

Branches Of Ayurveda – Ayurveda Has Eight Branches

1. Internal medicine (Kaya Chikitsa)
2. Ear, nose, throat, eye (salakya tantra)
3. Toxicology (Agad tantra)
4. General surgery (Shalya tantra)
5. Pediatrics (Kumarbhritya)
6. Mental Health or Psychiatry (Bhut Vidya)
7. Geriatrics and Rejuvenative therapies (Rasayana)
8. Reproduction and Procreation therapy (Vajikarna)

Sushruta - a brilliant student of Lord Dhanwantri learned the art of surgery and created a treatise on Surgery. It is known as "Sushrut samhita" (1200 BC). It was a unique manuscript. The art and methods of Surgery were so technically perfect that they are still performed in many modern day surgeries and "Sushrut is still considered as the father of plastic surgery. He was the first to do many cosmetic surgeries including first Rhinoplasty in the history of mankind.

These are the two main treatises on which basics of Ayurveda are clearly explained and still read by Ayurveda scholars worldwide. Vagbhatta- another Ayurveda scholar compiled "Ashtang Sangreh" and "Ashtang Hridaya". These two texts by "Vagbhatta" are basically an overview of Charak and Sushrut Samhita