

INTANGIBLE LEARNING OF BODY PRESERVATION**Vd. Ankush Bhoje*¹ and Vd. Rupal Shah²**

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ABSTRACT

The super Indian expert was Maharishi Sushruta. According to Ayurveda, Acharya Sushruta is the trailblazer behind an operation. Sushruta acknowledges that dismantling a dead body is huge for being a remarkable specialist and trained professional. In the Sushruta Samhita, Sushruta immediately portrays examination and assurance. Security needs data on extraordinary preservation methodologies. If the mixed up saving technique is used to shield a dead corpse, the body has a higher bet of being decimated. The Sharir Rachana, as shown by Acharya Charaka, needs a cautious understanding of Shuksama and Sthula Sharir. A deliberate effort is specially made all reasonable composition on Ayurvedic science, including how the body is

accumulated, where it will be secured, and the manner by which it will be protected. The state of the art insurance structure contrasts from the Ayurvedic preservation strategy.

KEYWORDS: Dissection, dead body preservation, Preservation.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda's two crucial Samhita are Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita. As demonstrated by Ayurveda, Maharishi Sushruta was India's most important specialist. There are a couple of pieces of confirmation that show Sushruta knows an unprecedented game plan about Sharir Rachana. Sushruta carefully portrays the ayurvedic plan of assurance and examination. The Sushruta Samhita focused in on cautious issues, for instance, the usage of various instruments and the methods for operations. Major actual idea of old Hindus can be gotten in his situation. There is moreover convincing verification that the data about human existence frameworks

was uncovered by both impression of the human body's surface and human examination, as he felt that students viewing as experts should have a sensible understanding of the human body's construction. While considering the tangles that hindered the examination of life structures in old India, the movement of operation is huge. The human body is consecrated in death, according to Hindu sacrosanct compositions.^[1]

Maharishi Sushruta, on the other hand, had the choice to move beyond the proclamation and show his remarkable understanding of human existence structures by using a brush-like brush to scratch off skin and tissue without the dissector hoping to strike the turns.

Preservation of a dead body^[2]

1. Death isn't brought about by a drawn out disease.
2. All body parts are available in a dead body
3. The life expectancy of the departed is under 100 years.
4. Poison isn't the reason for death.

Material for Preparation^[2]

1. Munja
2. Kshan
3. Extremely cold rivers and sluggish currents
4. Kusha
5. The bamboo cage

Preservation Techniques^[3]

Then, at that point, the dead body was gathered, and a short time later the Antargata mala was taken out (stomach related squander). The dead body is then gotten together with Munja, Kusha (Dharbha), chal, and kshan, and covered with a walled in area. The nook with the dead body was placed in a sticky, drowsy stream for seven days. The body was recovered from the water following seven days.

Modern Method of preservation of Cadaver (Dead Body) methods

Corpses honor body science, and clinical understudies frequently use them to investigate life structures. Dead bodies are additionally frequently used to test surgeries prior to proceeding to live patients. Albeit a few schools have adjusted to showing understudies utilizing mechanical technology and careful formats. For involved learning, corpses are as yet

required. Appendectomies, or the expulsion of the supplement, are led 28000 times each year in the US, and they are as yet finished on live corpses as opposed to utilizing innovation simulations. Gross life systems, a well known course in clinical school that concentrates on the body's visual designs, gives understudies an active opportunity for growth. The requirement for corpses has extended past college research programs. Science treatment and the life structures hafts are two instances of associations. The library helps with getting bodies to where they are most important.^[4]

All through the past 200 years, the strategies for taking care of cadavers have progressed. Since there could have been no appropriate measures to hinder the body structure from rapidly debilitating at present, cadavers should be used right away. Protecting was supposed to coordinate human existence frameworks classes and models. While it leaves yellow stains in the tissue, which can dial back evaluation and assessment, glutaraldehyde was the essential huge substance used for protecting and staying aware of the body. Formaldehyde is at this point the most commonly used treating compound. A dull plan safeguards the tissue's precise appearance and licenses the body to be especially shielded for a really long time.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- To assess the strategy of cadaveric protection as indicated by Ayurvedic and Modern procedures.
- To simple look any construction and any organ and save the body for long time term.
- To study in regards to the disparity between the cutting edge and Ayurvedic procedure of conservation.

