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Review Article

### Importance Of Body Donation In *Rachna Sharir*- A Review Study

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#### ABSTRACT-

*Rachna sharir* is a subject of *Ayurveda*, which deals with the structures and its particular functions. *Rachna* word itself meaning is the structure. According to some *Acharyas* "*Rachna adikratyamkratamtantramrachanashariram*" it means *Shastra* related to *Rachna* is *Rachna Sharir*. In modern medical science *Rachna Sharir* correlated with anatomy but there is some difference between them. Anatomy is one of the most important

subject and course for education and knowledge of whole body grossly or subtly through dissection. Every medical student, who want to know about the internal and external structure of the human body must read anatomy and do dissection on cadaver. Vesalius Andrious wrote in the preface of his 'De fabrica' (1543)- Anatomy should rightly be regarded as the firm foundation of the whole art of the medicine and its essential preliminary for study of anatomy of human body the dissection is a must. Dissection means the process of cutting apart or separating tissue, in order to study its structures. For study or dissection we need an unclaimed body or cadaver. Some people donate their body on their own volition or wish and for educational help it's a great work. Body donation, anatomical donation or body bequest is the donation of undamaged body after death for research and educational purpose. Donated bodies are used for the research and educational use. Usually there is no cost in donation of body to science. If any person wants to donate their body may go through a willed body donation and the bodies are used for enhance the knowledge of human being that is helpful for anatomy student for his future and education support.

**Keywords :-***Rachna Sharir*, Anatomy, Dissection, Cadaver, body bequest

## INTRODUCTION

*Ayurveda* is one of the most reliable medical sciences. The principles of other science may vary from time to time, but the basic principle of *Ayurveda* has never changed. Beyond this *Acharya Sushrut* is specially privileged for his outstanding study in *Sharir*.

*Acharya Susruta* states that the aim of describing *Sharir Sthan* is to obtain a complete knowledge of the *Sharir* and their approach toward it is very unique. He has the expert who has observed and understood the

entities in the body and scripture. One should proceed for action after removing his doubt by observation and study.<sup>1</sup>The first recorded human dissection took place around 200 BC by *Acharya Sushrut*, and human cadavers have been used in learning since the 16th or 17th century. *Sushrut* makes the knowledge of *Ayurveda* more practical & useful. His countless contribution toward *Ayurvedic Sharir* includes description & classification of various body structures. If the *Vaidya* wants to be an expert in *Ayurveda* he should

teach the *Sharir* thoroughly all his doubts are cleared and he should perform to treat the patients by the help of this knowledge. Description of *Rachna* of *Sharir* up to skin is not distributed with in any part of *Ayurveda* except surgery.<sup>2</sup>so for the thorough knowledge of surgery we should learn about *Rachna* of *Sharir* subtly. For the purpose of acquiring knowledge we need a *Sharir* or *Deha* or body. After the process of body donation, the process of body preservation

### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To study the procedure of body donation.
2. To study the process of embalming through *Ayurveda* and modern medical science.
3. To study the importance of body donation.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

**MATERIAL-** *Ayurvedic Samhita* and their commentaries, modern books, published research papers, articles, medical journals and internet.

**Procedure of body donation-** Body donation is also called *deh-dana* with own

starts. For body preservation *Acharya Sushrut* approach is very unique and useful on that time. Now a days certain exclusive preservation processes has discovered but even today his approach is very unique. That time it is known as *Mritasanrakshan Vidhi*. After it student do the dissection on it. The process of cutting artistically, where all gross or microscopic structure can see and define as it described in various anatomical literatures.

**METHODOLOGY** - Type of study – Review study

Literature related to the title is explored from all reliable *Ayurvedic* journals and internet. Conclusion has been drawn from systemic analysis, comparison and rationale.

### DISCUSSION

Cadaver is a soul of *Rachna Sharir*. After the process of preservation of dead body, the body is known as Cadaver. First think is body donation, the basic need of dead body.

wish or volition. To arrange for body donation, contact a company like Science

Care, Medcure, or United Tissue Network to determine eligibility shortly before or soon after death.<sup>3</sup> Any government or private organisation which are willing to donate bodies can contribute the bodies to any medical institute through proper propaganda.

Body donation is rule by Anatomy act 1949, according to the act, to provide for the supply of unclaimed bodies of diseased person (and for donation before death by a person of his body or any part thereof after his death) to hospital and medical teaching institution (for therapeutic purpose or) for the purpose of (medical educational or research including) anatomical examination and dissection.<sup>4</sup>

***Mritasanrakshan vidhi-*** According to *Ayurveda, Acharya sushrut* described *Mritasanrakshan Vidhi* so well, hence the body of person not died of poisoning or chronic disease, not of hundred years and of which faeces from intestine are removed should be kept in as cage placed in a flowing river and having been wrapped with one of *Munja, Bark, Kusa, Sana* etc. should be made to decompose it is taken out and slowly rubbed with brush of one of usher, hair, bamboo and *Balvaja* while observing all parts and subparts, external as well as internal above.<sup>5</sup>

According to the modern medical science the process of dead body preservation is known as embalming. It was first done by the Egyptians for the preservation of the body as mummy. A 6cm long vertical incision is given in the upper limb and medial side of the thigh and femoral sheath is exposed. The sheath is excised and femoral artery is identified by the tube like appearance. About 7 litres of embalming fluid prepared by mixing approximate amount of formalin (5 litre), glycerine (1litre), alcohol (1 litre) etc. is put in the injector. The amount may increase if the body is large. A small nick is made in the femoral artery and cannula of the injector introduced so that it points towards head end and 4 litter of fluid pumped in under 8kg of pressure. Direction of cannula is reversed and the rest of the fluid pumps in opposite direction. The skin over the thigh is stitched.<sup>6</sup>

In medical education and research the requirement for body donation is decisive. It is also used to amend new medical technologies. Overall, cadaveric study groom students intellectually and emotionally to handle with the challenges they are going to face there future carrier.

**CONCLUSION-**

In *Rachna Sharir* we can study many disciplines to observe muscles, bones and organs in a life-sized model called as cadaver. Students can acquire the framework of the

surrounding organs and tissue for a thorough knowledge of the organ under observation. To understanding normal anatomy can help students identify applied aspect of *Rachna Sharir*



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