

PLASTIC SURGERY IN AYURVEDA

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ABSTRACT

From ancient Indian surgery, it has been observed that various operations successfully performed in those days also. In ancient period *Acharyas* were doing surgery in *Ayurveda*. *Sushruta* was the first and famous surgeon of ancient science. There are so many examples and descriptions of surgery available in *Ayurvedic Samhita*. *Sushruta* has described plastic surgery like *Nasa-sandhan* (Rhinoplasty), *Karna-sandhan* (Auroplasty) and *Oshtha-sandhan* (Lipoplasty). Contribution of ancient Indian surgery in the field of plastic operation cannot be over-estimated. It's true that in old days one of Royal punishment was to cut way ear-lobe, nose etc. Indian surgeon correcting such deformity by shifting the skin flap to reform the nose and ear. They had plenty of opportunity to do Rhinoplasty which was first to be done in this country and itself made Indian surgery unique. They also appreciated the importance of proper wound healing for successful plastic surgery operation. It is common man's thinking that there is no surgical treatment for disease in the science of *Ayurveda*. After the turn over the pages of *Sushruta Samhita*, one will understand that *Sushruta* has laid done the basic concept of the present surgery. The present article is an attempt to highlighting on reference of ancient plastic surgery in *Ayurveda*.

Keywords: Plastic surgery, *Sandhan Karma*, *Ayurveda*, *Sushruta*.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda science of life which is divided into 8 branches. *Shalya* (surgery) is one of the branches of *Ashtang Ayurveda*¹. Plastic surgery is one of the prime important super specialty branches in the field of Surgery. In ancient time *Ayurveda* was at top point of mountain but in between there was long period of slavery and Indian become depend country on British

government. This is period of decline period of *Ayurveda* and now common man's thinking that there is no surgical treatment for disease in the science of *Ayurveda*. It takes a beet troubles to turn over the pages of *Sushruta Samhita*, one will find that *Sushruta* has laid done the basic concept of the present surgery. *Sushruta* is considering as father of modern surgery,

because of his logical approach prudent and Clare view and marvellous presentation which is time tested. From ancient Indian surgery, it has been observed that various operations successfully performed in those days also. The various surgical procedures were divided in *chhedhya*, *bhedhya* and *vedhya*². *Chedankarma* was performed in those disease where suppuration is absent, swelling is hard and immovable or in those diseases where gangrene develops. The same procedure is still being adopted in modern science. Hand is best instrument for surgery³.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the present review detailed literary study is performed. The Detail content of and references are analysed from available text. Principal texts referred are *Sushruta Samhita* and some *Vedas*. Also relevant references are taken from other Research articles available from internet.

MEANING OF PLASTIC SURGERY

Plastic surgery is a surgical speciality involving the restoration, reconstruction, or alternation of human body. It includes cosmetic or aesthetical surgery, hand surgery, microsurgery and treatment of burns⁴.

HISTORY OF PLASTIC SURGERY

The oldest surgical references found in Ancient Egyptian medical text⁵.

This Reconstructive surgery techniques was being carried out in India. *Sushruta* was a surgeon that made important contributions to the field of plastic and cataract surgery in 6th century BC. The medical works of both *Sushruta* and *Caraka* originally in *Sanskrit* were translated into the Arabic language during the Abbasid Caliphate in 750 AD⁶.

The Arabic translations made their way into Europe via intermediaries. After that surgical technique of *Sushruta* is followed in Italy. British physicians travelled to India to see rhinoplasties being performed by native methods. They Reported on Indian rhinoplasty performed by a *Kumharvaidya* which was published in the Gentleman's Magazine by 1794⁷.

Joseph Constantine Carpué spent 20 years in India studying local plastic surgery methods. Carpué performed the first major surgery in the Western world by 1815⁸.

Instruments described in the *Sushruta Samhita* were further modified in the Western world. The Roman scholar Aulus Cornelius Celsus recorded surgical techniques, including plastic surgery, in the first century AD. The Romans also performed plastic cosmetic surgery. They were able to perform simple techniques, such as repairing damaged ears, from around the 1st century BC.

REFERENCES OF PLASTIC SURGERY IN VEDAS⁹

Description of *Sandhankarma* found in ancient times. During *Vedik* period science of *Sandhankarma* is very well developed. Reference of Magical operative surgery of *Ashwinikumaras* mentioned in *vedas*.

In anger Lord *Shiva* cuts the head of *Ganesha*, later on which is replaced with head of elephant. After that event *Shree Ganesha* is known as "*Gajanana*" This is best example of transplantation which is well listen since childhood from our mothers and grandmother in stories.

Bispala is wife of king *Khela*. She lost her leg in war. *Ashwinikumaras* was transplanted her leg with an iron leg¹⁰.

The lost part of body of *Rishi Atriwas* was re-joined by *Ashwinikumaras*. The body of *Acharya Shyaba* was cut into three parts. *Ashwinikumaras* immediately re-joined all parts and give him life¹¹.

Beside the *Rigved*, *Padampuran* also have written examples of reconstructive plastic surgery¹².

Bhairav cut the head of *Brahma* and *Dadhichi*. *Ashwinikumaras* re-joined their head. They also transplanted the head of *Yahnya*. *Dadhyancha* was the master of *Madhu Vidya*. *Ashwinikumaras* showed them interest in learning of *Madhu Vidya*. So they cut head of *Dadyyancha* and kept separate. Then they transplant the head of horse to the body of *Dadhyancha* and learnt *Madhu Vidya* from them. After learning *Madhu Vidya*, they transplanted his own head¹³.