METHODOLOGY

The Cadaveric Preservation matter gathered from various articles, original copies, genuine sites, course books, Samhitas and so on.

Preservation of a dead Body in the past^[5]

The Vedic time frame - There is a reference to Raja Dasaratha's dead body being held in tailadrona. Egyptian Pyramids: Egyptian pyramids are famous for safeguarding dead bodies for a long time.

Cadaveric Preservation Literature^[6]

Conservation of the dead body for quite a while with little outcome and no harm to the body since any condition can be effectively distinguished is expected to turn into a doctor or surgeon. In the fifth section of Sushruta Samita, Acharaya Susruta examines dead body preservation. The current protection framework varies essentially from the Ayurvedic technique.

Preserving a Cadaver (dead body)^[7]

1. That there are no injuries in any portion of the body
2. The dead body is between the ages of 50 and 60.
3. Death is not caused by a long-term illness.
4. That all of the muscles are intact;
5. The dead body is not preserved after the post mortem procedure.
6. Death is not caused by poisoning

The Reason for Preserving

According to modern science, the aim is to keep the body healthy for a long time and to make every structure or organ visible.

Preservation material^[8]

1. Glycerine-3 litre
2. Spirit-4 litre
3. Carbolic acid or Phenol- 2 litre
4. Formaline-5 litre
5. Turpentine oil- 500ml
6. Water-3 litre
7. Pot
8. Canula
9. Water-4 litre
10. Staining fluid
11. Red lead-300mg.
12. Surgical blade
13. Clinical Scalpel

Preservation Techniques

Accumulate the dead body and placed it in a prostrate circumstance on the examination table in the examination hallway. A pot stacked up with shielding fluid is set over the dead body's skin. Then, at that point, between the principal unparalleled iliac spine and the pubic tubercle, fall or track the inguinal ligament. Since making a cut underneath the 4 cm of inguinal ligament, look for the femoral sheath. The femoral passage is accessible at the edge and the femoral vein is accessible medially in the femoral sheath. A canula is implanted into the femoral vein and is used to purge shielding fluid out of the pot into the bloodstream. We could endorse the presence of fluid in all bits of the body by pricking the allpin on different spotlights on the body. The dead body will be safeguarded by using the left customary carotid course.^[9]

DISCUSSION

Numerous affirmations have been tracked down in old texts that give information on the limit and examination of a dead body. The coherent system for protecting and examination was portrayed by Sushruta. In case someone wishes to keep a dead body alive, Sushruta proposes putting it in drowsy stream water first. Sushruta urges that we keep a dead body that integrates all of the body parts so we can mull over the whole body. There may be changes in the internal or outside bits of the body whether passing is achieved by progressing ailments.^[10]

At the point when an individual kicks the bucket because of toxin, as indicated by Acharya Sushruta, the body ought not be safeguarded. Since the toxin in the dead body can prompt decay, and body parts might be impacted. Thus, in case of regular passing, a body ought to be safeguarded. Analyzation of a dead body will start following seven days of protection utilizing kusha, khasha, and bark, as per Acharya Sushruta. Sushruta likewise prompts against analyzing with a sharp end instrument. As per him, the utilization of bark, kushakhasha in analyzation will give definite data. There are three techniques for safeguarding a dead body, as indicated by famous medication.

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

CONCLUSION

Analyzation requires the safeguarding of the dead body. The different safeguarding

techniques are characterized in both Ayurveda and present day science. The conservation approach in Ayurveda is clear and normal. In the ayurvedic technique for conservation, no synthetics are utilized, however in the western strategy for protection, numerous compound specialists are utilized. These compound specialists can adversely affect the dead body and truly hurt. Because of this review, we can reason that the Ayurvedic strategy for protection is regular and sound and that safeguarding a body for a minimal price can be utilized.

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