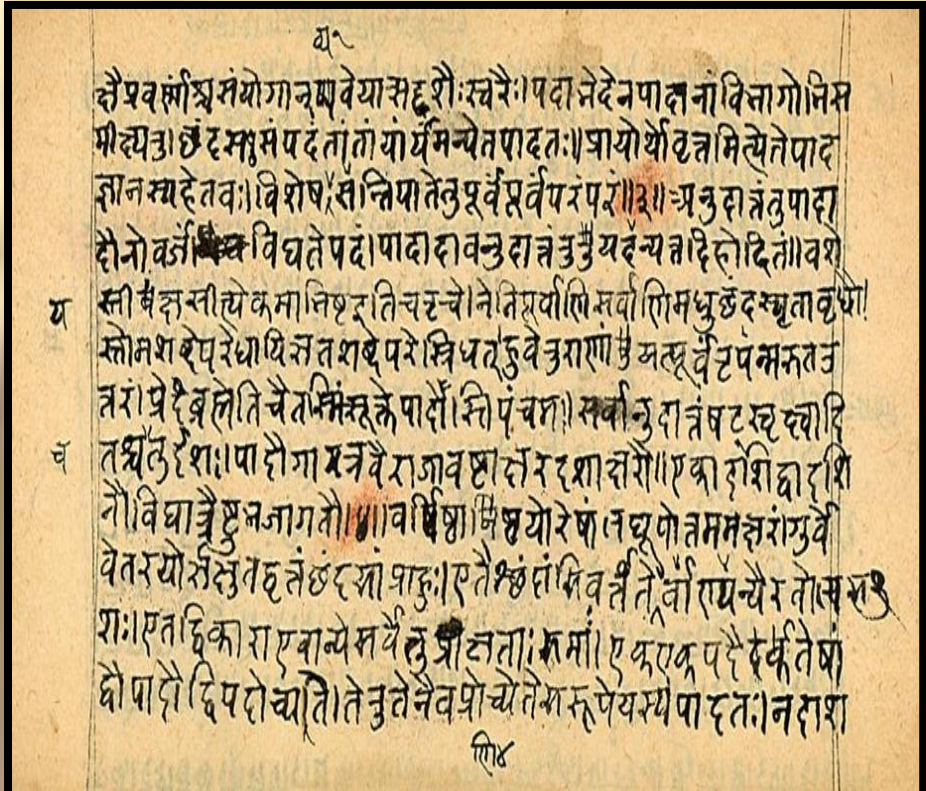

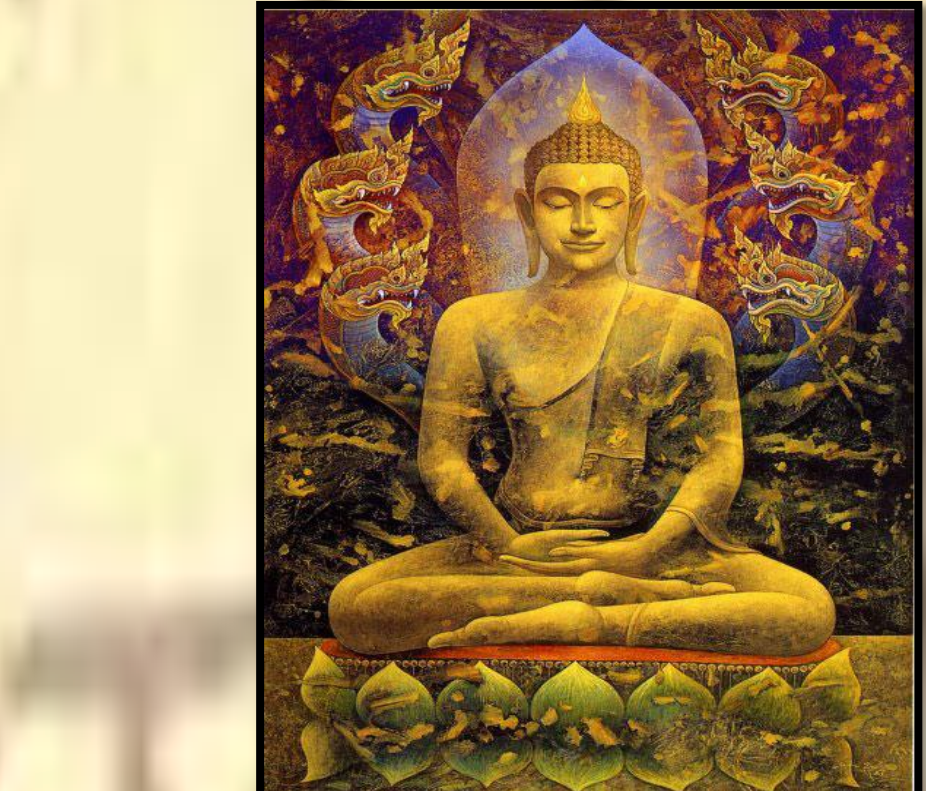
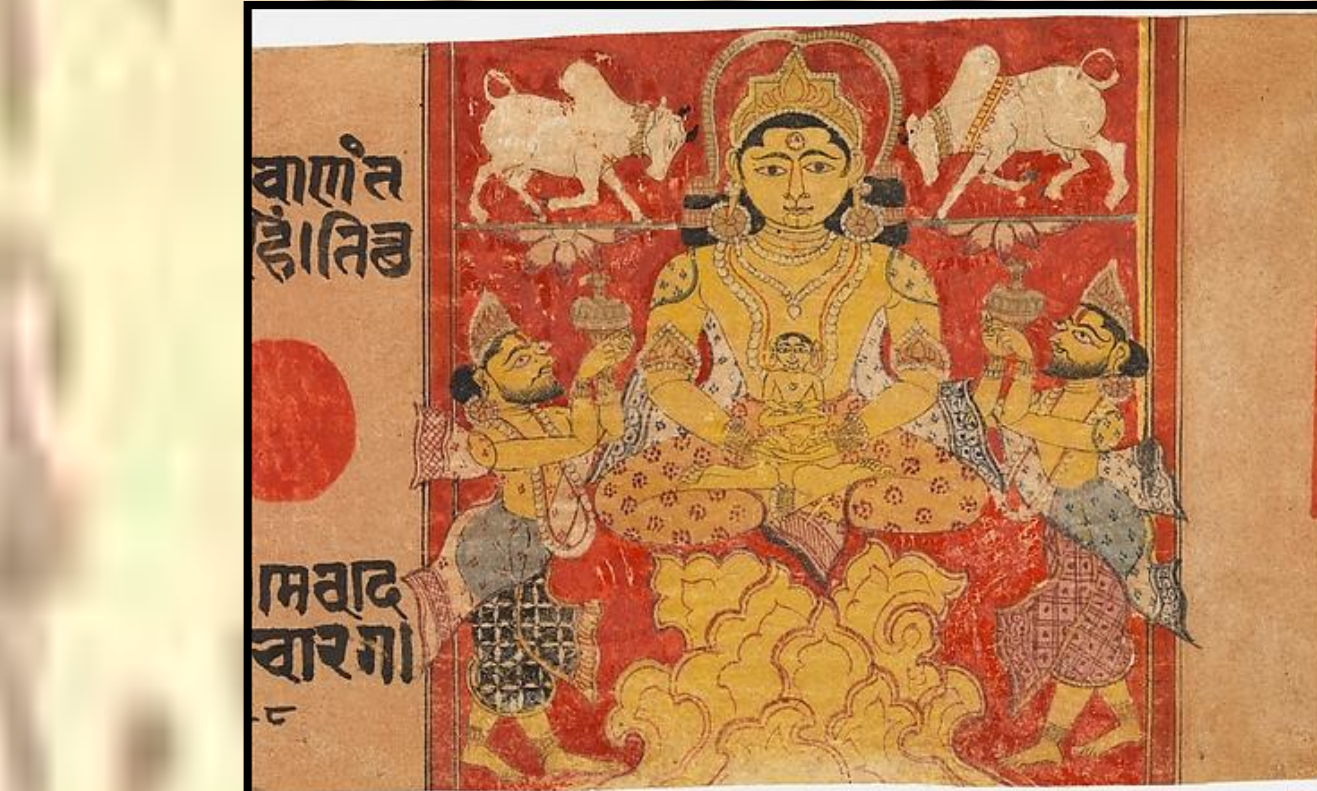




OBJECTIVES

- To make a generic approach to the history of veterinary medicine in India.
- To summarize the most important facts of his history and their main ways of social organization.
- To understand the main influences on Indian medicine: Religion, worship and philosophy.
- To describe of the most important traditional medicine in this country: Ayurveda.
- To know the main animals, their functions and how veterinary medicine had developed.

