2.3.5

The teaching learning process of the institution nurtures creativity, analytical skills and innovation among students-

With traditional chalk and talk method institute has adopted a new techniques, methods and tools to arouse interest of students in acquiring through knowledge of all subjects. Aim of the institute is not only to provide a good clinician to the society but also a good citizen. So all measures are being taken for it.

- To nurture creativity among students-
 - 1. Initiatives are taken for presentation of idea and making them in to hypothesis by students.
 - 2. Students are encouraged to find out hidden patterns, to make connections between seemingly unrelated phenomena and generate solutions.
 - 3. Creative classrooms- students are free to ask their doubts, share their ideas, solve their problem and communicating them with others. It helps them to learn new things as well as to grow up as a good communicator. For this purpose seminars were arranged for each subject for all academic years. Topics for presentation in seminars are given to the Students at the beginning of academic session so that they can study on it and got a sufficient time for presentation. (Time table copies attached).
 - 4. Compilations- Topics for compilation are given to the students. They are encouraged to collect data from all possible resources from Ayurved as well as modern medicine. It helps students to learn how to collect data, how to retrieve data, how to compare and how to present it. (List of topics given for compilation attached).
 - 5. Small projects like making models etc. has been given to the students. (photographs of models made by students attached)
- To nurture innovation and analytical skills among students-Focus on innovation has been given by the institute from the beginning. With theoretical knowledge, to nurture innovative ideas and their applicability different measures has been taken by the institute.



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- 1. Different field visits were arranged by different departments as per need.
 - a. Visit to Police headquarters for information about various weapons
 - b. Visit to Milk diary
 - c. Practical training of dravyaguna in herbal garden
 - d. Suvarnaprashan camp on each Pusya nakshatra
- 2. Webinars were arranged with collaboration with different dignitaries as well as institutes to increase enthusiasm and applicability in the students. (List of webinars attached).
- 3. Guidance has been given to take part in different competitions, quiz. Etc. Essay competition was arranged by the college on the occasion of Charak Jayanti as well as International Yoga Day. (screen shot attached)
- 4. Students are encouraged to take part in research activities. Numbers of Short term research projects were completed by students. Some projects are still going on.

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भारत भारतित - क्षेत्र अवसंख्याक संस्था रोत सम्बारत नेमचेत्र जैन अविद्यालय हुन्द संचलित शेठ गोविंदजी रावजी आयुर्वेद महाविद्यालय



शेढ सखाराम नेमचंद जैन आबुबेंद रुग्णालय

• महाविद्यालय २२/ अ/१३, बुधबार पेत, सम्राट चीक, सीलागुर – ४१३ ००२ कोम: (०२४७) २३२४७३६ E-maii - principal@sgrayurved edu in

सम्मानम्बः ११४८/११९, जुली जीजवार वावबीजनक, शुक्रनार येत्र, टिळ्ना चीका, गोलापुर — २. फोला (०२१७) ३७२३६१४, ४७२८३८५ विकार (०२१७) ३७२८३८५ Website: www.sgrayurved.adu.in

विषांक

/ 30

MODEL MAKING Batch 2018-19

Students of 1st BAMS were given different subjects and advised to prepare handmade models. This activity based learning was just to identify the artistry and creativity in students.

Response from students were quite good and nice presentation was made.













विभागानुख रचना शासि विभाग शेठ गोविंदर्जा सवजी आयुर्वेट पहाविद्यालय, मोलाप्स

NAAC Rachana Sharir

Seth Govindii Raoji Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Solapur.



शासन अनुदानित

जैन अल्पसंख्याक संस्था

शेउ गोविंदजी रावजी आयूर्वेद महाविद्यालय

२९/अ/९३, बुधबार पेठ, सम्राट घाँक, सीलापूर - ४९३ ००२ फोन (०२९७) २३२४७३६

E-mail: principal@sgrayurved.edu.in

रुत्पात्वय १९८८ १९९, जुनी फौजरार चावडीजवळ, शुक्रवार पेंड, टिळक घोक, सोलापूर – २. फोन (०२९७) २७२३६.१२, २७२८३८५ फॅक्स (०२९७) २७२८३८५ Websile www.sgrayurved.edu.in

AROGYA MELA

Arogya Mela was arranged in SGRAM campus during Annual Cultural Programme in March 2018. Ist BAMS students of 2017-18 batch participated in organizing Rachana Sharir Stall where handmade models, Anatomy models were displayed. High school students and common public visited the stall and Knowledge of Human Anatomy was given

Ayurvedic Body Preservation and Marma Sharir was explained.













