

CRITICAL STUDY OF VIDHURA MARMA W.S.R. TO BADHIRYA (DEAFNESS)

Amita Sharma^{1*}, S. K. Dwivedi² and H. H. Awasthi³

¹Department of Rachana Sharir, Faculty of Ayurveda, IMS, BHU, Varanasi, India.

²Department of Sharir Rachana, Govt. Ayurveda College, Raipur, India.

³Department of Rachana Sharir, Faculty of Ayurveda, IMS, BHU, Varanasi, India.

*e-mail : amitasharma1688@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT : Marma is a concept described by Acharya Sushruta in the subject Rachana Sharir viz. Anatomy. Acharya Dalhana has defined the Marma as “Maryanti iti Marmani” i.e. it is the spot on the body surface where if any injury or trauma occurs causes sudden death. So these points should be protected from any type of injury. Vidhura Marma is located at the back of ear on both sides. An injury to this Marma produces Badhira (Deafness). Acharya Sushruta and Acharya Vagbhata both considered Vidhura Marma under Vaikalyakara category. In other classification Acharya Sushruta has considered it under Snayu Marma Whereas Acharya Vagbhata considered it under Dhamani Marma on structural basis. This topic is selected to study its proper location and structure involvement in injury causing Badhira (Deafness).

Key words : Marma, Vidhura Marma, Vestibulo- cochlear Nerve, Stylomastoid Artery, Badhira, Deafness.

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INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is a life science that's why it elaborately deals with each and every aspects of human life. Acharyas has described about Marma, which literally means “Vital region” of the body. Any direct or indirect trauma to these sites may prove fatal or can result in disability of the person (Pathak Ashutosh, 2014). Marma is the vital areas of the body where Prana lies. The word Marma comes from Sanskrit origin word “Mri” meaning death. The Sanskrit phrases, “Maryantiti Marmani”, that places that are fatal to injuries are Marma points (Bhaskar Govind Ghanekar, 1997). The Marma are (anatomical site) juncture (meeting) place of Mamsa (Muscle), Sira (Blood vessels), Snayu (Ligament), Asthi (Bones) and Sandhi (Joints). The Prana are specifically situated in these Marmas by the virtue of their nature, hence a trauma to any one of these Marmas invariably causes physical disturbances in accordance with their particular types (Pathak Ashutosh 2014). Total numbers of Marmas described in Samhitas are 107. Description of 107 Marmas given in Samhita is being classified into 5 types on the basis of structural involvement in it. According to anatomical consideration Marmas can be

divided into Mamsa Marma, Sira Marma, Snayu Marma, Sandhi Marma and Asthi Marma (Kaviraj Ambikadutta Shastri, 2014). On the basis of chief structure involvement, Acharya Sushruta considered Vidhura Marma under Snayu Marma and Acharya Vagbhata has included under Dhamani Marma. But on the basis of the result of injury both Acharyas considered it under Vaikalyakara Marma it means the result of trauma causes temporary or permanent deafness (Pradeep Kumar Pal et al, 2018).

Vidhura Marma : Vidhura Marma is located at the back of the ear on both sides. An Injury to this Marma produces Badhira (Deafness) (Prof. D.G. Thatte, 2009). This is Snayu Marma but according to Acharya Vagbhata it is Dhamani Marma having half Angula with Vaikalyakara effect and two in number. Since postero-auricular artery and nerve is situated just behind the ear, if injured may cause deafness. An even blunt trauma in the vicinity of ear may rupture the tympanic membrane causing permanent damage. Tympanic membrane conducts the hearing, if damaged cause deafness (Mishra, 2005).

Acharya Sushruta has included most of the occur

and circulation block to middle ear. Due to lack of nutrition reach in middle ear, tympanic membrane, ischemia occurs. This causes Deafness.

Marmaghata Lakshana of Vidhura Marma as Snayu Marma : If trauma occur then mastoid process of temporal bone ruptures, due to this external acoustic meatus also damage and Vestibulo-cochlear nerve affected. This Causes Sensorineural Deafness. Blunt trauma in the vicinity of the ear may rupture the tympanic membrane causing permanent damage then Deafness.

Based on the above literature it is evident that the *Vidhura Marma* has got involvement of both arteries and nerves in its vicinity. Anatomically when there two structures are traced at the back and below the ear then the posterior- auricular artery a branch of external carotid artery and veins are seen starting from the inferior end and going upwards behind the ear. At the same time the involvement of vestibulo-cochlear nerve through the tympanic membrane can also be taken into consideration. If trauma happens to that area, tympanic membrane is a *Snayu*, which helps in conduction of hearing causes deafness due to partial or complete involvement of vestibulo-cochlear nerve (Pathak Ashutosh, 2014).

All of these types also depend on the action of nutrition. Nutrition is the base which is responsible for the structural and functional growth, development and also all the physiological aspects. Nutrition to all the structures are supplied by arteries. If an arterial supply of an organ is cut, it will certainly result into loss of function of that organ or otherwise because of severe loss of blood leading to death (Channamallikarjun *et al*, 2013).

CONCLUSION

Vidhura Marma may be included under both structures as *Snayu Marma* and *Dhamani Marma*. Hence the vascular structure like the posterior auricular artery leading to extra auricular or intra-auricular bleeding and nervous structure- 1. Vestibulo-cochlear nerve damage to the affected nervous tissue, respectively causes deafness due to trauma to this *Marma*. 2. Any

injury on back of ear or below the ear may destroy tympanic membrane or ear ossicle's causing interruption in conduction of sound i.e. Deafness (conductive deafness) and fracture of middle cranial fossa causes damage to vestibulocochlear nerve. If fracture passes through internal acoustic meatus gives rise to deafness.

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