Dakshya cut head and trunk of *Chyavan*. *Ashwinikumaras* performed the first plastic operation to join them¹⁴.

According to *Upanishad*, *Ashwinikumaras* also operated and repaired the excised head of *Yagyana* by

Rudra. Ashwinikumaras were doing both homo and hetero transplantations at that time.

PLASTIC SURGERY IN AYURVEDA

Sushruta has described plastic surgery. In plastic surgery particular *Nasa-sandhan* (Rhinoplasty), *Karna-sandhan* (Auroplasty) and *Oshta-sandhan* (lipoplasty) are mentioned in *Ayurveda*. Contribution of ancient Indian surgery in the field of plastic operation cannot be over-estimated. It's true that in old days one of Royal punishment was to cut way ear-lobe, nose etc¹⁵. Indian surgeon has applied their injurious tech-

nique for correcting such deformity by shifting the skin flap to reform the nose and ear. They had plenty of opportunity to do rhinoplasty which was first to be done in any country and itself made Indian surgery unique. They also appreciated the importance of proper wound healing for successful plastic surgery operation.

Sushruta has described 15 methods of *Karna-sandhan* (Auroplasty) repairs of the several ear-lobes¹⁶

Table 1: Showing Techniques of *Karna-sandhan vidhi* (Auroplasty)

Sr. No.	Techniques	Stages
1.	<i>Nemisandhanaka</i>	When both part of ear lobe (<i>Karnaapaali</i>) are long, equal and thick
2.	<i>Utpalbhedhyak</i>	When both ear lobe are circular, wide and equal
3.	<i>Valluraka</i>	When both ear lobe are small, round and equal
4.	<i>Aasangima</i>	When inner one part of ear lobe is long
5.	<i>Gandakarna</i>	When outer part of ear lobe is long
6.	<i>Aaharya</i>	When both ear lobe are absent
7.	<i>Nirvedhim</i>	When both ear lobe is separated from the root
8.	<i>Vyayojim</i>	When the ear lobe is some heavy, minor, equal and asymmetrical
9.	<i>Kapatsandhik</i>	When inner part of ear lobe is long and outer is short
10.	<i>Ardhakapatsandhik</i>	When outer part of ear lobe is long and inner is short
11.	<i>Sankshipta</i>	When pinna/auricle of outer lobe is dry & absent and second part is short
12.	<i>Heenakarna</i>	When the base of the ear lobe is absent and the little musculature is present
13.	<i>Vallikarna</i>	When the ear lobe is thin, asymmetrical and minor residues
14.	<i>Yashtikarna</i>	When the flesh of lobe is the glandular, vascular & stunned and lobe is minor
15.	<i>Kakaushthaka</i>	When the ear lobe are unshielded, small and minor vascular

SANDHANARTHAJIVITAMANSA (REXO PLASTIC OPERATION)

If skin flaps unavailable from ear during Auroplasty than for *Sandhanprakriya* (plastic surgery) than it can take from *Gandapradesha* (living flap connected as base of cheek)¹⁷.

KARNA-SANDHA VIDHI (AUROPLASTY)

Mahrshi Sushruta described the detail procedure of *karnasandha-vidhi* (Auroplasty) in his *sushrutasamhita*¹⁸.

NASA-SANDHAN VIDHI (RHINOPLASTY)

Sushruta mentioned *Nasa-sandhanvidhi* (Rhinoplasty) for nose either lost by disease or by trauma/accident. Description of *Nasa-sandhanvidhi* (Rhinoplasty) is available in *Sushrut Samhita*. The

original method of *Nasa-sandhan* (Rhinoplasty) reveals that first of all the leaf of creeper should be collected. It should be adequate in length and breath, to cover the entire severed portion. Then a patch of living hash of the size of previously trimmed leaf should be excised with an attached pedicals. So the excised skin flap is maintained by its vascularity. Thus skin flap is than over lapped to severe portion and stitched. The insertion of *Kamalnaal* into nostril to vacillated respiration and to maintain the suture¹⁹.

OSHHA-SANDHAN VIDHI (LIPOPLASTY)

Maharshi sushruta mentioned *sandhan-vidhi* of china *oshtha* (lipoplasty) for *Khandoshtha* (harelip). *Sandhan-vidhi* of China *oshtha* (lipoplasty) is same as *Nasa-sandhanvidhi* (Rhinoplasty). The only differ-

ence is that in lip surgery there is no use of stem of *Erandanaala*. In *Sushruta* it is also mentioned that, *Vaidya* who get skilled in these reconstructive surgery, become *Rajvaidya* i.e. who can treat the king²⁰. So From above review it can be said that, *Sushruta* was the original plastic surgeon not only in India but also in the world.

CONCLUSION

In Ayurvedic *Aacharya Sushruta* has described plastic surgery. *Nasa-sandhan* (Rhinoplasty), *Karnasandhan* (Auroplasty) and *Oshtha-sandhan* (Lipoplasty) and many more *sandhan* (plastic surgery) are mentioned in *Ayurveda*. Contribution of ancient Indian surgery in the field of plastic operation cannot be over-estimated. All of this it made Indian surgery unique.

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Source of Support: Nil

Conflict Of Interest: None Declared

How to cite this URL: Kesha Ram Jaipal et al: Plastic Surgery In Ayurveda. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2019 {cited September, 2019} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/1576_1579.pdf