



### Elaboration of concept of *Sevani* with the help of modern anatomy.

A P Thakare,

Professor, Dept of Rachana Sharir, Ramrao Patil  
Ayurved Mahavidyalaya & Rugnalaya, Purna, Dist. Parbhani.

Author Correspondence: [archpatil2710@gmail.com](mailto:archpatil2710@gmail.com)

#### ABSTRACT:

In fifth chapter of *Sharirsthan Susrut* described various parts of the body. Not only various parts of the body, but also number of these parts or organs, is nicely given in this *Sharir Sankhya Vyakarana Sharir Adhyaya*. *Anaga, Pratnyaga, Twacha, Kala, Sira, Snayu, Dhamani* are described with its numbers & distribution of them. *Sivani* is the one of structure present in the body. There is *Sapta-Sevani* present in the body. Structure of *Sevani* & also importance of it is given by *Ayurveda*. *Sevani* word gives two references. First is a *Sapt Shivayna* available for the *Sevani* & second in case of *Sandhi Sharir*. There is confusion regarding various terms as *Sevani* or *Simant*. With the help of this article, I am trying to clarify these concepts with the help of modern science.

**KEYWORDS:** *Sevani, Septasevani, Sivani, Tunnasevani, Sutures.*

#### INTRODUCTION:

*Sushrutacharya* has nicely described about body. He mentioned various body structures available in the body. To elaborate meaning of the *Ayurvedic* terminology is necessary for

standardization of the subject and to clear concepts of these terms to the students, who are studying *Ayurveda*.

*Sapta, Sevanya, Sirasi, Vibhakata*, according to *Charak, Vaidhya* is one who knows all the Sankha of the body or numerology of the body. He can treat all patient without fear & properly. *Sushrut* has explained this numerical anatomy broader than *Charak*. In *Sankhya Sharir Adyaya* he given description from *Shadang Sharir* to *Aparisankheya* (numerous) of *Parmanu* present in the body.

*Sevani* is one of structure which present in head region or *Shirbhag* & also below the tongue & space between bases of penis to anal canal. There are seven *Sevani*, out of 5 are present in the skull called *Sutures*. Remaining one is present in the base of tongue called *frenulum of tongue*, and other is present on scrotal region called *raphe of the scrotum*.

In *sanskruit-hindi kosha* meaning of the *Sevani* or *Sivani* is structure or line of demarcation or it called as *Sandhirekha*. It is the part which joints two parts of the body. It looks like sutures taken by needle. Such type of structure is present on the skull. It divides

the skull in various regions. *Sushrut* told that these *sevani* are five in numbers.

Also, he told that these *Sevani* or Sutures should be protected, at the time of surgery.

According to *Sushrut* six bones are present in the head. These bones separate in intrauterine life & the movement of these bones is helpful at the time of delivery. Afterward these bones attach with each other keeping mark on it & these are called as *Sevani*. Actually, there are four bones in adult but in early age there are six bones. Hence *Sushrut* has described as six bones are present in the skull. There are frontal or *Purakapalasti*, Parietal or *Pashvakapalasti*, *Paschakapalasti* occipital & *Sankhasti* or temporal bone. *Sevani* word is also mentioned at the time of description of the *Sandhi*, Type of sandhi is given as *Tunna Sevani*,

*Tunnasevani* joint. The edges of the joining edges are denticulate appearance. These denticulate processes meet each other to form uniform joint such type of joint is named as *Tunnasevani*. This is *Sthir* joint or immovable joint. *Tunna* means Tailor or *Stiche* like mark of wound. A structure which appears like stitches of tailor or mark on the clothes or mark remains after wound. This mark we can see on the skull not on the skin.

Skull has 22 bones; it is divided into calvaria which surrounds cranial cavity containing brain and lower anterior part is facial skeleton. The bones forming calvaria are paired temporal bones & parietal bones unpaired frontal & occipital bones and small bones like sphenoid & ethmoid bones.

Suture is process of joining two surfaces or edges & afterward line or stitch so formed.

Anatomically it is line of junction or an immovable joint between two bones especially of the skull. The frontal bone, parietal bone, occipital bone is seen in a superior view of the skull. These bones make up the superior part of the calvaria or the calva (skull cap)

Following Sutures are found in the skull.

