Review Article

www.ijrap.net

(ISSN Online:2229-3566, ISSN Print:2277-4343)

A REVIEW ON THE CONCEPT OF SEVANI

Mahesh Kumar ^{1*}, Rajesh Kumar ¹, Priyanka ², S.S. Gupta ³

¹ PG Scholar, Department of Rachana Sharir (Anatomy), Govt. Ayurvedic College & Hospital, Kadamkuan, Patna, Bihar, India

² Assistant professor, Department of Rachana Sharir (Anatomy), Govt. Ayurvedic College & Hospital, Kadamkuan, Patna, Bihar, India

³ Professor and Head, Department of Rachana Sharir (Anatomy), Govt. Ayurvedic College & Hospital, Kadamkuan, Patna, Bihar, India

Received on: 09/11/21 Accepted on: 09/01/22

*Corresponding author

E-mail: mahesh.umar@rediffmail.com

DOI: 10.7897/2277-4343.130115

ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is the most ancient life science in the world. *Ayurveda* gives fundamental knowledge about the life of human beings and its associated science too. *Ashtanga Ayurveda* (eight limbs of *Ayurveda*) is described in *Ayurvedic Samhita's* (Ancient literature) very much elaborated. Various body parts have been interrelated in the 5th chapter of *Sushruta's Sharirasthan* (*Sharirsankhyavyakaran Shariram*). In this chapter, Acharya Sushruta (father of Surgery) explained about *anga* (organ), *pratyang* (body component) and their numbers some likes *Twacha* (Skin), *Kala* (membrane), *Aashaya* (cavity like a sac), *Snayu* (ligament), *Sevani* etc. At the same time, Acharya Charaka (sage) is described as *shadang Sharir* (six-part of the body) and 56 *pratyang* such as *Twacha*, *Kala*, *Aashaya*, *Snayu* and *Sevani* etc. *Sevani* is one of the crucial structures of the body which divides the skull into different parts. The number of *Sevani* is seven in the body. There is a lot of controversy in words and *seemant* (type of joint). Hence in this review attempt is made to clarify these terms with the help of modern science.

Keywords: *Sevani* (sub organ of the body), *Tunnsevani*, *Seemant* (type of joint), *Suture* (joint in the skull)

INTRODUCTION

The cell is the basic smallest structural and functional unit of a living organism. The living organism is made up of one or more cells. A group of cells primarily forms tissue. during the evolution of a human being. Systematically group of tissues forms organs, a Group of organs comprises an organ system, and finally, they form life. In *Ayurveda*, *Sevani* is a *pratyang of Sharir* (sub organ of the body)¹. It has described in *Sharirasthan of Sushruta Samhita*. The 5th chapter of *Sharir Sthan* is known as "*sharirsankhyavyakaran shariram*". There is five *Sevani* in the skull, one *sevani* is in the tongue, and one *sevani* is in anococcygeal position². It is an essential structure in Skull; division of the skull is done with the help of this *Sevani*. In *Ayurved Samhita*, *anga* (Organ) and *Pratyang* (sub organ) are body elements. Elements of the body are *Twacha* (skin), *Kala* (membrane), *Sira* (artery/vein), *Dhamani* (artery) and *Sevani* etc. *Sevani* is the structure of *Shadang Sharir*, like an articulation of teeth between two combs³ or tailor stitching. It is used in *Sandhi Sharir* (*tunnsevani*) and used as *sapt sevanya*. Some controversial term as *Ayurveda* is *Sevani*, *Simant* knowledge. So exact meaning of this word is needful to know. *Seven Sevanis* are frontal, Coronal, Sagittal, Lambdoid, Squamosal (Temporal) in skull. One is frenulum linguae in tongue, and another one is anococcygeal raphe⁴.

