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 Ayurveda¹. 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. Chedankarma was performed in those disease were suppuration is absent, swelling is herd and immovable or in those diseases where gangrene develops. The same procedure is still being adopted in modern science. Hand is best instrument for surgery.

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 burns.

HISTORY OF PLASTIC SURGERY
The oldest surgical references found in Ancient Egyptian medical text. 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 AD.

The Arabic translations made their way into Europe via intermediaries. After that surgical technique of Sushruta was 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 1794. Joseph Constantine Carpue spent 20 years in India studying local plastic surgery methods. Carpue performed the first major surgery in the Western world by 1815.

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 VEDAS
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. Ashwinikumara was transplanted her leg with an iron leg.

The lost part of body of Rishi Atriwas was re-joined by Ashwinikumaras. The body of Acharya Shyaba was cut into three parts. Ashwinikumars immediately re-joined all parts and give him life. Beside the Rigved, Padampuran also have written examples of reconstructive plastic surgery. 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 Dadhyancha 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 head.

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 etc. Indian surgeon has applied their injurious technique 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-lobes.

**Table 1: Showing Techniques of Karnasandhan vidhi (Auroplasty)**

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

**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). _Maharshi Sushruta_ described the detail procedure of karnasandhan-vidhi (Auroplasty) in his *sushrutasamhita*.

**KARNA-SANDHA VIDHI (AUROPLASTY)**

_Maharshi Sushruta_ described the detail procedure of karnasandha-vidhi (Auroplasty) in his *sushrutasamhita*. 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 suture.

**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 suture.

**OSHTHA-SANDHAN VIDHI (LIPOPLASTY)**

_Maharshi sushruta_ mentioned sandhan-vidhi of china oshtha (lipoplasty) for *Khandoshtha* (harelip). _Sandhan-vidhi_ of China _osthta_ (lipoplasty) is same as _Nasa-sandhanvidhi_ (Rhinoplasty). The only differ-

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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 king. 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), Karna-sandhan (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.

REFERENCES


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