

A Review on Clinical Importance of Lohitaksha Marma

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda classics described "MaryantiltiMarmani", it means Marma are the vital points of the body which show several fatal signs and symptoms on traumatic injury. Marma are the point where Mansa, Sira, Snayu, Asthi and Sandhi conjoin together and they are the site of Prana. According to Acharya Sushruta Marma comprises of Jala, Vayu, Tej, Satva, Raja, Tama and Bhootatma so that injury of Marma may lead to death. The science of Marma is called as half part of whole surgery. Acharya Charaka, Sushruta and Vagbhata have mentioned one hundred and seven Marma in the human body.

KEYWORDS – Marma, Lohitaksha Marma, Viddha Lakshana

I. INTRODUCTION

Acharya Sushruta classified various types of Marma on the basis of Shadanga Sharir, Parinam, Rachna and Pariman. Marma are structurally classified as Mansa Marma, Sira Marma, Snayu Marma, Asthi Marma and Sandhi Marma according to their Rachna. All the ancient classics mentioned total forty-one Sira Marma are present in the body in which Lohitaksha Marma is situated in the Shakha region. Acharya Vagbhata described thirty-seven Sira Marma in which Lohitaksha is present in Shakha region. As specified by Acharya Sushruta that above the Bahvi Marma and below the Ansa Sandhi in Urdhvshakha and above the Urvi Marma and below Vankshan Sandhi at Urumool in Adho Shakha, Lohitaksha Marma is situated thus it implies that there are four Lohitaksha Marma in all four Shakha. Ashtang Sangraha, Ashtang Hridaya and Bhavprakash Samhita also follows him.

AIMS & OBJECTIVE

- To explore the site of Lohitaksha Marma as per Ayurveda classics.
- To study the surrounding and underlying structures of Lohitaksha Marma respectively in

terms of modern representing Anatomy and its clinical importance.

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

- Literary study of Lohitaksha Marma available in Ayurveda classics.
- Literary study of surrounding and underlying structures of Lohitaksha Marma respectively in terms of modern representing Anatomy and its clinical importance.

III. LITERARY REVIEW

The description of Lohitaksha Marma are available in Sushruta Samhita¹, Ashtang Sangraha², Ashtang Hridaya³ and Bhavprakash Samhita⁴.

RACHNA BHEDA

Acharya Sushruta has described in Sushruta Sharir Sthan, Lohitaksha as a Sira Marma in the structural classification of Marma (Rachna Bheda) Ashtang Sangraha, Ashtang Hridaya and Bhavprakash Samhita also follow the statement of Acharya Sushruta in relation to Rachna Bheda of Lohitaksha Marma.

PARINAMA BHEDA

Acharya Sushruta has described that Lohitaksha is the Vaikalyakar Marma according to Parinama Bheda. Ashtang Sangraha, Ashtang Hridaya and Bhavprakash Samhita also follow the statement of Acharya Sushruta in relation to Parinama Bheda of Lohitaksha Marma.

PARIMAN BHEDA

Sushruta Samhita has described about the Pariman of Lohitaksha Marma as Ardhangula. Ashtang Sangraha, Ashtang Hridaya and Bhavprakash Samhita also specified the same.

VIDDHA LAKSHANA

As specified by Acharya Sushruta that injury to Lohitaksha Marma causes Marana due to loss of blood and Pakshagat. Acharya

VridhaVagbhatta, Acharya LaghuVagbhattaand
Acharya Bhavmishraalso had the same view.

DESCRIPTION OF LOHITAKSHA MARMA

Lohitaksha Marma				
Vibhajana	Sushruta Samhita	AshtangSangraha	Ashtang Hridaya	Bhavprakash
Sthan	Urvyah- urdhva, VankshanaAdho, Van kshana sandhi uru mule	UrvyastuUrdhavaA dho-Vankshana- Sandhe-Uru Mule	Uru Mule	Urvyah-urdhva, VankshanaAdho
Rachna	Sira Marma	Sira Marma	Sira Marma	Sira Marma
Parinaam	VaikalyakaraMarma	VaikalyakaraMarm a (Vidhi Bheda)	VaikalyakaraMa rma	VaikalyakaraMa rma
Parimana	ArdhaAngula	ArdhaAngula	ArdhaAngula	ArdhaAngula
ViddhaLaksh ana	Lohita-kshaya, Pakshghat	Raktasrava- Pakshghat	Asrak-kshaya, Pakshghat	Shonitkshaya, Pakshghat, Sakthisada

