara : The drug having anti-inflammatory action.
Shravana : Auscultation.
Shringa:Horn.
Shringyadi churna : A Powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of respiratory diseases.
Shukra : The reproductive fluid – Semen, one of the main and important dhatus.
Shukra :It is the last of the seven dhatus, the semen or the male reproductive tissue
Shukranu : The spermatozoa.
Shukti : The disease of an eye usually resembles to xerophthalmia.
Shunthi : An Ayurvedic herb ginger, which is usually used as digestive and carminative.
Shushkarsha : The polyp of conjunctiva.
Shvasa : The disease called Asthma; characterized with difficulty in breathing.
Siddhapraneshvara rasa : Preparation usually used of weakness, diarrhoea, malabsorption and duodenal ulcer.
Silajita :A black sticky mineral that leaks out of some mountains, black bitumen.
Simnahada guggul : Guggulu preparation used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.
Sindura : The red oxide of lead. It is used in healing of fractured bones and other musculo-skeletal disorders.
Sira :Any tubular vessel in the body - a vein, nerve or artery.
Sira :The head, skull.
Sirajala : The scleral staphyloma in which there is a protrusion of sclera.
Siravedha : Cutting or piercing the vein usually resembles to venesection.
Sirodhara :Pouring oil or any other liquid on forehead from a special pot.
Sirsasana :Head stand posture of Yoga.
Sirsiha : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as antipoisonous.
Sisa : The lead. It is considered to be anti-obesity and bronchodilator if prepared in a specific way as medication.
Sita :Cold, chilly, frigid.
Sitopladi churna : An Ayurvedic powdered formula, which is usually used in the treatment of dry cough and URTI.
Skandhas :It is a Sanskrit word meaning a heap, pile or aggregate.
Slakshana :Smooth, polished, soft, tender, gentle.
Slesaka :Attaching, connecting.
Smriti:It is a Sanskrit word meaning the memory
Smritisagara rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of loss of memory and mental disorders.
Smrti :It is a Sanskrit word meaning the memory
Snayu: The ligament.
Sneha . An adipose tissue - fats. This is also usually used to describe oleation (either internal or external)
Snehana : The oleation therapy. important (purvakarma) procedure before applying panchkarma.

Snehana :Lubricating, anointing, rubbing with oil, unction.
Snehana:Lubricating, smearing and rubbing with oily substance.
Snigdha : The property of oil, one of the forty one gunas.
Snigdha:Sticky, viscid, sycophantic, smooth, adhesive.

Sodhana :Cleaning, purifying, refining.

Somaroga : The condition in which there is an excessive urination in women.
Sootashekera rasa : Herbo-mineral formulas usually used in the treatment of gastritis and vomiting.
Sparsa:Touching, sense of touch.
Sparsa:Touching, sense of touch.
Sphatika bhasma : Ash prepared from ferrus sulphate , used in the treatment of haemorrhage and bleeding disorders.
Sringa :Horn.
Srotas : The bodily channels or meridians.
Srotas :Literally means the source. It is a canal for nutrition in the body.
Srotonjana : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used in the treatment of leucoderma.
Srvanam:The act of hearing, acquiring knowledge by hearing, transportation, carrying.
Stambhana : The character of stopping something could be blood or something else.
Stanaroga : Diseases of the breast.
Stanyajanana : The drug having quality of improving lactation.
Stanyakala : The period of lactation.

Sthana samsraya:Located in a place, relocation of Doshas.
Sthaniya : Localized or topical.

Sthira:Firm, stable, hard, solid, compact, strong, immovable, fixed.
Sthoola : Bulky or giant; one of the forty one gunas.
Sthula :Large, thick, big, gross, massive, stout.
Sthula:Large, thick, big, gross, massive, stout.
Stihra : Stable or immobile; one of the forty one gunas.
Stribeeja : The reproductive egg in females – the ovum.
Strigoga vityana : The gynecology; study of the science dealing with female reproductive system.
Suchi : Herb that is usually used as antispasmodic, mydriatic and narcotic. Usually used to describe needle.
Sudarshana churana : One of the best preparation available for the treatment of fever and malaria.
Sugandhitriphala : A type of triphala, usually used in the treatment of bad breath in the mouth.
Sukha:It is a Sanskrit word meaning happiness.
Sukshma : Subtle or minute; one of the forty one gunas.
Surya :It means the sun.
Sushruta Samhita : One of the great scripture – an Ayurvedic treatise on surgery written by sage shushruta.
Sushumna Nadi : Sushumna nadi starts from the first chakra and extends up to the crown chakra.
Sutika : The puerperium.
Sutika jvara : The fever related with pregnant women usually resembles to puerperal fever.
Suvarna : The gold. It is considered to be aphrodisiac and rejuvenating if prepared specially and as medicine.

