



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A REVIEW STUDY OF *TWAK SHARIR* W.S.R. TO *DAGDH*

Dr. Dinesh Kumar Yadav¹, Dr. Subhash Upadhyay², Dr. Sakshi³, Dr. Shailesh Singh⁴

P.G Scholar¹, HOD & Professor², Associate Professor³, Assistant Professor⁴

P.G. Department of *Rachana Sharir*, Sriganaganagar College of *Ayurvedic Science & Hospital*, Tantia University, Sriganaganagar, (Rajasthan), India.

ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is an ancient science of health which is commonly known for their holistic approach to attain physical and mental health.

दोषधातुमलमूलम् ही शरीरम् ॥

According to *Ayurveda Dosha, Dhatu* and *Mala* are the main components of *Sharir*. Seven *Dhatu Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa, Meda, Asthi, Majja* and *Shukra* situated in *Sharir* and 3rd *Dhatu* is *Mamsa* which produces *Twak*. So *Twak* is *Updhatu* of *Mamsa Dhatu* as well as *Moolsthan* of *Mamsa*.

In *Ayurveda* burn injury has been dealt in the name of *Dagdhd*. Burn is an injury to *Twak* or other organic tissue causes due to heat, electricity, radiations, chemical and friction etc. *Acharya Sushruta* mentioned *Dagdhd Vrana* as *Agantuja Vrana* in the chapter *Dwivraniya Adhyaya* of *Sutrasthan*. *Acharya Sushruta* described *Dagdhd* in the chapters *Agnikarmavidhi Adhyaya*. This review article highlights *Twak Sharir & Dagdh* with classification and clinical aspects in comparison to classical and modern science.

Keywords: *Twak, Dagdh, Dhatu Skin, Burn, Blisters*.

Introduction

In *Ayurveda* the *Twak* word is referred for skin. The Skin is outermost covering of the body which protects the body from external factors like heat, cold, radiations etc., so the skin is protective in nature. The *Twak* is also mentioned in the *Indriya* of our body, there are total ten *Indriya* described by various *Acharyas*. These are divided into two main types that is *Karmendriya & Gyanendriya*. In among five *Gyanendriyas*, the *Twak* is the seat of *Sparshanendriya*.

Development (UTPATTI) of *Twak* :-

तस्य खल्वेवं प्रवृत्तस्य शुक्रशोणितस्याभिपच्यमास्य क्षीरस्येव सन्तानिका सप्त त्वचो भवन्ति । (सु./ शा. 4/4)

According to *Acharya Sushrut* when life is induced by union of *Shukra* and *Shonita* in *Garbhashaya*, it undergoes through the rapid formation and transformations and form the *Twaka* just like as *Malai* (cream) forms on the surface of milk.

And according to modern science the skin forms during embryonic period in 3rd & 4rd month of fetal life. *Acharya Charak* mentioned six layers and *Acharya Sushrut* mentioned seven layers of *Twak* along with specific names.

चरक	सुश्रुत	मान	MODERN
(च.शा.7/4)	(सु. शा. 4/4)		
उदकधरा Corneum	अवभासिनी	1/18 ब्रीही	Stratum
असृग्धरा Lucidum	लोहिता	1/16 ब्रीही	Stratum
तृतीया Granulosum	श्वेता	1/2 ब्रीही	Stratum
चतुर्थी Spinosum	ताम्रा	1/8 ब्रीही	Stratum
पंचमी	वेदिनि	1/5 ब्रीही	Stratum Basale
षष्टि Reticular	रोहिणी	1 ब्रीही	Papillary and
- Fascia	मांसधरा	2 ब्रीही	Subcutaneous

Dagdh

Ayurveda is an ancient science of treatment which has been in practice since 5000 years back and has description of types, clinical, features, treatments, complication, of *Dagdh Vrana* written in *Ayurvedic* classics According to *Ayurveda* classification and clinical features of *Dagdh*;

तत्र प्लुष्टं दुर्दग्धं सम्यग्दग्धमतिदग्धं चेति चतुर्विधमग्निदग्धम्। (सु.सु 12/16)

- **Plusta Dagdh** –

तत्र यद्विवर्णम प्लुष्यतेऽतिमात्रमं तत् प्लुष्टम् ॥
Discoloration of skin with burning sensation

- **Durdagd**

यत्रोतिष्ठन्ति स्फोटास्तीव्रा स्योषदाहरागपाकवेदनाचिराच्योपाशाम्यन्ति तत् दुर्दग्धं ॥
Blisters pain, severe burning sensation, redness, inflammation and delay healing.