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NAAC Rachana Sharir



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Seth Govindji Raoji Ayurved Mahavidyalaya ,Solapur

Rachana Sharir Department

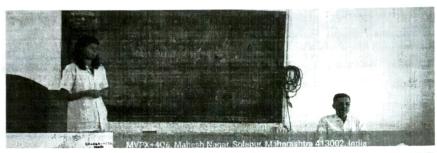
Dt.:02/06/2023

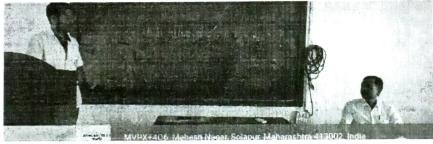
Non Lecture Hours:

Topic: Participative Learning

Method: Draw and Speak

Randomly students from each row were selected in the class. They were given few minutes to present their topic. Students will decide his own topic and he is asked to draw a diagram of the topic and made to speak on it. After his/her presentation guidance was given regarding what should be covered.







Assistant Professor Rachana Sharir Department Associate Professor and HOD Rachana Sharir Department



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Non Lecture Hours Batch 2022-23

Subject: Rachana Sharir

Date: 30/05/2023

Topic: Stomach

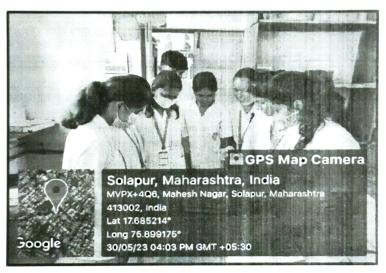
Method: Group discussions

Date: 30/05/2023

Students were explained about Stomach in details and asked to study on wet specimen.

Internal structure identification was the task to learn.

Identification of the specimen, external features, internal structure were focused.







VC. Pencipal
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| Name of the PhD/PG Scholar | Name of the department | Name of the guide | Title of thesis | Year of registration of the scholar | Year of award of PhD/PG degree | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--|
| Dr. Tushar Annadate | PTSR | Dr. Veena Jawale | "A clinical study to evaluate the effiy of Saptaprastutik Basti in the management of Shukrakshaya (Oligospermia)" | 2018 | 2021 | |
| Dr. Deepali Sawale | PTSR | Dr. Veena Jawale | "A comparative clinical study to evaluate the efficacy of jeerakawaleha and Yashtimadhu choorna in the management of Asrugdara." | 2018 | 2021 | |
| Dr. Ruchita Shah | PTSR | Dr. Veena Jawale | "Clinical study to evaluate the efficacy of Nagarpippalyadi kwatha in the management of Aartavkshaya." | 2018 | 2021 | |
| Dr. Sonam R. Patil | PTSR | Dr. Veena Jawale | "Colposcopic observation to evaluate the efficacy of Ropan taila pichu on Garbhashaya Grivagata Vrana (Cervical Erosion) - A clinical study" | 2019 | 2022 | |
| Dr. Vinaya Shetty | PTSR | Dr. Veena Jawale | "A prospective clinical study to evaluate combined efficacy of Lajjalumula tail application with Kushthadi yonidhupan in the management of Prasutayonikshata(Repaired Episiotomy)" | 2019 | 2022 | |
| Dr. Sonam B. Patil | PTSR | Dr. Veena Jawale | "A comparative clinical study of Dashmoola kwatha and Saptasara kwatha in Udavartini Yonivyapada. (Primary Dysmenorrhea)" | 2019 | 2022 | |
| Dr. Priyanka kurkute | PTSR | Dr. Veena Jawale | "Evaluation of the efficacy of Mustadi gana kwatha yonidhawan in the management of Kaphaj Yonivyapada. (Candida albicans)- An open clinical trial" | 2020 | 2023 | |
| Dr. Neelam Jain | PTSR PTSR | TO 3 | "Comparative clinical study to compare the efficacion | 2020 27020 | 2023 | |
| | Solar | 52) (S) | Every Co. | ³ Ólar. | | |

| | | Jawale | Madhuraushadh siddha kshir and iron - calcium supplements in the sixth and seventh month of prakrut garbhini" | | |
|--------------------|------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Dr. Mamta Nahar | PTSR | Dr. Veena Jawale | "Evaluate the effect of kanajatam choorna in sutika udarvriddhi" | 2020 | 2023 |