1. Coronal Suture- the unpaired frontal bone articulates with the parietal bones at the coronal suture. This Suture divides skull into anterior and posterior parts. The lateral portion of the calvaria begins anteriorly with the frontal bone. In upper regions the frontal bone articulates with parietal bones by coronal suture.
2. Sagittal Suture- the two parietal bones articulate with each other in the midline at the Sagittal Suture. This Suture divides skull into right and left halves. This suture generally present in the midline of the body.
3. Lambdoid Suture- the parietal bones articulate with unpaired occipital bone at the lambdoid Suture. This Suture present on posterior view of the skull.
4. Squamous Suture-This Suture starts from pterion point. It is present in between temporal and parietal bones and ends at the point asterion.

Temporal bone is a major contributor to lower portion of lateral wall of the cranium. Frontal bone articulates with greater wing of sphenoid bone and also with parietal bone at the sphenoparietal Suture. At the end of temporal bone articulate with sphenosquamous suture. Temporal bone articulates with sphenoid bone at

sphenosquamous suture & with parital bone superiorly at the squamous suture & mastoid bone attached with occipital bone by occipitomastoid suture. Parietal bone attaches with mastoid bone parietomastoid suture. Thus, sphenosquamous suture, squamous suture, parietomastoid suture and occipitomastoid suture forms along suture. This suture forms one of the *Sivani* of skull. Next part of *Sevani* is present below tongue. The under surface of oral part of tongue lacks papillae, but has number of linear mucosal folds. A single median fold called frenulum of tongue is continuous with mucosa covering the floor of oral cavity overlies midline sagittal septum. On each side of frenulum there is lingual vein and lateral to vein fimbriated fold is present. The remnant of the line of fusion between labioscrotal swelling in the embryo visible on the skin of scrotum as longitudinal midline raphe that extends from anus, around the scrotal sac & on the inferior aspect of the body of the penis called raphe of penis. The base of the raphe is continuants with frenulum of the glans to more loosely attached skin proximal to the glans. In case of female the labia minora each bifurcate forming a medial & lateral fold, the medial folds unites to form a frenulum of clitoris & that joins the glans clitoris. Also, labia minora unite forming a small transverse fold, to the frenulum of the labia minora, it is also called as fourchette.

#### **DISCUSSION:**

Skull is most important part of the body. Brain has vital part of the body and it is placed in the skull. It is well protected by various covering as well as skull. Skull is the bony part which protects the brain from

various impacts or shocks. When we observe skull, there are various types of sutures are present on it. It has 5 surfaces and upper part of the skull is called Norma Superioris. This part has the sutures on it. These sutures or marks are denticulate, serrate or squamous type. When there are saw like edges of meeting surfaces then it is called as serrate joint. When there is one surface overlaps another surface at the time of joint then it is called as suture squamosa. When plain edges meet together then it is called as plain sutures. *Sushruta* told that *Sevani* is also called as *Sivani*. Sometime it is called as *Simant*. We can observe the *Sivani*'s on the skull. There are coronal suture, sagittal suture, lambdoid & squamous suture present on the skull. Comparative structures against is given in following table. Second meaning of the *Sevani* is said to be folds of skin or mucus folds. This has been seen in case of tongue. The fold present in the midline of tongue then it is called frenulum of the tongue. This is very important structure because in case of any injury to this structure can hamper work tongue and this also creates difficulty in the pronunciation or speaking. If there is congenital shorting of frenulum then there may be sometime protrusion of the tongue. Hence *Sushruta* has suggested preserving this structure.

Also, in case of the raphe of scrotum of male or frenulum of the clitoris and frenulum of the labia minora are structure resembles to structure mentioned in the *sevani*. These structures are also clinical importance as well as surgical important, second importance of the skull is that if there are no sutures, at the time of birth it will create problem in the birth of child. The bones of

skull are flexible and overlaps each other for easy delivery. If certain bones of skull grow fast, then also create deformity in the skull, due to this symmetry of skull will not maintained. Also, frenulum of the tongue connects gums to lips. Sublingual papilla & lingual veins are present near this structure. Injury to this structure create bleeding & injury to salivary glands. Hence this structure also preserved from injury at the time of surgery.

#### CONCLUSION:

- 1) *Sivani* is surgically important structure which is preserved at the time of surgery or any injury to it.
- 2) There are seven number of *Sivani*. Out of five presents in the skull. These structures are resembles to coronal suture, sagital suture, lambdoidal suture and squamous sutures.
- 3) Thus, the structures of the *Sivani* are found on skull, skin or mucus membrane. Whatever may be but *Sushrut* told to preserve these structures

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