



# REVIEW OF AYURVEDIC AND MODERN METHOD OF PRESERVATION OF DEAD BODY

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## ABSTRACT

Acharya Sushruta was Great surgeon of India. Maharshi Sushruta is known as a father of surgery. As per Sushruta to for become the best physician & surgeon the PM of the cadaver is necessary. PM and conservation of dead body is described in Sushrut Samhita in detail. Understanding of method of preservation is essential for conservation. If incorrect method of conservation is apply to preserve the cadaver then there are great chances that it may got damaged. As per Maharshi Charaka, information of *Shuksham* and *Sthul Sharir* is very impotant for to know *Rachana Sharir*. The knowledge gain from the theory lectures & practical classes are accompanying to each other. An attempt is made by collecting all possible literatures in the Ayurvedic texts, how the cadaver is collected, how it will be preserved, way of preservation etc. contemporary science conservation method is dissimilar than the Ayurvedic technique of preservation.

**KEYWORDS:** Autopsy, Conservation, Mahrishi Shusrutha, Dissection, Dead body.

## INTRODUCTION

Shushrut Samhita, Charak Samhita and Ashtang Sangrah are the three major Texts of Ayurveda. Acharya Sushruta is the first surgeon of *Bharata* as per Ayurveda. There are so much indications which prove that Acharya Shusrutha have great information about *Rachana Sharir*. Acharya Shushruta describes the *Ayurvedic* technique of conservation and Autopsy in detail. Shushrut Samhita tells about *Shalya chikitsa*, including the utilization of particular device and types of operation procedures. There is also undeniable evidences about the knowledge of human anatomy is gain by both observation of the surface anatomy and by human autopsy. As Acharya Sushruta understood that student going to become a surgeon should gain a superior knowledge about the structures in normal human body.

The evolution of surgical procedure during early Indian science history is important when bearing in mind the hindrances that deterred the learning of structure. As per the Hindu religion, the dead body is sacred after death. Hindu texts says that no dead body will be dishonored by blade and those who are below 2 yrs of age will be cremated in original state. Acharya Sushruta was though, capable to find a way around this and be successful in gaining remarkable information of human makeup with the help of a brush like broom, and using it he worn out skin, its layer and soft tissue without the dissector having in fact touch the warps.

There are few points which are very important to protect a cadaver.

[1] Cadaver must have complete body parts.

[2] Death must not be due to long disease.

[3] Death must not be due to toxic substances.

[4] Person have age less than hundred yrs.

Presearvation Material Used-

[1] Intense chilly water flow in river

[2] Bamboo cage

[3] Munja

[4]Dharbha

[5] Kshan

Method of Preservation-

Initially cadaver is collected and *antargata mala* (fecal matter) is removed. Then the cadaver is banding with *Munja*, *Dharbha*, *kshan* and covering with a cage. After that the cage with cadaver is kept into the chilled slow running river for about 7 days. After completion of the time period, the cadaver is collected from the water.

As per the contemporary science storing up technique of cadaver introduction. Dead body have mark of respect in body science as medical science student commonly use dead bodies to study Anatomy also commonly used to adapt Surgical techniques before trying on living patients. Now a day's many schools are using technology and models to teach student. Dead bodies are still required for good understanding and learning. Appendectomy surgery i.e. the removal of the appendix, are performed million times in a year in world and are still practiced on human dead bodies and not with models. Anatomy a

common subject in Medical colleges studying the organization of the structures of the human body gives learner the chance to have understand learning objects. The essentials for corpses have also developed separately in academic curriculums for research. Institute like science care and the anatomy hafts Registry support to give dead bodies wherever they are required utmost.

The procedures of maintaining corpses have improved over the last 200 years. At that moment corpses had to be used instantly as there were no suitable techniques to keep the dead body from speedily decomposing. Preservation was necessary in order to carry out courses and experience about the human body. Glutaraldehyde was the initially chief chemical used for preserving and maintaining the body even though it leaves yellow stains in the soft tissue, which can hamper with judgment and research.

