

Importance of Dhamani Marma – A Review

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Abstract

Marma are vital points of the body where prana resides there like energy points in acupuncture system of medicinae. ayurved literature describes 107 marmas, which located in different parts of the body. Dhamni is special structure only where pulsation feels predominantly, in this way its having own importance in structures & function. Vagbhatacharya differentiated dhamani from owill help their structures & mentioned in heading wii so much helpful regarding further study

Introduction

Marma are vital area of the body, word marma comes from Sanskrit word mri meaning death marma point is the junction of body tissues, & fluids, they where are points of vital life force. two or more types of tissues meet, such as muscle, vein, ligaments, bones, joints. although the marma points are much more than casual connection of tissue & fluids, they are points of vital life force.

Amog all acharyas Vagbhata is the first who who classify dhamanimarma, only nine marma comes under this headings they are guda, apstambha, vidhur, shrungatak.

As pertypes of parinama of marma Apastambha & shrungatak is siramarma, guda is mansamarma & vidhur is snayumarma.

Trauma to dhamnani marma causes profuse bleedings which is flows out with sound & the person slowly loses his consciousness, that's lead to sudden death.

Significance Of Dhamni Marma

Sushrytacharya classified marma into 5 types mamsa, sira, snayu, asthi, sandhimarma

Vagbhatacharya classified all the marmas into six types, including five types of marma which described by sushrutacharya

He has added one more specific category of marmanamed dhamanimarma. Apastambh, vidhur, shrungatak, guda in sharirasthanadhyay number four & shlokno. fourty two

Here ia attempt for an idea of updating of early concept of Dhamanimarma in modern science view, & applied aspect of anatomy.

Dhmanivyakhya: dhmanatdhmanya cha. su. 30/12

Dhamnis in which there is dhman means spandan lies Cha. su. 30/12 in modern view arteries are called Dhamani only because of pulsation

As per sharangdhara & chakrapani that which carries rasa & rakta towards the body & has the important feature, pulsation is dhamani

According to sushruta & Vagbhata dhamnis are twenty four in number & the source of that is nabhisu. sha. 9/3, ash. hru. sha. 3/39

Among 24 Dhamanis, urdhwagami, adhogami, tiryakgami. these are the types of Dhamanis.

In this total is 24. all types location & function describe in detail in su. sha. 9/4

Charkacharya stated that Dhamani is directly related to hridaya while mentioning dasha Dhama

Rasavahdwetayormulhruday, rasavahinyashchadhamanya su. sha. 9/15 Rasvahanastrotasahrudaymul dash cha dhamanya ch. vi. 5/8

Manovah Strotas - Here one imp. point is manovahstrotas chakrapani in charak chikistsasthana 9/5 equated with manovahstrotas with ten vessels i.e. Dhamnis attached.

Anatomy Of Blood Vessels

Blood vessels are the part of circulatory system that transport blood throughout the body

Arteries which carry blood away from heart; Capillaries which enable the actual exchange of water & chemicals between blood, tissues, vein which carries blood from 1 capillaries back toward the heart the word vascular means related to blood vessels, all blood vessels have same structures.

Vascular means related to blood vessels is derived from latin word vas, meaning vessels

Structure of blood vessel endothelium is inner lining & is surrounded by sub endothelial connective tissue , around this there is further layer of connective tissue known as the adventitia, which contains nerves that supply muscular layer ,& nutrient capillaries in larger blood vessels marma

Discussion

In marmaabhighta arterial supply is damaged leads to profuse bleedings, loss of volume & reduction on oxygen supply to the tissues.

Arterial supply is directly related to heart ,we observe that arterial damage leads to profuse bleeding, resulting in unconsciousness, hypovolemic shock, finally death.

Incase of injury to vein the chances of sudden death are much less as compare to delayed death.in gudamarma beneath the structure there is arterial plexus leads to sudden death due to arterial injury.

In vidhuramarma the structure found beneath is stylomastoid artery, & not due to any other structures . in shrungatakmarma the structure found beneath is arterial plexus circle of wills ,injury leads to death.

In apastambha arterial part ,bronchial artery the damage leads to fatal consequences.

Definition of dhamni is pulsating part that can be structurally corelated with artery among blood vessels artery is the vessels which carry oxygenated blood .

Conclusion

Marmabhighat leads to death ,abnormality this is the special features because there is presence of arteries as per vagbhatacharya opinion dhamanimarma having its own importance in structural & functional aspect of human body.

In case of trauma arterial supply of organ is suddenly loss there is also loss of functions of organs , specifying to disability or profuse haemorrhage finally lead to death.

In this way all above description finally we accept the concept & values of dhamani marma in clinical aspects, for this all credits are goes to only vagbhatacharya.

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