Suvarnamakshika bhasma Ash prepared from copper pyrite, used in the treatment of pitta dosha and skin diseases.
Svarabheda : The hoarseness of the voice usually resembles to xenophonia.
Svaras:Liquid juice of macerated fresh herbs.
Svarnakshiri : An inflammation of cornea usually resembles to ulcerative keratitis.
Svedajanana : The property of the drug that produces perspiration.
Svedana : The hot fomentation or Sudation.
Svetapradra : The condition usually resembles to leucorrhoea.
Svranashukla : The disease of an eye - corneal ulcer.
Swarasa : An essence or the succus; expressed juice of a fresh medicinal herb.
Swarna bhasma : An ash prepared out of gold usually used in the treatment of gonorrhoea and syphilis.
Swarna parpati : An Ayurvedic parpati preparation usually used in the treatment of malabsorption.
Swarna vanga : The mercury based formula usually used as tonic and memory enhancer.
Swasahara : The bronchodilator; drug producing dilation of the bronchi;
Swasana tantra : Respiratory system.
Swashnaka jvara : Pneumonia; inflammation of the lungs.
Swasthviritta : The science that describes healthy living with hygiene.
Syonaka : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as anti-inflammatory and other vata dosha disorders.

T

Taamra : The copper. It is believed to be laxative and vulnerary.
Tagara : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as sedative.
Takra : The buttermilk usually safe in abdominal pain and sprue like conditions.
Takra :Buttermilk, a drink made by mixing water in yogurt and churning it
Takra:A drink is made by mixing equal quantity of water in Dadhi (Curd) and churning it thoroughly.
Taliashpatra : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as expectorant and in URTI.
Talishadi churana : An Ayurvedic powdered preparation of talispatra, usually used in the treatment of URTI.
Tamak shvasa:A kind of asthma.
Tamaka svasa:A kind of asthma.
Tamaka svasha : The condition usually resembles to Bronchial asthma.
Tamalapatra : An Ayurvedic as laxative and stomachi.
Tamara bhasma: An ash prepared from copper usually used in the treatment of gonorrhoea and syphilis.
Tamara parpati : The Ayurvedic preparation - parpati usually used in the treatment of cough, asthma, and malabsorption.
Tamas :It refers to the darkness, inertia, heaviness and the materialistic attitude.
Tandra : One of the mental state usually resembles to convalescence.
Tandulaodaka: An Ayurvedic preparation obtained from fresh rice.
Tankana kshara : An alkali preparation usually used in the treatment of cough, asthma and URTI.
Tanmatra :It is the subtle essence of the five elements in the body i.e. sound, touch, sight, taste and smell.
Tanmatras or five subtle elements
Tantra :A non vedic form of yoga leading divine ecstasy through certain rites the erotic and forbidden. kundalini-yoga
Tapyadi lauha : Preparation usually used in the treatment of anemia and jaundice.
Tarpaka kapha: One of the types of Kapha dosha situated in the brain and makes it to function properly.

Tejas :Having the characteristics of light, illumination and brilliance it is the superfine essence of pitta,

Tiksagni :Strong digestive fire, increased activity of digestive fire.

Tikshagni : The powerful or excess digestive fire. Considered to be polyphagia; excess of appetite.

Tikshna : The character of sharpness; one the forty-one gunas.

Tikshna virechana : The drastic purgation, one of the important among panchkarmas.

Tikshnaagni:Strong Jatharagni (digestive fire), increased activity of digestive fire.

Tikshnamukha rasa : The herbo-mineral formula usually used in the treatment of hemorrhoids.

Tiksna :Sharp, hot, fiery, pungent.

Tiksna:Sharp, hot, fiery, pungent.

Tikta : The taste - bitter, one of the six tastes.

Tikta :Bitter taste or flavor.

Tikta Rasa:Bitter taste or flavor.

Tikta: The taste - bitterness, one of the six tastes.

Tila: The sesame. It has demulcent and laxative activity.

Timira : The cataract, an eye disease.

Tri :Three.

Tribhuvanakirti rasa : Formulae usually used in the treatment of common cold associated with fever.

Tridosa :The three dosas.