MODERN REVIEW

Initially anatomical structures are taken in the account followed by clinical anatomy of the structures underlying the sites of LohitakshaMarmae.g., Axillary artery⁵, Axillary nerve⁶, Femoral triangle⁷, Femoral vein⁸, Femoral nerve⁹.

IV. DISCUSSION

Ayurveda classics depicted that LohitakshaMarma are Sira Marma, each in UrdhavandAdhoShakha, ArdhangulParimaan. InUrdhvshakha, it is located above BahviMarma and below the Ansa Sandhi. InAdhoShakha, it is located above UrviMarma and below Vankshan Sandhi in Urumool. Injury to this Marmacauses Pakshaghat, Sakthisad or even death due to RaktaKshaya.

According to commentator of Sushruta SamhitaDr.Ghanekar, at the place of LohitakshaMarmafollowing structures are involved inUrdhvshakha –axillary vessels and axillary nerve injury to LohitakshaMarmaof upper limbcauses Pakshaghat and Bahushosh, Sira Vedhleads to for these pathologies. At the place of LohitakshaMarmafollowingstructures are involved at Adhoshakha-femoral vessels and femoral nerve. Injuryto LohitakshaMarmaof lower limb causes Pakshaghat and Sakthishosh¹⁰.

Anatomical terminology of Ayurveda (ParishadhyamShabdarthShariram), in this book mentioned that, involved structures at the site of LohitakshaMarma in UrdhavShakha are- Third part of axillary and upper portion of the brachial vessels, with branches of the brachial plexus and

structures at the site of LohitakshaMarma in AdhoShakha are- femoral triangle and its contents.

After dissection work, it is found that the main structures present at the site of LohitakshaMarma in the upper limb are axillary vessels and axillary nerve and in the lower limb involved structures are femoral vessels and femoral nerve¹¹.

In upper limb aneurysm of the axillary artery compress the brachial plexus which produce pain and neurological symptoms for example paraesthesia and muscle weakness.

Due to injury of stab wound, the axillary artery can be trample against humerus.

Axillary vein thrombosis is occurred due to axillary vein injury. It causes swelling and pain in upper limb. Due to the lack of proper supply this condition leads to paralysis.

From above discussion, it can be concluded that, injurytoLohitakshaMarma is Bahushosh and Pakshaghatseemed appropriate. Consequences of injuries are supporting the theory of VaikalyakarMarma and Sira Marmadue to presence ofaxillary veinat this site.

In lower limb injury to femoral vessels causes atrophy of lower limb due to blood loss. Below inguinal ligament, the femoral nerve divides into its terminal branches, so the nerve can be damaged in stabbing and gunshot wounds. Paralysis of quadriceps femoris occurred by the injury to femoral nerve in groin area, so sensory deficit on anterior and medial compartment of thigh can be traced.

From above discussion, it can be concluded that, the ViddhLakshanaof

LohitakshaMarma that is Sakthisadand Pakshaghat. Which is very much similar to the modern science with injury occurred on femoral vessels and femoral nerve it leads to deformity or death due to uncontrolled bleeding this condition leads to paralysis. Which can be compared with LohitakshaMarma.

V. CONCLUSION

- In upper limb LohitakshaMarma is considered as Sira Marma. Injury to LohitakshaMarma is Bahushosh and Pakshaghat seemed appropriate. Consequences of injuries are supporting the theory of VaikalyakarMarma and Sira Marmadue to presence of axillary vein at this site.
- In lower limb LohitakshaMarma is considered as Sira Marma. Injury to LohitakshaMarma is Sakthisadand Pakshaghat. Which is very much similar to the modern science with injury is occurred on femoral vessels and femoral nerve it leads to deformity or death due to uncontrolled bleeding this condition leads to paralysis. Which can be compared with LohitakshaMarma.

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