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| Name of the PhD/PG Scholar | Name of the department | Name of the guide | Title of thesis | Year of registration of the scholar | Year of award of PhD/PG degree |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| NIL – PhD | Kayachikitsa | | | | |
| | | PG | Scholar | | |
| Vd. Pooja Santosh Gugale | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Mukund M. More | Clinical relevance of Aabhadi churna in Katishool W.S.R. to Asthimajjagata Vata | 2015-2016 | 2018-2019 |
| Vd. Preeti D. Bairagi | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | A clinical study of Trayananadi Kwatha in management of Urdhwaga Amlapitta | 2015-2016 | 2018-2019 |
| Vd. Gauravkumar shaha | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | Study the efficacy of Meshashrungyadi Kwatha along with Agnikarma in the management of Grudhrasi | 2015-2016 | 2018-2019 |
| Vd. Prasad Shivaling Todakari | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | To study the effect of Abhyadi Choorna on Kaphaj Kasa | 2015-2016 | 2018-2019 |
| Vd. Harish Kale | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Mukund M. More | Efficacy of kayonyyadi chooma in the management of pandhu vyadhi | 2015-2016 | 2018-2019 |
| Dr.Pranali R.Thote | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | The clinical study of Nagarativishadi Kwatha in the management of Uradhwaga Amalpaita | 2016-2017 | 2019-2020 |
| Dr.Vaishnavi N.Saka | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Mukund M. More | A clinical study Krushandi Choorna in the management of Tamak Shawsa | 2016-2017 | 2019-2020 |
| Dr.Neha N.Jain | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Mukund M. More | A clinical study to assess the combined effect of Aragwadhadi Lepa and Abhysarishatadi | 2016-2017 | 2019-2020 |

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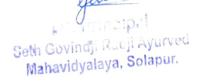
| | | | Choorna in the management of Vicharchika W.S.R. to Eczema | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Dr.Dhalpe Suchita | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | To study efficacy of Vrushchiradi Kshheerapak in the management of Kaphaj Shotha | 2016-2017 | 2019-2020 |
| Dr.Jain Ankita | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | To study the efficacy of Pipalydi Yoga in Vataj Kasa | 2016-2017 | 2019-2020 |
| Vd. Rashmi A. Shaha | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | To evaluate the efficacy of Arjuna Twak Lepa and Manjistha Lepa in the management of Vyanga(Melasma): comparative clinical trial. | 2017-2018 | 2020-2021 |
| Vd. Pallavi R. Brahmadande | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | Open randomized clinical study to evaluate the comparative efficacy of Atasyadi Modak with Agnikarma and without agnikarma in Avabahuk(Frozen shoulder) | 2017-2018 | 2020-2021 |
| Vd.Hinaben H. Shah | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | A clinical study of triphaladi kwatha in management of madhumeha (diabetes mellitus type 2 w.s.r. HbA1c) | 2017-2018 | 2020-2021 |
| Vd. Snehal Majalekar | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Mukund M. More | Prospective clinical study to evaluate combined efficacy of Laghumanjisthadi Kwatha and Durvadi Lepa in the management of Dadru Kushtha | 2017-2018 | 2020-2021 |
| Vd. Anurag Dahale | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Mukund M. More | A comparative clinical study to evaluate efficacy of Shatyadi Kwatha And Erandadi Wati in | 2017-2018 | 2020-2021 |

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| | | | Aamavata | | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| /d. Arti Ntinkumar Modase | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | Comparative clinical study to evaluate the efficacy of Amrutadi Kwatha and Rasnapanchak Kwatha in Sandhigata Vata | 2018-19 | 2021-2022 |
| Vd. Pranjal Sanjay Jain | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Mukund M. More | Comparative clinical study of Chhinnadi Kashaya and Sinhasyadi Kashaya in the m anagement of Urdhwag Amlapitta | 2018-19 | 2021-2022 |
| Vd. Nilima Satish Begani | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Mukund M. More | Prospective clinical study to evaluate the efficacy of Guduchyadi Guggulu Kashaya in the management of Sthoulya(Obesity) | 2018-19 | 2021-2022 |
| Vd. Amey Chandrakant Nakil | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Channamma S. Hiremath | Comparative clinical study to evaluate the efficacy of Punarnavadi Churna with and without Agnikarma in Gridhrasi(Sciatica) | 2018-19 | 2021-2022 |
| Vd. Shubham Sanjay Patil | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Mukund M. More | Comparative clinical study to evaluate the efficacy of Kutajadi Kwatha and Mustadi Kwatha in the management of Madhumeha | 2019-2020 | 2022-23 |
| Vd. Punam Subhashalalji Katariya | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Mukund M. More | Comparative clinical study of Phaltrikadi Kashaya and Patoladi Kashaya in the management | 2019-2020 | 2022-23 |
| | | | of Urdhwag Amlapitta | | |