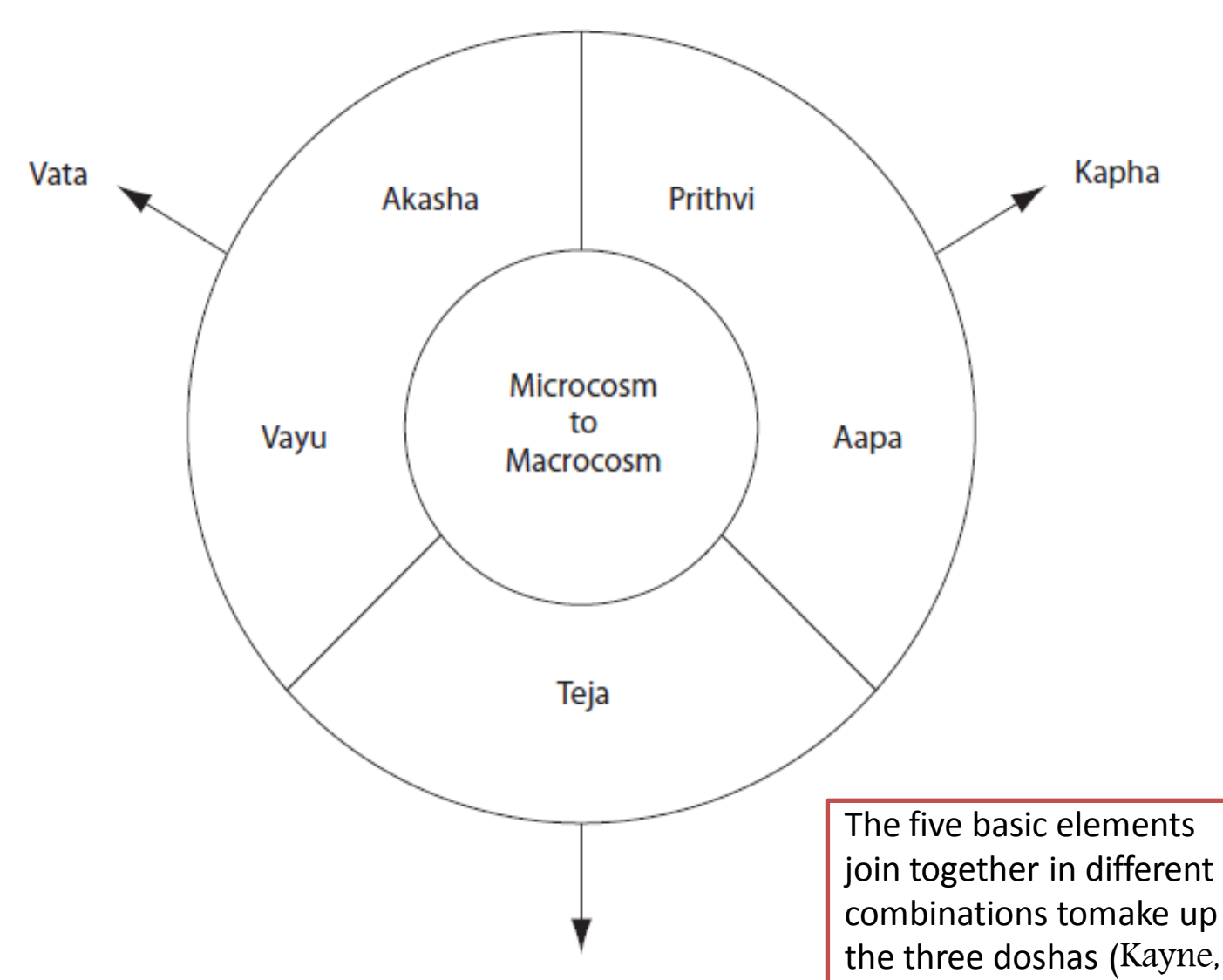
RELIGION & WORSHIP

VEDISM	HINDUISM	BUDDHISM	JAINISM
 <p>Picture of Rig Veda (http://godscodex.com/rigveda)</p>	 <p>Picture of Hindu Trimurti (https://senderosdeleste.com/2016/04/24/la-trimurti-hindu/)</p>	 <p>Picture of Buda Shakyamuni (http://www.planetaholistico.com.ar/Buda.htm)</p>	 <p>Picture of Mahariva Jina (http://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/72629)</p>
It is based on the literature of the Vedas "Knowledge".	It is born the concept of a <i>ahimsa</i> from Karma & Samsara theories. Origin of the sacred cow.	It rejects the caste system and applies the concept of <i>ahimsa</i> to all living beings. It developed simple medical treatments based on: butter, olive oil, honey, ghee and molasses.	It is more extremist than Buddhism. It forbids eat meat and practice agriculture.

