WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH

SJIF Impact Factor 8.084

Volume 10, Issue 13, 770-774.

Review Article

ISSN 2277-7105

IMPORTANCE OF MARMA ACCORDING TO AYURVEDA: A **REVIEW ARTICLE**

¹*Dr. Karanveer Singh, ²Dr. Jannu Manohar, ³Dr. Subhash Upadhyay and ⁴Dr. Sakshi

¹PG Scholar, Department of Rachana Sharira, Shree Ganganagar College of Ayurvedic Science and Hospital, Tantia University. Shree Ganganagar, Rajasthan.

²Professor, Department of Rachana Sharira, Shree Ganganagar College of Ayurvedic Science and Hospital, Tantia University. Shree Ganganagar, Rajasthan.

³Professor & HOD, Department of Rachana Sharira, Shree Ganganagar College of Ayurvedic Science and Hospital, Tantia University. Shree Ganganagar, Rajasthan.

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of Rachana Sharira, Shree Ganganagar College of Ayurvedic Science and Hospital, Tantia University. Shree Ganganagar, Rajasthan.

Article Received on 08 Sept. 2021,

Revised on 29 Sept. 2021, Accepted on 19 Oct. 2021

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202113-22131

*Corresponding Author Dr. Karanveer Singh

PG Scholar, Department of Rachana Sharira, Shree Ganganagar College of Ayurvedic Science and Hospital, Tantia University. Shree Ganganagar,

Rajasthan.

ABSTRACT

Marma is one of the important considerations as per ayurveda which play significant clinical role and may be correlated to the Acupressure/Acupuncture. Marma are the critical points of body associated with different organs and nerves. Ayurveda describe use of Marma therapy for various diseases and identification of Marma points which is to be cure since injury to these *Marma* points may causes serious harmful effect. Different types of muscles, veins, bones, ligaments and joints meets with each other at the Marma point thus these points acts as a physiological junction. This article summarizes various perspectives of Marma and their clinical importance as per ayurveda.

KEYWORDS: Ayurveda, Marma, Acupressure, Therapy.

INTRODUCTION

Marma theraphy is a non invasive therapy. The classical text of Marmas is a common topic in three great Ayurveda classics of Charak Sushruta and Vagbhatta, which ayurveda described 107 Marmas points. Sadhyopranhar, Kalantarpranhar, Vaikalyakar, provides a wealth of information on their location, Vishalyaghna, Rujakar are Marma described anciently.

Function and application. *Dhamani, Sira, Asthi, Mamsa, Kandara, Sandhi* and Ayurveda considered some vital parts of body as *Prana Snayu* are the *sthana* (sites) used for where *Abhyanga* (massage) and *Mardana* (Acupressure) *sthana* (where life resides) & these vital points termed as performed. *Marma* points also help to balance *Tridoshas Marma*. The injury to these Marma points may be and *Trigunas* since it involve various *pranas* like; *vayu*, responsible for serious consequences, while use of *sattva*, *agni*, *rajas* and *atma*. help to treatment pathological.

Table 1: Some important *Marma* and their *Sthana* (Position).

Sthana	Marma
legs & feet	Shakha Marma
trunk area	Madhyamanga Marma
neck & head region	Jatrudhara Marma
Head and Brain, Pituitary, Pineal and Hypothalamus, Neck, Throat	Kshipra
Spinal(column), Uterus/Prostate, Bladder, Lumbar, Thyroid	Kurcha

DISCUSSION

POSITIONING OF SOME MARMA AND THEIR CLINICAL ROLE

Marma which resides in feet region are Talahridaya Marma, Kurcha Marma, Kurchashira Marma, Kshipra Marma and Gulpha Marma. Talahridaya Marma associated with functioning of respiration and circulation. Kurcha Marma related with Prana Vayu (body energy), Kurchashira Marma help to controls muscular system of body and boost digestive power, Kshipra Marma associated with functioning of heart and lungs while Gulpha Marma responsible for joints movements.

Marma which resides in head/face region are Sthapani Marma, Avarta Marma, Shankha Marma, Phana Marma, Shringataka Marma, Hanu Marma, Kapala.