Sevani in the skull, frenulum of tongue and anococcygeal raphe can see in males (scrotum) or females (In between anus and coccyx etc.) with the help of dissection of a dead body. Dissection is done using surgical instruments such as Scalpel blade, toothed forceps, Plain forceps etc., in the dissection hall. According to

paribhasha sharir Sevani means mark remain after a wound. *Tunnasevani* is *tailor stitch marks* structure on the skull. The skull may be divided into calvaria (brain box or skull cap) and the facial skeleton. There are twenty-two bones in Skull (Eight in the brain box and fourteen in the face). It is divided into calvaria, surrounding a cranial cavity containing the brain and facial skeleton. The calvarial bones are eight in numbers, such as temporal bone (2), parietal bones (2), frontal and occipital and small bone-like ethmoid and sphenoid each one. The suture is joined as *tailor stitching* of two surfaces or edges. Anatomically *sevani* is a line of junction or an immovable joint between two bones, especially the skull.

Sevani (Suture) –There is following *Suture* found in the skull.⁵

(1) Frontal Suture

It is found in between the frontal bone of children. The frontal suture is a fibrous joint that divides the frontal bone into two halves. It fuses at the age of three months and nine-month of the infants.

(2) Coronal Suture

It is situated in between the frontal and parietal bones of the skull. This suture divides the skull into anterior and posterior parts. The lateral portion of the skull cap or brain box starts anteriorly with the frontal bone and meet with the parietal bone by coronal suture.

(3) Sagittal Suture

When the two parietal bones articulate with each other in the midline are called sagittal sutures. It divides the skull into left and right. This is also called interparietalis suture

(4) Lambdoid suture

When parietal bones join with unpaired occipital bone is called a lambdoid suture. This suture can be seen on the posterior part of the skull.

(5) Squamosal (Temporal) suture

The suture is present between the lateral wall of the parietal and the skull's temporal bone. This suture starts from the pterion point and ends at the asterion point. The pterion is where the frontal, parietal, temporal and sphenoid bone meet. The asterion point is formed at the junction of the occipital bone, the temporal and the parietal bone.

Figure 1: Suture in the skull ¹²

(6) Frenulum linguae suture

Frenulum linguae suture is constituted by fold of mucous membrane. It is situated in the centre of the tongue and can be seen below the tongue under the surface of the oral part of the tongue where papillae are absent. It extends from anterior to root. It has several linear mucosal folds. It helps to the movement of the tongue.

Figure 2: Frenulum linguae suture ¹³

(7) Anococcygeal raphe

It is a fibrous median raphe on the floor of the pelvis. Anococcygeal raphe or ligament extends from the coccyx to the margin of the anus. It comprises fibres of levator ani muscles that meet with the opposite side muscle fibres, external anal sphincters, and fibrous connective tissue.

Figure 3: Anococcygeal raphe ¹⁴

DISCUSSION

Skull is an essential part of our body in which the brain is protected. The brain is a vital part of the body, and it is also known as the root of the body. So, the brain is strictly protected by skull⁹. Skull has five sutures (*Sevani*): frontal, coronal, sagittal, lambdoid, and Squamosal (temporal). *Asthi Sevani* is also known as Skull Sutures, while *Twak* (skin), *Sevani* is known as raphe or ridges.¹⁰ These Sutures are denticulate (teeth-like), serrated, or squamous type. When there is seen like edges of meeting surfaces, it is called *serrate suture* type (joint)¹¹. When one surface overlaps another surface at the time of joint, it is called *squamosa suture* type. According to Acharya Sushruta, sometimes *Sevani* is also called *Seemant*. This is a significant structure because in case of any injury to this structure can hurdle the function of the tongue and may cause some trouble in pronunciation or speaking. The frenulum of the tongue works to stabilize the movements of the tongue.

Hence Acharya Sushruta has suggested preventing this structure. (*Sevani*, frenulum and anococcygeal raphe of the body). These structures are clinically as well as surgically of high importance. Sutures are helpful for parturition also because it provides flexibility. If sutures are absent in the baby. It may get some trouble in the process of birth.

CONCLUSION

Sevani is surgically important structure that should be prevented from injury during a surgical procedure. Out of seven, five are present in the skull¹¹. These structures resemble frontal coronal, sagittal, lambdoid and squamosal suture. The structure of *sevani* is like a stitch mark. It is present in Skull. The structures of *sevani* resembles the frenulum of the tongue (formed by mucous membrane.), and anococcygeal raphe (made up of fibrous median raphe in the floor of the pelvis) is prevented from any injury or trauma during surgical incision.

