

WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

www.wjpmr.com

Review Article
ISSN 2455-3301

SJIF Impact Factor: 6.842

WJPMR

SANDHIGATA MARMA: A STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

M. R. Patil*1, Mudigonda Srinivasa Raju² and Kavitha Butali³

¹HOD, Dept. of PG Studies in Rachana Shareera, Shri Shivayogeeshwar Rural Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Inchal, Karnataka, India.

²Post Graduate Scholar, Dept. of PG Studies in Rachana Shareera, Shri Shivayogeeshwar Rural Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Inchal, Karnataka, India.

³Assistant Professor, Dept. of PG Studies in Rachana Shareera, Shri Shivayogeeshwar Rural Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Inchal, Karnataka, India.



*Corresponding Author: M. R. Patil

HOD, Dept. of PG Studies in Rachana Shareera, Shri Shivayogeeshwar Rural Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Inchal, Karnataka, India.

Article Received on 14/11/2024

Article Revised on 04/12/2024

Article Accepted on 24/12/2024

ABSTRACT

Sandhigata Marma, a term rooted in Ayurvedic anatomy, represents the vital junctures of the human body, characterized by their intricate structure and pivotal physiological role. These anatomical sites, vulnerable to trauma, have far-reaching implications for both physical and functional health. This article explores the structural composition and functional dynamics of Sandhigata Marma, bridging classical Ayurvedic knowledge with modern anatomical perspectives, and aims to highlight its clinical significance in the diagnosis and treatment of joint-related disorders.

KEYWORDS: Sandhigata Marma, Ayurveda, joint anatomy, traumatic impact, functional analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Marma Sharira, as elaborated in Ayurveda, refers to vital anatomical sites where muscles, veins, ligaments, bones, and joints converge. Among the five types of Marma categorized based on structural classification, Sandhigata Marma is particularly significant due to its involvement in locomotion and structural integrity. This article provides an analytical study of Sandhigata Marma, correlating its structural features with the modern understanding of joint anatomy and emphasizing its functional importance.

Structural Analysis of Sandhigata Marma

Sandhigata Marma refers to the joints (Sandhi), which are anatomical sites crucial for the body's structural framework and mobility. These Marma are classified based on their.

1. Location: Situated at major and minor joints of the body, such as the knee (Janu Sandhi), shoulder (Skandha Sandhi), and hip (Kati Sandhi).

2. Constituents

Asthi (Bone): Forms the rigid framework of the joint.

Snayu (Ligament): Provides stability and strength. Sandhi (Articular Capsule): Enables smooth movement.

Mamsa (Muscle): Facilitates movement by anchoring bones.

- Sira (Blood Vessels): Ensures nourishment and repair.
- 3. Modern Correlation: Sandhigata Marma corresponds to synovial and cartilaginous joints in modern anatomy, which include structural components such as cartilage, synovial fluid, and tendons.

Functional Analysis of Sandhigata Marma

The functional significance of Sandhigata Marma lies in its role in.

- 1. Movement: These joints serve as pivot points, enabling a wide range of motions critical for daily activities.
- 2. Shock Absorption: The structural arrangement minimizes stress and prevents injury during physical exertion.
- 3. Energy Dynamics: Ayurveda postulates that Prana (vital energy) circulates through these Marmas, making them crucial for maintaining life and vitality.
- 4. Clinical Relevance: Trauma to Sandhigata Marma can lead to significant morbidity, manifesting as restricted movement, pain, and deformities akin to joint dislocations, arthritis, or ligament injuries

Clinical Implications

Injury to Sandhigata Marma is classified as Madhyama Abhighata (moderate injury), leading to long-term

functional deficits. Understanding its structural and functional components aids in.

- 1. Diagnosis: Ayurveda emphasizes the symptoms of Marma injury, such as swelling, pain, and restricted movement, which align with modern clinical conditions like arthritis or ligament tears.
- Treatment: Ayurvedic interventions like Abhyanga (therapeutic massage), Bandhana (immobilization), and Prasarakarma (extension techniques) provide effective management strategies. Rasayana therapies, including the administration of Guggulu formulations, accelerate healing.
- 3. Preventive Care: Strengthening Sandhi through dietary measures (rich in calcium and healthy fats) and lifestyle practices (regular exercise and Yoga) enhances resilience against trauma.

DISCUSSION

The concept of Sandhigata Marma reflects the holistic approach of Ayurveda, integrating anatomy, physiology, and therapeutic interventions. Its clinical correlation with joint disorders emphasizes the importance of early diagnosis and comprehensive management. Research into the biophysical properties of Marmas can provide deeper insights into their relevance in modern medical science.

CONCLUSION

Sandhigata Marma is a cornerstone of Ayurvedic anatomical and therapeutic understanding. Its structural and functional significance extends beyond physical movement, encompassing vital energy dynamics. Bridging classical Ayurvedic wisdom with modern anatomical studies can lead to innovative approaches in joint health management.

REFERENCES

- 1 Charaka Samhita, Agnivesha's treatise refined and annotated by Charaka and redacted by Drudabala, with Ayurveda Deepika commentary by Chakrapani. Varanasi: Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan; Sutra Sthana, Chapter 5, Verse 7; 45, reprint, 2004.
- 2 Sushruta Samhita, with Nibandha Sangraha commentary by Dalhana. Varanasi: Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan; Sharira Sthana, Chapter 6, Verse 12; 215, reprint, 2002.
- 3 Ashtanga Hridayam, with Sarvanga Sundari commentary by Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary by Hemadri. Varanasi: Chaukamba Sanskrit Series Office; Sutra Sthana, Chapter 10, Verse 23; 135, reprint, 2004.
- 4 Sushruta Samhita, with Nibandha Sangraha commentary by Dalhana. Varanasi: Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan; Sharira Sthana, Chapter 6, Verse 30; 222, reprint, 2002.
- 5 Charaka Samhita, Agnivesha's treatise refined and annotated by Charaka and redacted by Drudabala, with Ayurveda Deepika commentary by Chakrapani. Varanasi: Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan;

- Vimanasthana, Chapter 8, Verse 94; 350, reprint, 2004.
- 6 Ashtanga Hridayam, with Sarvanga Sundari commentary by Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary by Hemadri. Varanasi: Chaukamba Sanskrit Series Office; Sharira Sthana, Chapter 3, Verse 42; 210, reprint, 2004.
- 7 Bhavaprakasha, with Vidyotini Hindi commentary by Brahmashankar Mishra. Varanasi: Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan; Purva Khanda, Chapter 5, Verse 18; 128, reprint, 2005.
- 8 Kashyapa Samhita, with Vidyotini commentary by Satyapala Bhisagacharya. Varanasi: Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan; Khilasthana, Chapter 10, Verse 15; 98, reprint, 2008.
- 9 Nibandha Sangraha Commentary on Sushruta Samhita. Varanasi: Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan; Sharira Sthana, Chapter 9, Verse 6; 235, reprint, 2002.
- 10 Ashtanga Samgraha, with Shashilekha commentary by Indu. Varanasi: Chaukamba Sanskrit Series Office; Sutra Sthana, Chapter 20, Verse 55; 150, reprint, 2006.

220