

Ayurlog: National Journal of Research in Ayurved Science*A Web based quarterly online published Open Access peer reviewed and Indexed National E-journal of Ayurved***“Scientific study of Adhipati Marma.”****Vinod M. Choudhari^{1*}**

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Abstract:-

Acharyas has describe some special sites over human body trauma to which produces disease, disability or even death some time. These site are called as *Marma*, 107 no. of these *marma* are described in *samhita*.^[2] Of which *Adhipati Marma* is present at the top of skull, is also responsible for instant or after time death in person whom has trauma to this site. We hereby studying its Proper anatomical position from modern point as superior saggital sinus & also watch for its *sadhypranharatva* in traumatic situation.^[8] To study the *Adhipati marma* with modern correlation, study of *Adhipati marma* through cadaveric dissection.and study the *saddhyapranharatva* (vitality) of *Adhipati marma* these are the aims of this study and the objective is to study *Adhipati marma* as *sadyapranhar marma* and to study the *marmaghat janjya lakshana* in case of *Adhipati marma*.

Keywords-

sadyapranhar marma, Adhipati marma, Murcha, Bhram, Pralap, Saddhyapranharatva.^[2]

Introduction –

Past wars with sharp *shastras* and *mall yuddhas* insulated in *aaghat* on *marma* site which could result in excessive pain and immediate death.^[1]

In modern era techniques like x-rays, scanning, MRI etc. are of great help to diagnose the smallest error in the body but the *vaikalyata* generated by *aghatas* remained the same. *Sharir Rachana* had a deep study on their bodily minute structure.^[4]

Under *marma* science there is a part named *sadyapranhar marma* which consist of *Adhipati marma*. *Adhipati marma* lies in brain.

Due to the advancement and use of various vehicle and their accidents results in head injury to at large extend which

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later cause death at last. So the need of studying *Adhipati marma* came in focus. The complete study was done with post mortem and through cadaveric study.

Material & Methods-**Literary Review-**

The *marma* from various *samhita* & their commentators study was done from *Ayurvedic granthas*, *Grays Anatomy*, published journals, text book of *marma vidnyan*.

Methods-

Level 1- Study of *Adhipati marma* its modern aspect and *Aghatjanya lakshana* from text book.

Level 2- Cadaveric study.

Dissection of cranial vault for the study of superior saggital sinus and structure related to brain.

Observation & Statistical Interpretation

The probable site of the *Adhipati marma* (*sadyapranhar marma*) on a cadaver is performed for superior saggital sinus.

Cranial Cavity Dissection

Skull cap or calvaria was removed first then entire central nervous system is enclosed in three membranes (*Dura*, *Pia* & *Arachnoid matter*) which are separated from each other by two spaces (*sub-dural* & *arachnoid spaces*) Medial saggital incision made through

endocranium and thus sup. Saggital sinus was opened.^[7]

There venous canal lined with endothelium applied to endocranium externally and dura matter internally. The sinus transmit venous blood transfer from brain, meninges and skull mainly to internal jugular vein. By making an incision blood vessel from upper part of cerebral hemisphere is now exposed. Sup. Cerebral vein run upward towards the medial plane conversing on the sup. Saggital sinus. Here they may be ruptured as a result of violent blow on the skull this produces low pressure bleeding in subdural space which results in subdural hemorrhage and brain compression.^[10] The sinuses also communicate with vein of frontal sinus, vein of nose to foramen caecum, sinus runs posteriorly forming medial groove.^[9]

Cranial and Intracranial Vein

The diploic veins emerge from bone in supra orbital foramen to join supra orbital nerve frontally. The anterotemporal diploic veins end in the spino0parital sinus. The post temporal diploic vein join the transverse sinus to a foramen(mastoid foramen). Occipital diploic vein opens in to transverse sinus.^[11]

Connection of supra saggital sinus and vein of nose explain spread of interactive thrombosis in this part.

Result-

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On the observation of the modern & Ayurvedic cadaveric dissection as *pratyaksh praman*, it stratifies that *Adhipati marma* is *Sadhyapranhar marma*.

Discussion-

According to basic principal stated in *Ayurvedic samhitas* viz. *Shushruta*, *Charak*, *Vagbhata* & various information collected from them. These principles as base come to a conclusion that superior saggital sinus is a place of *Adhipati marma*. According to modern concept as it was found with in skull because of collection of veins, *Sushruta* has stated it as *Sandhi marma*. Outer expression of these *marma* on skull is represented by *Avarta* form by hair.^[4]

Because of sub arachnoid bleeding pressure on cerebral veins is increased, which lead to symptoms like *Murcha*, *Bhram*, *Pralap*. Because of head injury there is also pressure on *Bramh Randhra* (Foramen Magnum) which lead to pressure on different brain centers responsible for disability in different activity of a person. Also these type of injury to cardiopulmonary center in brain produce cardiopulmonary failure or death. This again conform the *Sadhyapranharatva* of *Adhipati marma*.^[6]

Conclusion-

As *Dash Pranayatan* stated by *Vgbhata*,^[3] of them 7 are *marma* hence when there is injury to *Adhipati marma* it may lead to death. *Sadyapranhar marma*

are *agni guna pradhan* by nature. Any *aaghat* (injury) on them lead to instant destruction of *agni guna* which result in immediate death.^[2]

So according to cadaveric dissection, produced symptoms of *marmaghat* & *aapt vachan Adhipati marma* is *Sadhyapranhar marma*.

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