

**REVIEW ARTICLE ON METHODS OF PRESERVATION OF  
CADAVER IN AYURVEDA AND MODERN SCIENCE****Dr. Rakhi Chahar<sup>\*1</sup>, Dr. Saroj Kaler<sup>2</sup> and Dr. Mahendra Kumar Sharma<sup>3</sup>**

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**ABSTRACT**

In India, the first surgeon was *Mahrishi Sushruta*. According to *ayurveda*, *Acharya Sushruta* is credited with founding surgery. Dissecting a dead corpse is crucial, in *Sushruta's* opinion, to becoming the best surgeon and doctor. *Sushruta* briefly describes dissection and preservation in *Sushruta Samhita*. Understanding effective preservation techniques is essential for preservation. There are greater chances that the body will be harmed if the incorrect preservation technique is used. *Shuksam* and *Sathul Sharir* knowledge, in *Acharya Charaka's* opinion, are crucial for the *Sharir Rachana*. Theoretical knowledge acquired from the instructor and practical knowledge

observed in the classes should complement one another. A concerted effort is made to compile all relevant literature on *Ayurvedic* science, including information on where and how the corpse is preserved. The *Ayurvedic* method of preservation is distinct from modern preservation techniques.

**KEYWORDS:** *Mahrishi Sushruta*, dead body preservation, dissection, *Ayurveda*.

**INTRODUCTION**

The two main *Granthas* of *Ayurveda* are *Charaka Samhita* and *Shusruta Samhita*. According to *Ayurveda*, *Mahrishi Sushruta* was the first surgeon in India. There are numerous examples that demonstrate *Shusruta's* extensive understanding of *Sharir Rachana*. The *ayurvedic* technique for preservation and dissection is thoroughly explained by *Shusruta*. The *Shusruta Samhita* emphasized surgical issues, such as the usage of particular instruments and different types of operations. Significant old Hindu anatomical thought can be found in his works.

There is also strong evidence to support the idea that human anatomy was discovered through both surface examination of the human body and human dissection, as he thought that students planning to become surgeons should gain a thorough understanding of the human body's structure. When taking into account the obstacles that prevented the study of anatomy, the development of surgery during the history of ancient Indian medicine is remarkable. Hindu traditions claim that after death, the human body is sacrosanct. According to Hindu law, no body may be harmed with a knife, and infants under the age of two must be burned in their original state.

#### **There are some points which have important for preserve a dead body**

- 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.

“तस्मात्समस्तगात्रमविषोपहतमदीर्घव्याधिपीडितमवर्षशतिकंनिःसृष्टान्त्रपुरीषंपुरुषमवहन्त्यामाप  
गायांनिबद्धंपञ्जरस्थंमुञ्जवल्कलकुशशणादीनामन्यतमेनावेष्टिताङ्गप्रत्यङ्गमप्रकाशदेशेकोथयेत्,”

॥

(सु.शा.५/६१)

#### **Preservation Material**

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

#### **Method of Preservation**

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 are a monument to body science, and medical students frequently utilize them to study anatomy. They are also frequently used to test surgical techniques on cadavers before performing them on actual patients. While many schools have shifted to teaching students utilizing surgical models and technology. Cadavers are still required for practical instruction. In the United States, appendectomies, or the removal of the appendix, are still conducted on human cadavers rather than with technological simulators. The study of the visible body structures in gross anatomy, a standard course in medical school, allows students the chance to learn via doing. Additionally, the demand for cadavers has increased outside of university research programs. Over the past 200 years, corpse preservation techniques have evolved. At the period, cadavers had to be used right away because there were insufficient ways to prevent the body from rapidly decomposing. In order to teach classes and lessons about the human body, preservation was required. Although it causes yellow stains in the tissue, glutaraldehyde was the first major chemical used for embalming and preserving the body. These stains might make it difficult to see and conduct study. The chemical that is currently utilized as the primary embalming agent is formaldehyde. It is a colorless solution that keeps the tissue having a realistic texture and may effectively preserve the body for a long time.

