

ANCIENT AYURVEDIC AND MODERN METHOD OF PRESERVATION OF DEAD BODY**Dr. Dharamveer Choudhary^{*1} Dr. Ved Parkash² Dr. Munish Sharma³ Dr. Jyotsna⁴ Dr. Khushboo Bishnoi⁵**¹P. G. Scholar, Dept. of Rachana Sharir, SGACS & H, Tantia University, Srigananganagr (Raj.), India.²Assistant Professor, Dept. of Rog Nidan, SGACS & H, Tantia University, Srigananganagr (Raj.), India.^{3,5}P. G. Scholar, Dept of Swasthivritta and Yoga, SGACS & H, Tantia University, Srigananganagr (Raj.), India.⁴M.D Schlors of Sharir Rachana department of Ayurvedic College, Tantia University, Srigananganagr, Rajasthan.***Corresponding Author: Dr. Dharamveer choudhary**

P. G. Scholar, Dept. of Rachana Sharir, SGACS & H, Tantia University, Srigananganagr (Raj.), India.

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ABSTRACT

Mahrishi Sushruta was an ancient surgeon (who was possibly born in 2th century BC) and he was the author of the book Sushruta Samhita. According to Shusrutha to become a best physician & surgeon the dissection of the dead body is very necessary. For dissection of the dead body preservation with a good method is necessary. According to Ayurveda Sushruta was the father of Surgery. Dissection and preservation described by Sushruta in Sushruta Samhita in brief. According to Acharya Charaka knowledge of Shuksam and Sathul Sharir is very necessary for the Sharir Rachana. The theoretical knowledge learnt from the teacher & observed in the practical classes should be supplementary to each other. An effort is made by collecting all available literatures in the Ayurvedic science, how the body is collected, where it will be preservation, method of preservation etc. Modern preservation method is different from the Ayurvedic method of preservation

KEYWORDS: Mahrishi Shusrutha, dissection, dead body preservation, Ayurveda.**INTRODUCTION**

Charaka Samhita and Shusruta Samhita are the two basic literature of Ayurveda. Mahrishi Sushruta was an ancient surgeon. There are many evidence which proves that Shusruta have lot of knowledge about Sharir Rachana in details. Shusruta describes about the preservation and dissection in details. Shusruta Samhita emphasized surgical matters, including the use of specific instrument and types of operation. It in his work that is finds significant anatomical consideration of ancient Hindu. There is also compelling evidence suggesting that the knowledge of human anatomy was revealed by both inspection of the surface of the human body and through human dissection as he believed that student aspiring to be surgeons should acquire a good knowledge of the structure of the human body.

The advancement of surgery during ancient Indian medical history is significant when considering the obstacles that deterred the study of anatomy. According to Hindu texts, the human body is sacred in death. Hindu law states that no body may be violated by knife and those persons under than 2 years of age must be cremated in their original condition. Marishi Susurta was however, able to bypass this decree and achieve his remarkable knowledge of human anatomy by using a

brush type broom, which scrapped off skin and flesh without the dissector having to actually touch the warps.

There are some points which have important for preserve a dead body^[1]

- Dead body have all body parts.
- Death is not due to any long disease.
- Death is not due to poison.
- Dead body have age below the 100years.

Presearvation material^[2]

- Extreme cold rivers slow flowing water
- Bambu cage
- Munja
- Kusha (Dharbha)
- chal
- Kshan

Method of Preservation^[3]

First of all dead body collected and then removed the antargata mala (intestinal faecal). After that the dead body banding with any one of Munja, Kusha (Dharbha), chal, kshan, and covering with a cage. The cage with dead body put into the cold slow river for 7days. After 7 days the body collected from the river.

According to modern preservation method of dead body introduction

Cadavers have on tribute to body science and medical student often use cadavers to study anatomy cadavers are often used to verify surgical techniques before moving on living patients. While many schools have moved to using technology and surgical models to teach student. Cadavers are still needed for hands on learning. Appendectomies the removal of the appendix, are performed 28000 times a year in united states and are still practiced on human cadavers and not with technology simulations. Gross anatomy a common course in medical school studying the visual structures of the body gives student the opportunity to have hands on learning environment. The needs for cadavers have also grown outside of academic programs for research. Organization like science care and the anatomy hafts. Registry help send bodies where they are needed most.