- **Samayak Dagdh**

सम्यग्दग्धमनवगाढ तालवर्णं सुसंस्थितं पूर्वलक्षणयुक्तम् च ॥
Burn which are not deeply seated nor superficial color of burn has *Tala Phala* other sign and symptoms same to *Durdagd*.

- **Atidagd**

अतिदग्धे मासांवलम्बनं गात्रविक्षेपः सिरास्नायुसंध्यस्तिव्यपादनमतिमात्रं
ज्वरदाहपिपासामूच्छार्धोपद्रवा भवन्ति, व्रण श्वोस्य चिरेणरोहति, रुद्धं विवर्णो भवति ॥
The burn affecting the whole tissue as skin subcutaneous tissue muscles vessels tendons joints bones delay healing and exposing to other deeper structure.
Fever burning pain increase thirst dehydration are the clinical features of it.

According to modern burn is a wound in which there is coagulation necrosis of tissue also defined as damage to the skin tissue caused by heat & cold etc.

Classification of burn -According to nature of causative factors are:

1. Wet burn
2. Dry burn

Discussion

Twak is the *Updhatu* of *Mamsa Dhatu*. *Acharya Sushrut* described that after *Samyoga* of *Shukra Shonita* at *Kukshi*, the *Twak* develops just as *Santanika* or byproduct forms in layers wise and gradually increases in thickness, in the similar way seven layers of the *Twak* are formed and deposited rapidly in same manner as the layers of scum are formed and accumulates on the surfaces of the boiling milk.

In modern view, there are two layers of the skin which are one of the epidermis and the deeper layer is dermis. The epidermis is a superficial epithelial tissue that is derived from the surface ectoderm and the dermis is a deeper layer, composed of dense irregularly arranged connective tissues, derived from mesoderm. Skin structures vary from one part of the body to another. The embryonic skin at 4 to 5 weeks consists of a single layer of surface ectoderm overlying the mesoderm. In modern science, epidermis and dermis are further subdivided into seven layers, in it, the epidermis has five layers and the dermis has 2 layers.

In classical texts *Acharya Charak* described six layers of the skin but the *Acharya Sushrut* mentioned seven layers of the *Twak*. The modern science explained layers of skin according to their thickness but in *Ayurveda* layers of the *Twak* explained according their site of diseases. Though, differences of opinions are found in both texts classical and modern, but the similarities also shows in functions, thickness.

Dagdh is a concept in *Ayurvedic* treatise, it is most notably is *Sushrut Samhita* the pioneering book on Indian surgery. *Acharya Sushrut* has mentioned the importance of understanding the intensity of *Dagdh*, based on the type of heat causing the *Dagdh*. In *Aganikarma* and burns, the scale is introduced which indicates the depth of burn. In *Charak Samhita* the only description found was *Dagdh vrana* is of traumatic origin.

All the authors classify *Dagdh Vrana* depending upon the degree of burn and correlates with 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th degree burn in modern science. The classical texts and modern science shows similarities in burns types, clinical features and anatomical changes on burn site. This articles explains various opinions of classical and modern texts as well about skin and burn.