### 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 methods of preservation.

### Examples of preservation of dead body in past

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

### Review of Literatures

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**

- 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**

- Carbolic acid or Phenol-1lt.
- Formaline-4lt.
- Glycerine-2lt.
- Spirit-3lt.
- Turpentine oil-300ml
- Water-3lt.
- Pot
- Canula Thared
- surgical blade
- scalpel

**Staining Fluid**

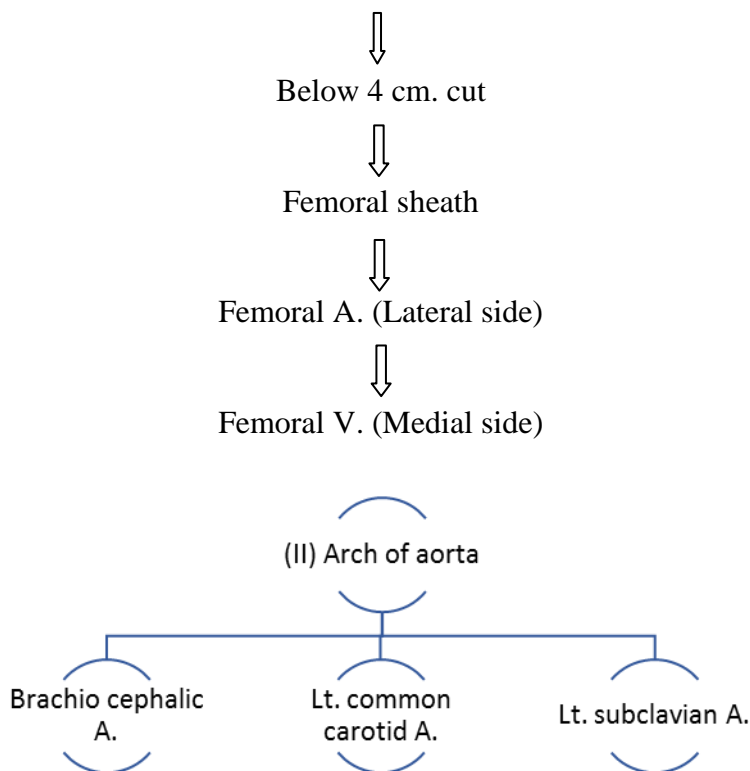
- Red lead-200mg.
- Water-2lt.

**Method of Preservation**

Collect the deceased body first, then place it supine on the dissection table in the dissecting room. a container with preservation solution placed on top of the corpse. Next, fall or locate the inguinal ligament between the pubic tubercle and anterior superior iliac spine. After making an incision below the 4 cm of the inguinal ligament, you can see the femoral sheath. Femoral artery and femoral vein are both present medially and laterally in the femoral sheath.

The preservation fluid is transferred from the pot into the body through a canula that is fixed into the femoral artery and then passes through the body. 5-7 liters of liquids are needed to preserve one body. We can confirm after prick the alpine on the various point of the body for presence of fluid in all part of body. We can preserve the dead body through the left common carotid artery.

**(1) Ant. sup. iliac spine- Inguinal ligament- Pubic tuberele**



### [9] IMPORTANCE OF DISSECTION

- For counting body parts.
- For knowledge from the point of view of the composition of the limb.
- For knowledge of change and position of various components.
- To get success in medicine and surgery.
- For knowledge of physiology, anatomy, surgery.
- To acquire practical knowledge along with theoretical knowledge.
- For knowledge to *VayvharAyurved* and *Vidhivedhak*.
- For knowledge of dead body parts to knowledge of process of living being.

### RESULT AND DISSCUTION

Old writings contain a wealth of information about the preservation and dissection of dead

bodies. *Sushruta* explained the scientific procedure for dissection and preservation. According to *Sushruta*, the first step in preserving a dead body is to submerge it in slow-moving river water. *Sushruta* counsels keeping a dead body that is complete with all bodily parts so that we can learn about the entire body. If a person dies from a chronic illness, the body may change on the inside or outside. When a person dies from poison, according to *Acharya Sushruta*, the body shouldn't be kept in a freezer. Because the toxin in the deceased body may induce decomposition and damage to body components. In the event of natural death, one should therefore preserve the body. After seven days of preservation with the aid of *kusha*, *khasha*, and *bark*, the dissection of a dead body may begin, according to *Acharya Sushruta*. Additionally, *Sushruta* advised against using sharp instruments for dissection. He asserts that the use of *bark* and *kusha khasha* in dissection can provide detailed knowledge.

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

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

## CONCLUSION

For dissection, the dead corpse must be preserved. Modern science and Ayurveda both discuss the many preservation techniques. The Ayurvedic preservation process is straightforward and organic. The *Ayurvedic* method of preservation uses no chemicals, but the modern method uses a variety of chemical agents. These chemical substances could have detrimental effects on the deceased body and perhaps cause injury. We may therefore conclude from this review that the *Ayurvedic* method of preservation is natural and secure, and that it allows us to preserve a body for the least amount of money.

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