REFERENCES

1. Sushruta Samhita Sharir sthan, kaviraj. Ambikadatt Shastri, fifth Chapter, P-57, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Ansari Road, Dariyaganj, New Delhi
2. Sushruta Samhita Sharir Sthan, Kaviraj Ambikadatt Shashtri, fifth chapter, P-57, Dr B.G Ghanekar, Meharchand Lachhamandas publication, chapter 5/15, P-154. Chief editor Prof.D.G.Thatte and Prof.M.H Paranjpe, Elements of Sharira Rachana, Principles and terminology of Sharira, Chapter- 1, P-8, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. First edition, 2016.

3. Sushruta Samhita Sharir Sthan, Kaviraj Ambikadatt Shashtri, fifth chapter, P-57. Dr..B.G.Ghanekar chapter 5, P -154, Dr.Sanjiv Saxena, Comprehensive Rachana Sharir, P-31. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varnasi, Part-1.
4. Sushruta Samhita Sharir Sthan, fifth chapter, kaviraj Ambikadatt Shashtri, P-57, Dr B.G Ghanekar Meharchand Lakshmandas Publication, P-154. Prof. Purnchand Jain and Dr Pramod Malveey, Human Anatomy. (Hindi), P-95, Part-1
5. Dr B.G, Ghanekar, Sharirsthan Meharchand Lakshmandas publication, P 154, Dr Sanjiv Saxena, Comprehensive Rachana Sharir, Part-1, P-31
6. Dr. B.G, Ghanekar, Sharirsthan, Meharchand Lakshmandas, Publication, P 154., Prof.Purnchand Jain and Dr Pramod Malveey, Human Anatomy (Hindi), P-95
7. Dr.B.G,Ghanekar, Sharirsthan, Meharchand Lakshmandas, P 154., Prof. Purnchand Jain and Dr.Pramod Malveey, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Dilli, P-95.
8. Dr.B.G.Ghanekar, Sharirsthan, Meharchand Lakshmandas publication P 154, Prof. Purnchand Jain and Dr Pramod Malveey, P-95. A textbook of human anatomy (Hindi).
9. Dr B.G, Ghanekar, Sharirsthan, Meharchand Lakshmandas publication, New Delhi. Prof. Purnchand Jain and Dr Pramod Malveey, Human Anatomy, P 90, Part -1
10. Chief editors Prof. D.G. Thatte, and Prof.M.H, Pranjpe, Editor, Prof. H.H. Awasthi and Co-editor Prof. Neelam Gupta, Elements of Shaarira Rachana, Terminology of Shaarira, P 8, Chaukhambha orientalia, Varanasi.
11. Dr B.G Ghanekar, Sharirsthan, Meharchand Lakshmandas publication, P 154, Prof. Purnchand Jain and Dr Pramod Malveey, Human Anatomy (Hindi), Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Delhi 110007, P 95
12. Figure 1 - Suture in skull, Grant's Atlas of Anatomy, Anne M. R.Agur & Arthur F.Dalley. South Asian edition-14, P 583
13. Figure 2 - Frenulum lingue suture , B.D Chaurasia's, Human Anatomy Volume 3, eighth edition, P 247.
14. Figure 3 - Grant's, Atlas of Anatomy, Anne M.R Agur & Arthur F.Dalley., South Asian edition -14, P 462

Cite this article as:

Mahesh Kumar *et al.* A review on the concept of sevani. Int. J. Res. Ayurveda Pharm. 2022;13(1):68-70 <http://dx.doi.org/10.7897/2277-4343.130115>

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared

Disclaimer: IJRAP is solely owned by Moksha Publishing House - A non-profit publishing house, dedicated to publishing quality research, while every effort has been taken to verify the accuracy of the content published in our Journal. IJRAP cannot accept any responsibility or liability for the site content and articles published. The views expressed in articles by our contributing authors are not necessarily those of IJRAP editor or editorial board members.