CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON KATIKATARUNA MARMA

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INTRODUCTION

In Hindu mythology acharya Sushruta mentioned vital areas (marma) should be avoided during surgical procedures due to its fatality. Acharya sushruta explained 107 marma and classified them in different ways. Katikataruna marma is one of the prushthagata marma located on either side of vertebral column at the place where in each of the component of the shronikandam join together to form the katikatarunamarma. It is very well said that injury to spinal cord or its supporting structure can cause permanent change in strength, sensation and other body functions. In some cases it was seen that it became the cause of death. Hence katikataruna marma is one of the most essential marma. Here is an attempt to clarify the concept of katikataruna marma.

KEYWORDS: Marma, vital points, katikataruna

ABSTRACT

Marma is such a unique principle. It can be explained as sandhisthanam or jeevasthanam. Marma are the meeting place of five elements of the body namely- Mamsa, Sira, Snayu, Asthi and Sandhi. These are the vital areas avoided during surgical procedures due to its fatality. Acharya sushruta explained 107 marma and classified them in different ways. Katikataruna marma is one of the prushthagata marma located on either side of vertebral column at the place where in each of the component of the shronikandam join together to form the katikatarunamarma. It is very well said that injury to spinal cord or its supporting structure can cause permanent change in strength, sensation and other body functions. In some cases it was seen that it became the cause of death. Hence katikataruna marma is one of the most essential marma. Here is an attempt to clarify the concept of katikataruna marma.

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INTRODUCTION

In Hindu mythology acharya Sushruta mentioned vital areas (marma) should be avoided during surgical procedures due to its fatality. Marma is derived on adding mannin pratyaya to mri dhatu. These are the vital areas avoided during surgical procedures due to its fatality. Acharya sushruta explained 107 marma and classified them in different ways. Katikataruna marma is one of the prushthagata marma located on either side of vertebral column at the place where in each of the component of the shronikandam join together to form the katikatarunamarma. It is very well said that injury to spinal cord or its supporting structure can cause permanent change in strength, sensation and other body functions. In some cases it was seen that it became the cause of death. Hence katikataruna marma is one of the most essential marma. Here is an attempt to clarify the concept of katikataruna marma.

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DEFINITION OF MARMA

According to Acharya Sushruta

Marma are the meeting place of five elements-Mamsa, sira, snayu, asthi and sandhi

According to Acharya Charaka

Marma are the sites where the sensation of pain is felt more as compared to other part of the body.

According to Vagabhata

Marma are the points where irregular pulsation is felt.

According to Dalhana

Marma are the points where injury may lead to death (marana) or marana sadrishya dukha (death like symptoms).
KATIKATARUNA MARMA
Katikataruna marma is the marma of pristha situated in the region of shroni (sacrum) on both sides of the spinal column. Its injury gives rise to excessive hemorrhage and consequent pallor and ends in death. katikataruna marma are kalantara pranahara marma measuring half angula (1cm). kalantara pranahara marmas are predominant of both soumya and agneyaguna. The loss of life is not immediate but manifests slowly and gradually with in fortnight or month. Body has the tendency to heal itself but in katikataruna marma injury body won’t heal. Instead of any direct injury if the kalantara pranahara marma gets injured near its vicinity, then in such circumstance, instead of causing instant death it exhibits the sign and symptoms of vaikalyakara marma.5.

DISCUSSION
Katikataruna marma is an important marma which is located in the pelvic region, one on each side of the spine. It is kalantara pranaharamarma, kalantara means gradual, pranahara means life taking. Katikataruna marma is said to produce death over a period of time. Structure in close context with katikataruna marma are- low back region, posterior aspect of ilium bone, anterior sacro iliac ligament, posterior secro iliac ligament, interosseous sacro iliac ligament, external iliac artery and vein, hypogastric artery. As we know the spinal cord is a long tubular bundle of nervous tissue. The spinal cord is the main pathway for information connecting the brain and peripheral nervous system. Spinal cord divided into segments where pairs of spinal nerves forms. In adults spinal cord terminates at the level of lumber 2(L2). Many times study on patient sustaining spinal cord injuries was conducted to determine and characterize the leading cause of death in this population. In some cases it was seen that patient survived for at least 24 hours after the injury and in many cases the spinal cord injury became the cause of death due to excessive bleeding. Sacroiliac joint connect the sacrum with the pelvis on each side of the lower spine. It connects the spine to the pelvis. As well as sacro-iliac joint stabilize the pelvis, it work as a shock observer. When the ligament fails to provide adequate support, destabilization of the sacroiliac joint occurs and pain generally felt at the base of the spine. The external iliac arteries are two major arteries which bifurcate off the common iliac arteries anterior to the sacro-iliac joint. Its branches are femoral arteries, inferior epigastric arteries. It is the major blood vessel which transports oxygenated blood out of pelvic region into the leg. The external iliac veins are large vein that connect the femoral veins to common iliac veins. Injury to this artery and vein carry a high mortality rate, the main cause of which is exsanguination. Exsanguination mostly occurs due to bleeding from bone in displaced factures or venous bleeding. Hypogastric artery is the main artery of the pelvis. Its branches are iliolumbar artery, lateral sacral artery, superior gluteal artery, inferior gluteal artery, middle rectal artery, uterine artery, obturator artery, inferior vesical artery, superior vesicle artery, obliterated umbilical artery, internal pudendal artery. Internal iliac artery or hypogastric artery supply blood to the pelvic organs. Injury to this artery can cause
arterial haemorrhage which leads to the formation of haematoma. Which result in drooping of blood pressure and haemoglobin. That’s why the point where all these structure are found are is termed as marma and named katikataruna. Because injury to this marma can became fatal to life after some time and that is why this marma is included in kalantara pranahara marma.

CONCLUSION
It is concluded that katikataruna marma is such an important marma. In samhita’s it is written that katikataruna marma injury leads to shonitakshaya effecting in discolouration and pallor due to severe bleeding and consequent anemia. Ultimately leading to death or loss of function. In the discussion this statement is proved very well. As well as it is one of the kalantara pranahara marma is also stated.

REFERENCE