CASTE SYSTEM



AYURVEDA



The five basic elements join together in different combinations to make up the three doshas (Kayne, 2010)

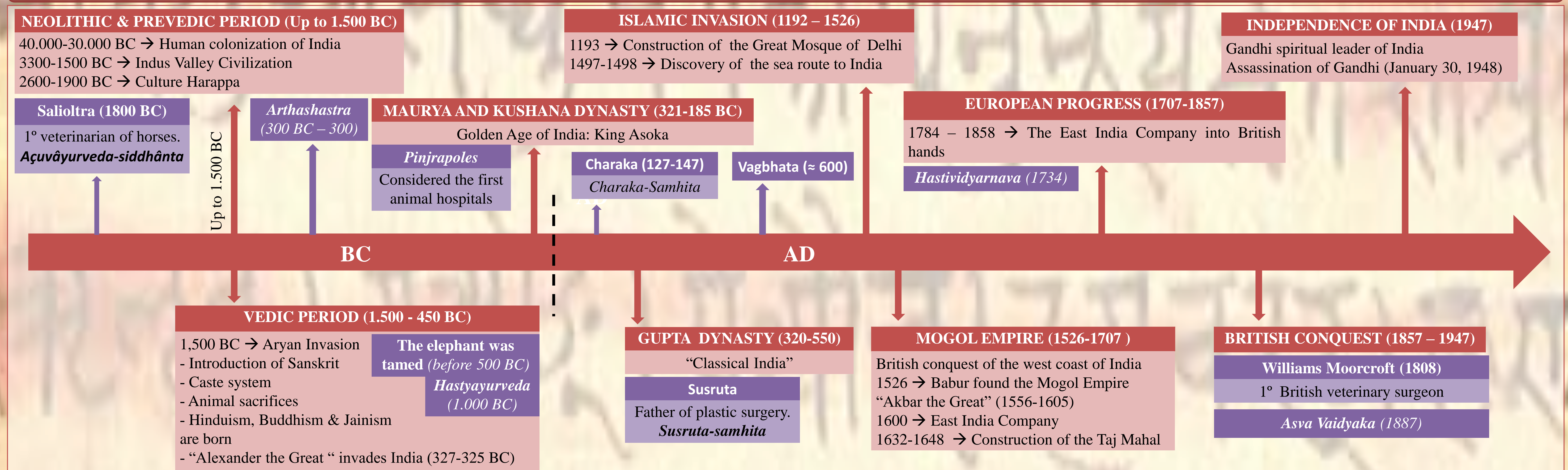
- The great three fathers of Ayurveda are Charaka, Susruta and Vagbhata.
- Ayurvedic philosophy is based on the *samkhya* philosophy of creation.
- According to ayurveda the body is being composed of the following basic concepts:
 - The five basic elements of life (*pancha mahabhutas*).
 - The humours (*doshas*)
 - The seven tissues (*dhatu*s)
 - The three waste products (*malas*)
 - The gastric fire (*agni*)

The disease appears when there is an imbalance of the seven tissues. For optimal health is necessary to rebalance the humours through prevention.

Ayurveda applied to animals.

Horses	Ashva
Elephants	Gaja Ayurveda
Cattle	Go-Ayurveda
Phytopathology	Vriksha-Ayurveda

TIMELINE



INDIA & ANIMALS

In ancient India, animals were used as food, work tools, diversion or companion. This made necessary the existence of people, who should take care of their health.

MAIN ANIMALS	ELEPHANTS	HORSES	CATTLE
USE	Wars, agriculture & entertainment	Wars & agriculture	Important as a currency, livestock & agriculture
MAIN TREATIES	- Arthashastra - Hastayurveda - Hastividyanava	- Açuvâyurveda-siddhânta - Asva Vaidyaka	- Engraved on palm leaves, in Tamil. - Purana

CONCLUSIONS

- The culture, caste system and religion are great influencers in Indian medicine and society.
- The importance of animals in India, has led to the development of Indian veterinary medicine in parallel to human medicine. Even the veterinary hospital was created before than human hospital.
- Ayurvedic medicine is still the main medicine of the subcontinent. And it is expanding to the rest of the world.
- Ayurveda has similarity with Chinese medicine, both are holistic. Also It is similar to western medicine, according to the Hippocratic model and the theory of the four humors theory. Due to the contact between both cultures in the past.
- Animals were mainly used as a work, war or food tools, especially horses, elephants and cattle. For these reasons we have more bibliographic material, which talk about management, diseases and treatments of horses, elephants and cattle in the past.

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