Formaldehyde is the compound that is used as the key preserving chemical now. It is a colorless solution that retains the tissue in its lifelike quality and can save the body well preserved for a prolonged period.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVE

1. To explore the information of conservation of the dead body.
2. To see about the variance among the contemporary and Ayurveda procedures of preservation of the dead body.

Eg. Conservation of dead body in past are as below [4]

1. The Vedic period: There is reference concerning protection of dead body of Maharajah *Dasharatha* in *Taila drona*.
2. Pyramids of Egypt: Pyramids of Egypt's are recognized for the conservation of dead body before since long periods.

## Review of Literatures

Protection of the cadaver is essential to keep it safe for long time as no effect and destruction occurs in the dead body for easily seen of any structure is needed to become a good physician and surgeon.<sup>[5]</sup> Acharaya Susruta describes cadaver conservation in Sushruta Samhita at 5th chapter.

In contemporary science the method of protection of dead body is entirely changed from the Ayurveda technique.

There are some facts which have key importance for preservation of a dead body[6] That all the extremities are undamaged. No damage exist in the any portion of the dead body. Death is not due to any long term disease. Death is not due to consumption of toxic substance. Death is not due to any prevalent disease. Dead body after the procedure of the autopsy not conserves.

### **Purpose of Conservation of Dead body**

As per contemporary science: to keep safe the body for long time and for easy understood of any structure and any body part.

Preservation material <sup>[7]</sup>

Carbolic acid or Phenol - 1 lt.

Formalin – 4 lt.

Glycerin – 2 lt.

Spirit - 3lt.

Turpentine oil - 300ml with Water - 3lt.

Staining fluid - Red lead – 200 mg. with Water - 2lt.

Pot, Cannula, Thread, surgical blade, scalpel. .

### **Process of Conservation <sup>[8]</sup>**

Initially collect the dead body then place the dead body on the autopsy table in dissection room in the supine position. A container full with preservation liquid positioned overhead the surface of the dead body. Then trace the inguinal ligament which stuck between anterior superior iliac spine and pubic tubercle. See the femoral sheath and after that take a cut under the 4 cm of inguinal ligament. In femoral sheath femoral artery present laterally and femoral vein medially. A cannula is fixed into the femoral artery and transfers the preservation liquid from the container into the dead body through this cannula and pass the liquid in dead body. 5-7 liters liquid essential for the maintenance of a single dead body. We can check it after pricking the pin on the different sites of the dead body for occurrence of liquid in all portion of the dead body.

We may also conserves the dead body through the left common carotid artery.

## DISSCUSSION

There are much proofs found in ancient texts which provides information about conservation and dissection of cadaver. Sushruta described about the exact process of conservation and dissection. As per Sushruta if somebody wishes to preserve a cadaver then that person should initially keep it in a slow flowing stream river water. Sushruta advice to preserve cadaver which have all body portions so that we can study about entire body. If death happens due to chronic diseases, there may be alterations in the internal or external part of the dead body.

As per Acharya Sushruta when death take place due to toxic substance then the body should not be conserved. As there may be putrefaction due the poison in the corpse and body parts may got spoiled. Thus one should preserve a body in case of natural death only.

As per Acharya Sushruta the autopsy of a cadaver may be started after seven days of preservation with the help of *kusha*, *khasha*, bark etc.

Sushruta also advice for don't use of sharp end instrument for the autopsy. As per him one can obtain detail knowledge with the help of bark, *kusha khasha* in dissection.

As per contemporary science there are three ways of cadaver conservation.

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

## CONCLUSION

Conservation of corpse is essential for dissection. Ayurveda and contemporary science both describe the different conservation method. In Ayurveda, method of conservation is simple and natural. In Ayurvedic method no chemical is used for conservation but in contemporary method of conservation chemical agent are used. These chemical agents may have destructive effect on cadaver and may harm the corpse. Thus after this review we can say that Ayurvedic method of conservation is natural and safe, simply we can preserve a dead body in lowest cost with Ayurvedic method of conservation.

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