Tri-dosha :Three Bio energy Principles,Vata,Pitta,and Kapha

Tridosha:Means three Doshas

Tridoshic :Relating to tridoshas (see tridosha above).

Tridoshic:Related to Tridoshas.

Triguna :The three qualities of Nature.

Trika : The sacrum.

Trikapradesha : Sacral region.

Trikatu :It refers to the three pungents i.e. dry ginger, pippali and black pepper.

Trikatu churna : An Ayurvedic powder preparation usually used in the treatment of digestive diseases and cold.

Trinapanchamula quatha : The decoction usually used in the treatment of urinary calculi.

Triphala :An Ayurvedic recipe made by mixing equal quantities of fruits of three particular herbs.

Triphala Churana : Powder of triphala

Triphala guggul : The herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of skin diseases and digestive disorders.

Triphala lauha : An iron based preparation usually used in the treatment of hemorrhoids and bleeding disorders.

Triphala:Recipe made of equal quantities of fruits of Emblica officinalis,Terminalia chebula and Terminalia bellerica.

Triphaladi quatha: The decoction of all the three herbs (triphala), usually used in the treatment of obesity.

Trishna : The feeling of thirsty - thirst.

Trishna :It means thirst

Trishna nighana : The drug having property of quenching the thirst.

Trishna:It means thirst.

Trityaka jvara : One type of fever usually resembles to tertian fever.

Trivanga bhasma : An ash preparation usually used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

Trivrita :An herb (Indian jalap) used for purgation, Latin name: Operculina turpethum.

Tulasi :Holy Basil. Latin Name: Ocimum sanctum.

U

Udakavaha srotas:Channels transporting water or watery liquids in the body.

Udaka-vaha srotas:Channels transporting water or watery liquids in the body.

Udana :It is located in the umbilical region, chest and the neck and is the five subtypes of vata.

Udararoga : The diseases related to abdomen.

Udardaprashmana : The drug having quality of anti-urticaria.

Udumbara : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used in UTI.

Unduka : The veriform appendix.

Unmada : One of the mental diseases - mania; psychiatric illness.

Unmadagajakesari rasa : The herbo-mineral formula usually used in the treatment of insanity and epilepsy.

Up dhatu:Means supporting tissue.

Upa-dhatu :Not a main tissue, a secondary tissue that supports the main tissue.

Upasaya:The allaying (of disease) by remedies, advantageous medicine, diagnosis by the effect of medicines or food

Upastambha :Supporting pillars, sub- pillars.

Upastambha:In Ayurveda Ahara (Food), Nidra (Sleep) and Brahmcharya are sub pillars for maintaining perfect health.

Upavishtaka : The compressed foetus.

Updrava : Complication of the diseases.

Upjihivika : The cystic swelling in the tongue region usually resembles to Ranula.

Upnaha: The poultice, bundle like structure usually used in panchkarma.

Upshaya : The therapeutic test.

Upyoga-samstha :using method, user manual, and instructions to use or practice a technique.

Upyokta :User

Upyokta:User.

Urah : The thorax region.

Urakshata : Collection of pus in the thoracic cavity.

Urdavavata : The gaseous eructation.

Urdhavashti : The maxillary bone; forms upper part of the jaw.

URTI: Upper respiratory tract infections.

Urvasthi : The femur or thigh bone.

Ushana virya : The drug having hot potency or heating effect.

Ushanaodaka : The type of decoction, which is prepared by boiling the water for specific period of time.

Ushira : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as diuretic and carminative.

Ushiradi churana : Powdered preparation usually used in the treatment of bleeding diathesis.

Ushirasava: An alcoholic preparation of usher, usually used in the treatment of bleeding disorders.

Ushna : The property of hot;one of the forty one guans.

Ushna:Hot, warm, passionate, sharp.

Ushnavata : The condition resembling to disease gonorrhoea.

Usna :Hot, warm, passionate, sharp.

Utaka : The bodily tissue or cel.

Utpadaka : The predisposing factors.

Utpaladya churna : An Ayurvedic powdered formula usually used in the treatment of diarrhoea associated with fever.

Uttama anga :Combination of two words i.e. uttama meaning noble, great and anga that means part of the body.
Uttanapadasana:A Yoga posture (asana).

V

Vacha : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used in mental disorders and it is also memory enhancer.

Vagbhata : The author of Asthtanga Sangraha. There were laghu (small) and brihat (big) vagabhatta.

Vagbhata:A famous personality in the history of Ayurveda wrote Astanga Sangraha and Astanga Hrdaya.