Marma and Nasa Madhya Marma. Sthapani Marma controls mind and senses, Avarta Marma relates with Vata dosha and body posture. Shankha Marma controls Vata and relieve headache. Phana Marma balances kapha and relieves headaches. Shringataka Marma boosts Ojas and sense organ. Hanu Marma improves complexion and reduces stress. Kapala Marma relieves stress and excess emotions. Nasa Madhya Marma pacifies aggression and relief nasal congestion.

Marma Therapy

Utilization of external stimulation, pulling techniques, *panchkarma* and massage etc. are the part of *Marma* therapy along with *Abhyanga* and *Mardana*. *Marma* is related to the *Prana* which associated with *Vata Dosha* therefore *Marma* mainly deal with *Vata Dosha*. Different *Marma* points are considered for *Vata Vyadhi* depending upon involvement of *Vata* such as; *Prana Vata, Udana Vata, Vyana Vata, Samana Vata* and *Apana Vata. Marma* therapy not only helps in *Vata Vyadhi* but also helps to clear the channels (*shrotas*) and improves circulation of body. It develops physical & mental flexibility, removes *ama* (toxins) & clinically applied for many disease specially heart problem.

Marma therapy provides stimulation of vital points and thus removes blockages from the shrotas & offer physical and psychological repose. Marma therapy applied around the Asthi, Snayu, Sira & Sandhi etc. since this therapy mainly covers diseases related to neuron-muscular system, nervous system, loco motor system and blood circulation systems. Marma Chikitsa help to flow positive prana through the various channels using pressure on Marma points and this prana manage to treat diseases such as; headache, joints pain, paralysis Hridaya Roga, mental stress and muscular sprain, etc. Various therapies such as; Swedana, Abhayanga, Pizhichil and Kizhi are recommended by the traditional text of Ayurveda as Marma Chikitsa. Abhyanga (Shirobhyanga) help in diseases such as; shirshoola, hanustambha, manyastambha, badhiry etc.

Kurcha Marma

Relates with digestive process, improves flow of *prana* for sensory activity.

• Kurchashira

Promotes visual activity & reproductive stimulation.

• Kshipra

Associated with functioning of heart & lungs.

• Talahridaya

Boost immune system.

Marma help to treat following disease conditions:

Joint pain

- Respiratory obstructions
- Nervous system disorders
- Muscular pain
- Headaches & migraines
- Fatigue
- Mental stress
- **Paralysis**

Clinical Role of Some Specific Marma Gulpha Marma

Gulpha Marma positioned at Gulpha region (Pada and Jangha meet together), it is used for Siravedha and ankle joint. The injury to Gulpha Marma (Gulpha region) may causes: Ruja, khanjata and stabdha padata. It is used clinically in the management of joint injury, muscular sprain and pain.

Adhipati Marma

Adhipati Marma is resides at top of skull and superior sinus is a place of Adhipati marma. It is also considered as Sandhi marma due to the abundance of veins around this region. Clinically it associated with pathological symptoms such as; *Murcha*, *Bhram* and *Pralap*.

Lohitaksha Marma

Lohitaksha Marma found in lower limb in femoral triangle lateral to pubic symphysis. It is a Vaikalyakar Marma and also described as Sira Marma. It surrounded by skin, superficial fascia, fascia lata, femoral artery, femoral nerve and femoral vein. It is clinically responsible for hemorrhage due to the injury.

Urvi Marma

Urvi Marma related to the Sira and positioned at adductor canal, the structural component of this Marma site are femoral vein with Adductor Magnus, Sartorius and Vastus Medialis etc. It is clinically responsible for hemorrhage due to the injury.

CONCLUSION

Marmas are vital points, centers for the Prana. They can be used specifically for the diagnosis and treatment of disease or generally for promoting health and longevity. Marmas are integral to all Ayurvedic therapies from simple self treatments to complex clinical procedures. They form one of the main pillars of Ayurvedic thought and practice. Marma therapy can be used along with all Ayurvedic therapies like panchakarma.

REFERENCES

- 1. Sushruta Samhita, Ayurved-tattva-sandipika, Hindhi Translation Translated by Kaviraj, Ambikadutta Shastri, part 1 Choukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, edition, 2005.
- Ashthanga Hridaya of Vaghbhata Vidyotini, Hindi commentary by Kaviraja Atridev Gupta, Vaidya Yadunandana Updhyaya, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi, 2005.