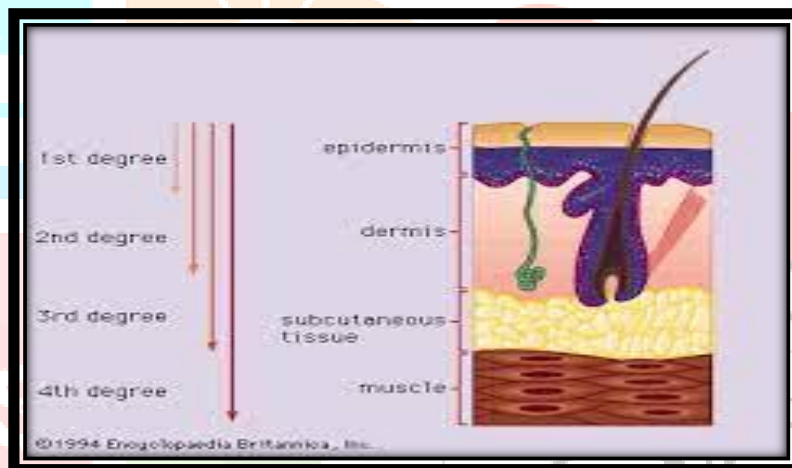


fig. 01: degree of burns

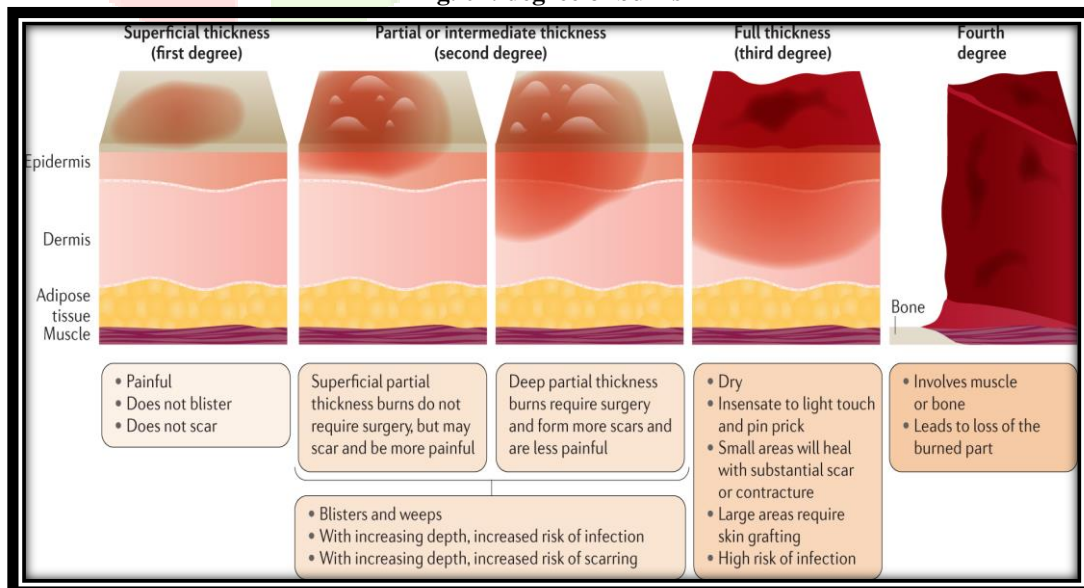


fig. 02: clinical features and anatomical changes in burns

Conclusion

Ayurveda & modern science perspective have similarity in *Twak Sharir* and *Dagdhd*. On the basis of conceptual study the seven layer of *Twak* namely; *Avabhasini*, *Lohita*, *Sweta*, *Tamra*, *Vedini*, *Rohini* & *Mamsadhara* respectively can be correlated with the Stratum corneum, Stratum lucidum, Stratum granulosum, Stratum spinosum & Stratum basale, Papillary layer, Reticular layer and Hypodermis on the basis of similarities of their structure function and applied aspect.

The clinical features and signs of Skin (*Twak*) have similarity in case of *Dagdhd* and burn of various degree as mentioned in classical and modern science.

References

1. Vd Ambikadutt Shastri *Shushrut* part 1 chukhambha, Sanskrit sansthan Varanashi, edition 12, years 2020, *Sharir Sthan* Chapter 4, pg 37, verse 4.
2. Vd R.D. Tripathi *Charak Samhita* part 1 Chukhambha, Sanskrut pratishthan Delhi edition yr 2003, *Sharir Sthan*, Chapter 7, pg- 806, verse -4.
3. *Charak Samhita* vidyotini hindi commentary by p. kashinath shastri & dr. goranath chaturvedi published by chowkhambha Sanskrit sansthan Varanasi reprinted edition *Charak Sharir Sthan* ch. 7(4) pg. 807 yr 2019.
4. *Susrut amhita*, English translation by Srikantamurthy 1st ed. *Suthrasthan* ch. 12, varanashi; chaukambha visvabharati; 2018. Vol- 1.p.71
5. Sriram bhat m. SRB s manual of surgery, burns ch.1 4th ed.new delhi, jaypee brothers medical publishers 2013 p 128.
6. Sriram bhat M SRBs manual o fsurgery. Burn ch. 1. 4th ed new delhi ; jaypee brothers medical publishers 2013 p. 130
7. *Agnivesha Charaka Samhita* revised by Charaka and Dridabala with *Ayurveda dipika* commentary of chakrapanidatta edited by yadavji trikamji Acharya, *chikitsa sthana 15th ch. 7th ed. Choukhambha surbharati prakasha*, Varanasi 2005; 738; 514..
8. *Charaka, Charaka Samhita* with *Ayurveda dipika* commentary choukhamba sanskritseries. Varanasi *Sharir Sthan* 1994; 7/4; 3