Vaidya : The doctor in ancient times who is now a day a physician.

Vaidya :Physician

Vaikranta bhasma : Ash preparation from tourmaline; usually used as tonic.

Vaisheshika :It is one of the six orthodox schools of the Indian philosophy, founded by Kanada.

Vajikarana :The science of aphrodisiac, producing virility.

Vajikarna : The science deals with the enhancement of sexual vigour and strength.

Vaksha : The chest region - thorax.

Valuka: The earth or sand.

Vamak Dravya:Emetics are the substances that eliminate the toxins from the oral route.

Vaman or therapeutic vomiting or emesis

Vaman:Is part of one of the Panchakarma process which means vomiting.

Vamana : Medicated emesis, the first among panchkarma.

Vamana :The act of vomiting, emesis.

Vamana:It is therapeutic vomiting.

Vamana:It is therapeutic vomiting.

Vamana:The act of vomiting, emesis.

Vamanopaga :These are the natural substances that are used for the stimulation of vomiting.

Vamanopaga:These are the single herbs or natural formulations that induce vomiting.

Vamathu :It means vomiting.

Vanapalandu : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used is cardiac stimulant.

Vanaspatya :A tree, shrub or plant.

Vanaspatya:A substance of tree, shrub, vegetable or plant origin.

Vansapati shastra : The botany, study of plants.

Vapavahana : The Omentum; fold of peritoneum. It is greater and lesser in types.

Varahikanda : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as tonic.

Varatika: An external covering of a creature belonging to species phylum mollusca.

Varnya :That improve the complexion of the body, its color, skin, hair and eyes also.

Vartamashakra : The disease of an eye, type of trachoma.

Varti : The suppository; usually used to produce a local action.

Varuna : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as lithotriptic.

Varuna :God of waters, sea, rivers.

Varunadi churana : The herbal powdered formula commonly usually used in the treatment of renal calculus.

Vasa swarasa : An expressed juice of vasa usually usually used in jaundice, bleeding disorders,pitta-kapha fever and UR

Vasachandanandi taila : Oil usually used commonly as local application in phthisis and kapha disorders.

Vasaka : Also known as VAASA, it is expectorant, antispasmodic and abortifacient.

Vasantamalti rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation commonly usually used in the treatment of malarial fevers.

Vasantasukumakara rasa : The herbo-mineral preparation commonly usually used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

Vasavleha : One of the best formulas in Ayurvedic science usually used in the treatment of respiratory diseases.

Vasti: enema therapy of Panchakarma. /See Basti

Vata:Means one of the three humors, the energy or force that keeps Pitta, Kapha and all the seven Dhatus and the Malas

Vatagajankusha rasa : Formula, commonly usually used in the treatment of arthritis and muscular diseases.

Vatarakta : The condition in which there are high levels of uric acid in blood., It is metabolic disease resembles to GOUT.

Vatashelshmika jvara : The fever raised by vata and kapha dosha - influenza, viral infection of the upper respiratory tract.

Vatavindvasa rasa : Formula commonly usually used in the treatment of arthritis and muscular diseases.

Vatavaska jvara : The condition resembling to epidemic dropsy.

Vatavyadhi : The diseases causally used by aggravation of vata dosha, eighty in numbers as described in ayurveda.

Vati or Gutika:Tablet or Pills.

Vatsanabha: Herb that is usually used as producing the sweat from the body. It is cardiac stimulating but is poisonous.

Vatta : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used in many vata disorders.

Vavadinga : An Ayurvedic herb that is commonly usually used as anthelmintic.

Vedanashamaka: The quality of the drug that reduces pain usually resembles to Analgesic.

Vedas :It is a Sanskrit word meaning knowledge. Vedas are the oldest source of universal knowledge

Vega : Stage.

Vibhitaka :Belliric myrobalan, Latin name: Terminalia bellirica.

Vicharchika : The condition usually resembles to eczema; dermatitis; inflammation of the skin.

Vidahi :Heat, burning, inflammation, acid.

Vidahi:The feeling of heat, burning, inflammation, acid.

Vidanga taila : Oil formula usually used in the treatment of worm infestation.

Vidradhri : An abscess; collection of pus within the localized part or organ of the body following any infection.

Vijaya parpati : An Ayurvedic parpati formula usually used in the treatment of malabsorption.

Vikriti :It is the modification; imbalance or disease.

Vikriti:It is the modification, imbalance or disease.

Vikritivigyana : The study of pathology.

