A CADAVERIC STUDY ON MYOLOGY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PESHI SWAROOP

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Ayurveda Vachaspati

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ABSTRACT

Peshi are component of body mainly composed of *mamsa dhatu*. During fetal development *vata dosha* enters the *mamsa dhatu* and divides it into *peshi*. *Peshi* are thick or thin, big or minute, stout/thick or round/circular, short or long, fix/stable, hard or soft, smooth or rough; they cover the *sandhi*, *asthi*, *sira* and *snayu*, in their places naturally. The morphology of *peshi* differs according to their locations and functions. Skeletal muscle, also called striated muscle, is a dense, fibrous contractile tissue which exists throughout the body, and functions to allow body movements by applying force to bones and joints, via contraction. In human, there are approximately 640 muscles and almost all are symmetrically distributed between the left and right sides of the body. Size and shape of different muscles are highly variable depending on their functions throughout the body.

AIM

➢ To establish classification of '*Peshi'* as per types mentioned in classic Ayurvedic literature.

➢ Conceptual study of *"Peshi Sharir"*.

OBJECTIVES

➢ Analysis of each & every term related to *Peshi*.

➢ Classification of muscles of the whole body based on the meaning of Ayurvedic terms.

➢ Study of muscles by cadaveric dissection.

DESIGN

➢ Observational study

METHODS

- ➢ Dissection of 04 Cadaver's was done as per the "Cunningham's Manual of Dissection" & observations was noted.

- ➢ Based on size,shape, texture etc, muscles was classified.

- ➢ Correlative study was done, & data was analysed.

CONCLUSION

From this observational study we can conclude that the basic concept for the study & classification of myology was given by Ayurveda, under the topic *Peshi Swaroop*.

KEYWORDS : *Peshi*, Muscle, Morphology, *Peshi Swaroop*