

Study of *Kala Sharir* with Respect to *Medodhara Kala*

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ABSTRACT

According to Ashtang Sangraha Sharirsthan, kleda present between dhatu and aashay gets paak (solid) due to heat and called as kala. There are 7 kala. Kala is innermost limiting lining of Dhatus and Aashayas. Kala is the structure between Dhatu and Aashay or it is the structure inside the dhatu itself. According to Sushrutacharya, kala is that limiting layer of body organs and tissues which keep them in normal position. Here the word is used for organs also. Kala can be correlated with Membrane, Fascia, Covering etc. structures as per Anatomy. The term Kala is used for, Membrane – This may be fibrous, mucous and serous, One of the Sharir Ghatak (Part of the body), Sheath, Septum, Guna (Qualities). Kala is classified under 7 categories as Mansadhara, Raktadhara, Medodhara, Pittadhara, Purishdhara, Shukradhara and Shleshmadhara kala. Medodhara kala can be compared with Omentum and Deep fascia.

Keywords – Kala, Membrane, Medodhara kala, Omentum, Deep fascia.

INTRODUCTION

KALA SHARIR -

According to Ashtang Sangraha Sharirsthan, kleda present between dhatu and aashay gets paak (solid) due to heat and called as kala. There are 7 kala. Kala is innermost limiting lining of Dhatus and Aashayas. Kala is the structure between Dhatu and Aashay or it is the structure inside the dhatu itself. According to Sushrutacharya, kala is that restraining layer of body organs and tissues which keep them in normal position. Here the word is used

for organs also. Kala can be correlated with Membrane, Fascia, Covering etc. structures as per Anatomy. The term Kala is used for, Membrane – This may be fibrous, mucous and serous.

TYPES OF KALA-

Also Kala is classified under 7 categories as Mansadhara, Raktadhara, Medodhara, Pittadhara, Purishdhara, Shukradhara and Shleshmadhara kala.

MEDODHARA KALA –

According to Sushrut Sharirsthan 4th chapter, Meda is found in udarbhatti (Abdominal wall) and anuasthis (small bones) in the human beings. Majja (Bone marrow) is found in Nalakasthis (Long bones). Whereas the substance found in other bones is normally Meda mixed with Rakta (Blood). The sneha (fat) or oily substance of the pure mans is called as Vasa. The fat is deposited in abundant quantity in abdominal wall, buttock and stana pradesha (Pectoral region). It is also deposited in Udarvaha kala (Peritoneum) and in Vapavahanam (Omentum). Sushrutacharya has differentiated Meda, Majja and Vasa as; Majja is of 2 types, Peeta majja (Yellow Bone marrow) and Rakta majja (Red Bone marrow). The majja which founds in long bones is yellow bone marrow and which founds in small bones is red bone marrow. Hence, sarakta meda (meda mixed with blood) should be called as red bone marrow. The remaining meda is found in Vapavahan (omentum) and in subcutaneous tissues. Meda should be

included in vasa. In peritoneum pure vasa is found.

GENERAL FUNCTIONS OF KALA-

- Shoshan – Absorption

- Sravan – Secretion
- Vivechan – Selection
- Sanrakshan - Protection

Lesser & Greater Omentum

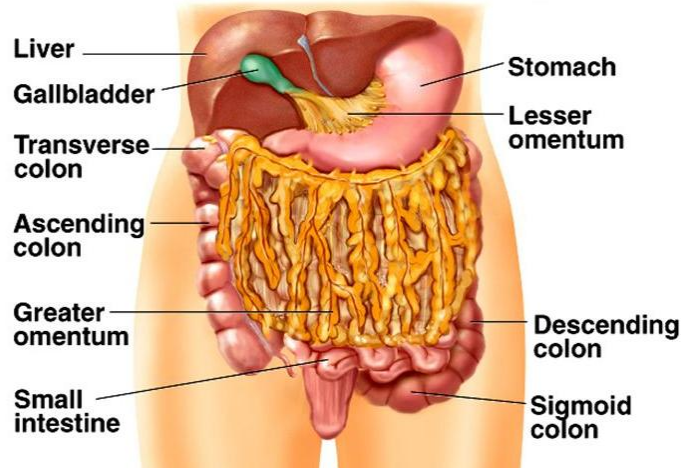


Fig. 1 – Greater and Lesser Omentum

[Source: <http://www.standardofcare.com/showarticle.php?artid=3403>]

DISCUSSION

There are 7 kala. Kala is innermost limiting lining of Dhatus and Aashayas. Kala is the structure between Dhatu and Aashay or it is the structure inside the dhatu itself. According to Sushrutacharya, kala is that limiting layer of body organs and tissues which keep them in normal position. Here the word is used for organs also. Kala can be correlated with Membrane, Fascia, Covering etc. structures according to Anatomy. The term Kala is used for, Membrane – This may be fibrous, mucous and serous, One of the Sharir Ghatak (Part of the body), Sheath, Septum, Guna (Qualities). Kala is classified under 7 categories as Mansadhara, Raktadhara, Medodhara, Pittadhara, Purishdhara, Shukradhara and Shleshmadhara kala. According to Sushrut Sharirasthan 4th chapter, Meda is found in udarbhatti (Abdominal wall) and anuasthis (small bones) in the human beings. Majja (Bone marrow) is found in Nalakasthis (Long bones). Whereas the substance found in other bones is normally Meda mixed with Rakta (Blood). The sneha (fat) or oily substance of the pure mans is called as

Vasa. The fat is deposited in abundant quantity in abdominal wall, buttock and stana pradesha (Pectoral region). It is also deposited in Udarvaha kala (Peritoneum) and in Vapavahanam (Omentum). Sushrutacharya has differentiated Meda, Majja and Vasa as; Majja is of 2 types, Peeta majja (Yellow Bone marrow) and Rakta majja (Red Bone marrow). The majja which finds in long bones is yellow bone marrow and which finds in small bones is red bone marrow. Medodhara kala can be compared with Omentum and Deep fascia.

CONCLUSION

Kala is the structure between Dhatu and Aashay or it is the structure inside the dhatu itself. Here the word is used for organs also. Kala is correlated with Membrane, Fascia, Covering etc. structures according to Anatomy. Kala is classified under 7 categories as Mansadhara, Raktadhara, Medodhara, Pittadhara, Purishdhara, Shukradhara and Shleshmadhara kala. Medodhara kala can be compared with Omentum and Deep fascia.

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