Vimla bhasma : An ash prepared from iron pyrite usually used as tonic and rejuvenator.

Vipaka : The end product and effect of the eating material could be amla (sour), madhur (sweet) and katu (pungent).

Virecanopaga :Purgatives assisting the elimination of the doshas from the vital organs and helps the system clean

Virechan :It is the medicated purgation; one of the pancha karma cleansing processes

Virechan or purgation

Virechana : Medicated purgation, the second among panchkarma, considered to be the best for pitta disorders.

Virya : The potency of a drug or an active ingredient or the main power that shows the efficacy of the eatable material.

Virya :Potency, power, vigor, semen.

Virya:Potency, power, vigor, semen.

Visada :Clear, pure, spotless, shining.

Visarapa : An inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue usually resembles to Erysipelas.
Visesa :Opposite, different, not similar.
Visha: The poison or hazardous action.
Vishada : Clearness, it appears very clear and does not possess any of the agents that are obstructive.
Vishada:Clear, pure, spotless, shining.
Vishagarbha taila: Oil usually used as local application in arthritis and rheumatism.
Vishana jvara : The fever with undefined pattern.
Vishesa:Means which is different, not similar.
Vishmagni:Irregular or unstable digestive fire.
Vishvachi : The condition usually resembles to brachial neuralgia.
Vismagni:Irregular digestive fire, unstable digestive fire.
Visphota : The condition usually resembles to eruptions.
Visravana :To let flow, to let spread.
Vistabdhajirna : The condition usually resembles to atonic dyspepsia.
Visuchika : Rice water diarrhea and vomiting in severity, usually resembles to cholera.
Vitamin :These are essentials for growth of the body and healthy functioning of all organs.
Vitamin A is a growth promoting vitamin.
Vitamin B1 is anti-neuritic..
Vitamin B2 pacifies vata, builds up pitta and kapha.
Vitamin B6 is called pyrodoxine..
Vitamin C. Vitamin C is ascorbic acid whenever there is cold and congestion, Vitamin C is used.
Vitamin D is the anti-rickets vitamin.
Vitamin E is anti-sterility.
Vitamin K helps coagulation.
Vitamin P is called hesperidin. It is anti-hemorrhagic.
Vrana : The ulcer.
Vriddhadara : An Ayurvedic herb that is usually used as alternative and tonic.
Vridhi : Protrusion of an organ through a gap usually resembles to Hernia.
Vyadhi : The diseased state.
Vyagri haritaki : One of the haritaki preparations, usually used in the treatment of cough and bronchitis.
Vyakta :Visible, specific.
Vyakta:Visible or specific.
Vyana:Is one of the type of Vata which regulates the circulation of blood in the body.
Vyoshadi vati : An Ayurvedic herbal tablet usually used in the treatment of cough and respiratory disorders.

Y

Yakkrita : The liver, the largest gland of the body.
Yama:Rules, instructions, guidelines.
Yamya:One, who takes initiative, is courageous and has leadership qualities.
Yantra : The instrument, usually used in surgery.
Yantra:It is a visual concentration for each chakra used to channel psychic force.
Yasada : The zinc. It is considered to be bronchodilator and antidiabetic.

Yasanda bhasma : An ash prepared from copper usually used in the treatment of skin diseases.

Yasthimadhu : An Ayurvedic herb that is used as demulcent, laxative, anti-inflammatory and antiviral.

Yastimadhu: Licorice, Latin name: Glycyrrhiza glabra.

Yava kshara : An alkali preparation usually used in the treatment of hepato and splenomegaly.

Yavani : An Ayurvedic herb that is used as antispasmodic and carminative.

Yoga Nidra: It means yoga sleep or conscious sleep.

Yoga: To link, to add, to join, a progressive method to become self

Yoga: To link, to add, to join,

Yogavahi : The synergism, the quality which enhances the activity of drug.

Yograja guggul : Herbo-mineral preparation usually used in the treatment of arthritis.

Yoni : The female reproductive organ - vagina.

Yonibhransha : The condition resembling to prolapse of the vagina.

Yonikanda : The condition resembling to vaginal cyst or tumour.

Yonikandu : An itching into vagina usually resembles to pruritis vulve.

Yonivarti : Specially made vaginal suppository used to cure various diseases.

Yonivyapada : The study of diseases of the vagina.

Yoshapsamara : Hysteria or hysteric condition.

Yusa: Soup generally made from various kinds of pulses.

Yuvanapindika : Pimples, usually resembles to acne vulgaris.