



THE ORIGINS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN EASTERN ASIA. INDIA

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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.

CASTE SYSTEM



RELIGION & WORSHIP

VEDISM HINDUISM

से पवलियमं योगा न्यावया सहरो :स्वरे । पदा ने देनपादा नो विनागो निस् मीस्प उ। छ दमार में पदे तो तो यो ये मन्ये तपाद तः ।। प्रायो थीं वन्नि मित्ये तेपाद

Picture of *Rig Veda* (http://godscodex.com/rigveda)

It is based on the literature

of the Vedas "Knowledge".

Akasha

Vayu

Prithvi

Aapa

Microcosm

Macrocosm

Teja

Picture of Hindu Trimurt (https://senderosdeleste.com/2016/04/24/la-trimurti-hindu/)

It is born the concept of a ahimsa from Karma & Samsara theories. Origin of the sacred cow.

BUDDHISM

Picture of Buda Shakyamur (http://www.planetaholistico.com.ar/Buda.htm

It rejects the caste system and applies the concept of ahimsa to all living beings. It developed simple medical treatments based on: butter, olive oil, honey, ghee and molasses.

Picture of Mahariva Jina (http://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/72629

JAINISM

It is more extremist than Buddhism. It forbids eat meat and practice agriculture.

AYURVEDA

- 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:
 - O The five basic elements of life (pancha mahabhutas).
 - o The humours (doshas)
 - The seven tissues (dhatus)
 - The three waste products (malas)

EUROPEAN PROGRESS (1707-1857)

1784 – 1858 → The East India Company into British

o 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 applicated to animals:

Gaja Ayurveda
Go-Ayurveda
Vriksha-Ayurveda

TIMELINE

The five basic elements

join together in different

combinations tomake up

the three doshas (Kayne,

ISLAMIC INVASION (1192 – 1526)

1193 → Construction of the Great Mosque of Delhi



Salioltra (1800 BC)

1° veterinarian of horses.

Açuvâyurveda-siddhânta

1497-1498 → Discovery of the sea route to India

Vata

Arthashastra MAURYA AND KUSHANA DYNASTY (321-185 BC) (300 BC - 300)Golden Age of India: King Asoka Pinjrapoles Charaka (127-147) Considered the first Charaka-Samhita animal hospitals

Vagbhata (≈ 600) AD

GUPTA DYNASTY (320-550)

"Classical India" Susruta

Father of plastic surgery.

Susruta-samhita

MOGOL EMPIRE (1526-1707)

Hastividyarnava (1734)

hands

British conquest of the west coast of India 1526 → Babur found the Mogol Empire "Akbar the Great" (1556-1605) 1600 → East India Company 1632-1648 → Construction of the Taj Mahal

INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA (1947)

Assassination of Gandhi (January 30, 1948)

Gandhi spiritual leader of India

BRITISH CONQUEST (1857 – 1947) Williams Moorcroft (1808) 1° British veterinary surgeon Asva Vaidyaka (1887)

INDIA & ANIMALS

The elephant was

tamed (before 500 BC)

Hastyayurveda

(1.000 BC)

BC

VEDIC PERIOD (1.500 - 450 BC)

- "Alexander the Great" invades India (327-325 BC)

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 -

1,500 BC → Aryan Invasion

- Hinduism, Buddhism & Jainism

- Introduction of Sanskrit

- Caste system

are born

- Animal sacrifices

Picture of a Rajasthan miniature depicts a group of armed mahouts trying to restrain a bull in musht that has snapped its holding chains and is running amok (Explorer Archives, Paris.)

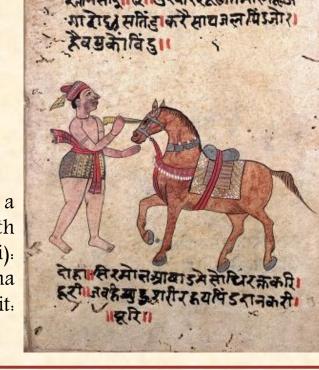
- Hastividyarnava

Wars, agriculture & USE entertainment -Arthashastra MAIN - Hastyayurveda TREATIES

HORSES

Picture of Eye operation on a horse. Illustration and text, 18th century. From Salihotra (Hindi): Asvacikitsa of Purusottama [treatise on horses]. Photo credit: Wellcome Library, London.

Asva Vaidyaka



दाहा किस्तिविवर्गमीर्थनीत्वविक

नल्लवना शासा चामयेता सुख्येता उद्देष्ट्र रक्तनसार्वा ११ ॥ प्रस्त रस्ट्र स्त्र तमाल्ह्र उ

Wars & agriculture

- Açuvâyurveda-siddhânta

CATTLE वेटरनरी गाइनीकोलोजी Veterinary Obstetrics & Gynaecology पशुओं के प्रजनन, गर्भावस्था, प्रसूति रोग व विकित्सा

Important as a currency, livestock & agriculture

- -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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