Kello my dean friends.

Welcome to the Indian Medicine-Dentistry Listory.

Indian medicine was based on the notion that the seven hundred vessels of the human body carried, in addition to blood, three basic principles, similar to the cardinal humors of Greek medicine. Hny desament of these

In early times, surgery was regarded as the most important branch of medicine. Later, the practice was much hampered by iptions against as well as against No surgical operations were performed without playing strict attention to the system of religious rituals. First, the heavenly auspices had to be favorable. Then, the god of fine was propitiated with

The patient was given a good meal and strong wine before his operation. «The effect of the meat will be to sustain his strength... while the effect of the wine will be to make him a repain.» Before operations or vever, the patient was ing.

Most of our knowledge of early Indian dental treatment comes from the Aushruta. Sushnuta prescribed excision for «fleshy growths of the

Cantery was often the presenned remedy, especially in diseases of the mouth. The surgeon used a specially designed inon, whose flattened ovoid end was kealed red hot. Hot fluids might also be used-konen oil on

Tractures of the javes were treated bycomplicated bandaging. Both medical and religious beliefs have done much to focus the attention of Indian upon his teeth. The Kindus consider the mouth

The Brahmins, or priests, rub their teeth for about an hour while facing the vising sun, reciting their players and invoking keaven s blessing on themselves and their fr u will he de Ecleanir W nouth, fr to its are ca m

The daily vitual is not confined to brushing the teeth. After the regular abbutions and evacuation, the tongue is scraped with a specially designed instrument and the body is anointed with anomatic oil. Finally, the mouth is sinsed with concoctions of betel leaves, camphor, and cardamom, or other herbs. More than two millenniums THERN FOUR FOR