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A LITERARY STUDY ON PRESERVATION OF CADAVER (DEAD BODY) ACCORDING TO AYURVEDIC & MODERN TECHNIQUES – A REVIEW STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The first Indian surgeon was Maharishi Sushruta. According to Ayurveda, Acharya Susruta is the founder of surgery. Sushruta believes that dissecting a dead body is important for being a great physician and surgeon. In the Sushruta Samhita, Sushruta briefly describes dissection and preservation. Preservation needs knowledge of good preservation techniques. If the incorrect preserving technique is used to protect a dead corpse, the body has a higher risk of being destroyed. The Sharir Rachana, according to Acharya Charaka, needs a thorough understanding of Shuksama and Sthula Sharir.A concerted effort is made to compile all available literature on Ayurvedic science, including how the body is collected, where it will be preserved, and how it will be preserved. The modern preservation system differs from the Ayurvedic preservation method.

Keywords: Dissection, dead body preservation, Preservation

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda's two main Samhita are Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita. According to Ayurveda, Maharishi Sushruta was India's first physician. There are several pieces of evidence that show Sushruta knows a great deal about Sharir Rachana. Sushruta goes into great detail about the ayurvedic system of preservation and dissection. The Sushruta Samhita focused on surgical issues such as the use of various instruments and the methods of operations.Major anatomical contemplation

of ancient Hindus can be found in his job. There is also convincing evidence that the knowledge about human anatomy was uncovered by both observation of the human body's surface and human dissection, as he felt that students studying to be surgeons should have a clear understanding of the human body's composition. When considering the obstacles that prevented the study of anatomy in ancient India, the advancement of surgery is important. The human body is holy in death, according to Hindu scriptures.[1]

Maharishi Sushruta, on the other hand, was able to get through the declaration and demonstrate his extraordinary understanding of human anatomy by using a brush-like broom to scrape off skin and flesh without the dissector needing to strike the warps.

Preservation of a dead body [2].

1. Death is not caused by a long-term illness.
2. All body parts are present in a dead body
3. The lifespan of the deceased is less than 100 years.
4. Poison is not the cause of 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, the dead body was gathered, and then the Antargata mala was removed (intestinal faecal). The dead body is then banded with Munja, Kusha (Dharbha), chal, and kshan, and covered with a cage. The cage with the dead body was placed in a damp, sluggish river for seven days. The body was recovered from the water after seven days.

Modern Method of preservation of Cadaver (Dead Body) methods

Cadavers pay homage to body science, and medical students often use them to research anatomy. Cadavers are also often used to test surgical procedures before going on to live patients. Although several schools have adapted to teaching students using robotics and surgical templates. For hands-on learning, cadavers are still needed. Appendectomies, or the removal of the appendix, are conducted 28000 times a year in the United States, and they are still done on live cadavers rather than using technology simulations. Gross anatomy, a popular course in medical school that studies the body's visual structures, provides students with a hands-on learning experience. The need for cadavers has expanded beyond university research

programmes. Science treatment and the anatomy hafts are two examples of organisations. The registry assists in getting bodies to where they are most important.[4]

For the last 200 years, the techniques for storing cadavers have evolved. Since there were no appropriate measures to prevent the body form from rapidly deteriorating at the moment, cadavers had to be used right away. Preservation was required in order to conduct human anatomy classes and lessons. While it leaves yellow stains in the tissue, which can interfere with examination and analysis, glutaraldehyde was the first major chemical used for embalming and maintaining the body. Formaldehyde is still the most commonly used embalming chemical. It is a colourless solution that preserves the tissue's lifelike appearance and allows the body to be well preserved for a long time.

Aim and Objectives

- To evaluate the technique of cadaveric preservation according to Ayurvedic and Modern techniques.
- To easy look any structure and any organ and preserve the body for long time duration.
- To study regarding the dissimilarity between the modern and Ayurvedic technique of preservation.

Methodology – The Cadaveric Preservation matter collected from different articles, manuscripts, authentic websites, text books, Samhitas etc.

Preservation of a dead Body in the past [2] The Vedic period -There is a reference to Raja Dasaratha's dead body being held in tailadrona.Egyptian Pyramids: Egyptian pyramids are notorious for preserving dead bodies for several years.

Cadaveric Preservation Literature [2]

Preservation of the dead body for a long time with little consequence and no damage to the body since any condition can be easily identified is needed to become a physician or surgeon.In the fifth chapter of SushrutaSamita, AcharayaSusruta discusses dead body preservation.The current preservation system differs significantly from the ayurvedic method.

Preserving a Cadaver (dead body) [2].

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 [3]

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

Collect the dead body and place it in a supine position on the dissection table in the dissection hall. A pot filled with preserving fluid is placed above the dead body's skin. Then, between the anterior superior iliac spine and the pubic tubercle, fall or track the inguinal ligament. Since making an incision below the 4 cm of inguinal ligament, look for the femoral sheath. The femoral artery is present laterally and the femoral vein is present medially in the femoral sheath. A canula is inserted into the femoral artery and is used to drain preserving fluid from the pot into the bloodstream.We may validate the existence of fluid in all parts of the body by pricking the allpin on different points on the body.The dead body will be preserved by using the left normal carotid artery. [3]

DISCUSSION

Many evidences have been discovered in old texts that provide information on the storage and dissection of a dead body. The scientific method of preservation and dissection was defined by Sushruta. If someone wishes to keep a dead body alive, Sushruta recommends putting it in slow-moving river water first. Sushruta advises that we keep a dead body that includes all of the body parts so that we can think about the whole body. There may be changes in the internal or exterior parts of the body whether death is caused by chronic diseases.[4]

When a person dies as a result of poison, according to Acharya Sushruta, the body should not be preserved. Since the poison in the dead body can induce decomposition, and body parts may be affected. As a result, in the event of natural death, a corpse should be preserved. Dissection of a dead body will begin after seven days of preservation using kusha, khasha, and bark, according to Acharya Sushruta. Sushruta also advises against dissecting with a sharp end instrument. According to him, the use of bark, kushakhasha in dissection will provide detailed information. There are three methods of preserving a dead body, according to popular medicine.

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

CONCLUSION

Dissection requires the preservation of the dead body. The various preservation methods are defined in both Ayurveda and modern science. The preservation approach in Ayurveda is clear and natural. In the ayurvedic method of preservation, no chemicals are used, but in the western method of preservation, multiple chemical agents are used. This chemical agents can have a negative impact on the dead body and cause harm. As a result of this study, we can conclude that the Ayurvedic method of preservation is natural and healthy, and that it can be used to preserve a body at a low cost.

Conflict of Interest –None

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