The methods of preserving cadavers have changed over the last 200 years. At that time cadavers had to be used immediately because there were no adequate methods to keep the body form quickly decaying. Preservation was needed in order to carry out classes and lesson about the human body. Glutaraldehyde was the first main chemical used for embalming and preserving the body although it leaves yellow stains in the tissue, which can interfere with observation and research.

Formaldehyde is the chemical that is used as the main embalming chemical now. It is a colourless solution that maintains the tissue in its lifelike texture and can keep the body well preserved for an extended period.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVE

1. To explore the knowledge of preservation of the dead body.
2. To know about the difference between the modern and Ayurvedic method of preservation.

Examples of preservation of dead body in past^[4]

1. **The Vedic period:** There is reference regarding preservation of dead body of Raja Dasharatha in tailadrona.
2. **Pyramids of Egypt:** Pyramids of Egypt's are known for the preservation of dead body before many centuries.

REVIEW OF LITERATURES^[5]

Preservation of the dead body to safe to long time because no effect and harm the body because easily seen any structure is must to become a physician and surgeon.

Acharaya Susruta describes dead body preservation in Sushruta Samita 5th chapter.

In modern the method of preservation is totally different from the ayurveda method.

There are some points which have important for preserve a dead body^[6]

- That all the limbs are intact
- No injury present in the any part of the body.
- Death is not due to any long disease.
- Death is not due to intake of poison.
- Death is not due to any epidemic disease.
- Dead body after the process of post mortem not preserves.
- Dead body has age about 55-60years.

Purpose of Preservation

According to modern: to safe the body long time and for easy seen any structure and any organs.

Preservation material^[7]

- Carbolic acid or Phenol-1lt.
- Formaline-4lt.
- Glycerine-2lt.
- Spirit-3lt.
- Tarpentine oil-300ml
- Water-3lt.
- Staining fluid
- Red lead-200mg.
- Water-2lt.
- Pot
- Canula Thared
- surgical blad
- scalpel

Method of Preservation^[8]

Firstly collect the dead body then put the body on the dissection table in dissection hall in the supine position. A pot filled with preservation fluid placed above the surface of the dead body. Then fell or trace the inguinal ligament in between anterior superior iliac spine and pubic tubercle. See the femoral sheath after take a incision below the 4 cm of inguinal ligament. In femoral sheath femoral artery present in laterally and femoral vein medially. A canula is fixed into the femoral artery and transfers the preservation fluid from the pot into the body through this canula and pass the fluid in body. 5-7 litres fluid required for the preservation of a single body. We can confirm after prick the allpin on the various point of the body for presence of fluid in all part of body.

We can preserves the dead body through the left common carotid artery.

DISSCUSSION

There are much evidence found in old texts which gives knowledge about preservation and dissection of dead body. Sushruta describes about the scientific method of preservation and dissection. According to Susharata if someone wants to preserve a dead body then firstly place it in a slow flowing river water. Sushruta advice preserve dead body which contains all body part so we can learn about whole body. If dead occur due to chronic diseases

there may be changes in the internal or external part of the body.

Sushruta also advise to don't preserve body whose dead occurs due to the intake of poison. Because there may be decomposition due the poison in the dead body. Thus one should preserve a body in which case natural death occurs.

According to Sushruta with the help of kusha, khasha, bark starts(done) the dissection of dead body after 7days of preservation.

Sushruta also advice for don't use of sharp end instrument for the dissection. According to him one can get detail knowledge with the help of bark, kusha khasha in dissection.

According to modern science there are three method of dead body preservation.

1. Saturated salt solution.
2. Formaline solution.
3. Thiel solution.

These courses using cadavers have been performed to advance surgeons techniques without any risky patients. These methods are the suitable for specimen. In addition, the infection risk and cost involved in using cadavers are problems that need to be solved. This method had a sufficient antibiotic effect and produced cadavers with flexible joints and high tissue quality suitable. Its present the entry of putrefying organism.

CONCLUSION

Preservation of dead body is must for dissection. Ayurveda and modern science both had explained about the preservation in different ways. In ayurveda method of preservation is simple and natural. In ayurvedic method no chemical is used for preservation but in modern method of preservation many chemical agent are used. These chemical agents may be harmful effect and decomposition on the dead body. Thus after this review we can say that Ayurveda method of preservation is natural and safe, simple we can preserve a body in minimum cost with Ayurveda method of preservation.

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