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|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Ajay Redasani | | Chandurkar | elinical study to evaluate the efficacy of Punarnavadi Kwatha and Phaltrikadi Kwatha in the management of Pandu(Anemia) | | |
| Vd. Aishwarya Ashok Kole | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | Randomized comparative clinical study to evaluate the efficacy of Kushthadi Lepa with and without Darvyadi Kashaya in the management of Dardu Kustha | 2019-2020 | 2022-23 |
| Vd. Bhakti Paygonda Patil | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | Randomized clinical trial to evaluate the individual and combined effect of Shankha Bhasma and Shalmalikantaka Lepa in the management of Tarunyapitika (Acne) | 2019-2020 | 2022-23 |
| Vd. Ashwini Gautam Shete | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Jitendra Khot /Vd. Santosh I. Swami | A Comparative clinical study to evaluate the efficacy of Amrutadi Kwatha and Laghu Manjisthadi Kwatha in the management of Vicharchika w.s.r. to Eczema | 2020-21 | |
| Vd. Pallavi Gopal Kutaphale | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | To evaluate the efficacy of Indravaruni Churrna with and without Janubasti in the management of Janusandhigata vata – A randomized clinical study | 2020-21 | |
| Vd. Aishwarya Rajendra | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. Chandurkar | Randomized clinical study to | 2020-21 | |



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| Magdum | | | evaluate the | |
| | | | efficacy of | |
| | | | Chincha Kshara | |
| | | | and Yavakshara in | |
| | | | the management of | |
| | | | Mutrashmari with | |
| | | | | |
| | | | special reference | |
| | | | to Urolithiasis | 2020-21 |
| Vd. Shradha | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. | Randomized | 2020-21 |
| Paygonda Patil | | Chandurkar | clinical study to | |
| | | | evaluate the | |
| | | | efficacy of Asana | |
| | | | Kashaya and | |
| | | | Triphala Kashaya | |
| | | | in the management | |
| | | | of Sthaulya | |
| Vd. Payal | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Santosh | A clinical study to | 2021-2022 |
| Vilas Chavat | 1227 2277777 | I. Swami | evaluate the | |
| Vilas Chavat | | | combined efficacy | |
| | | | of Amrutadya | |
| | | | Guggulu and | |
| | | | Udvartana | |
| | | | Followed by | |
| | | | Bashpa Sweda in | |
| | | | the management of | |
| | | | Sthaulya | |
| V.d. Is smiti | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. | A Comparative | 2021-2022 |
| Vd. Jagruti Suresh Jain | Rayaciikitsa | Chandurkar | clinical study to | |
| Suresn Jain | | Chancaria | evaluate the | |
| | | | efficacy of | |
| | | | Nagaradi Kwatha | |
| | | | and Yavadi | |
| | | | Kwatha in the | |
| | | | management of | |
| | | | Urdhwaga | |
| | | | Amlapitta | |
| 37.1.3121.24 | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Vivek S. | A Comparative | 2021-2022 |
| Vd. Nikita | Kayacilikitsa | Chandurkar | clinical study to | |
| Bhausaheb | | Citationikai | evaluate the | |
| Wakchavare | | | efficacy of | |
| | | | Laghumanjishthadi | |
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| | | | Aatrushadi | |
| | | | Kwatha in the | |
| | | | management of | |
| | | | Dadru Kushtha | |
| | V avaabilitas | Vd. Vivek S. | A Comparative | 2021-2022 |
| Vd. Pooja | Kayachikitsa | Chandurkar | clinical study to | |
| Manohar | | Chandukai | evaluate the | |
| Mokashi | | | efficacy of Nishadi | |
| | hany | | Kwatha and | |
| | ~ ~ | 5 | Khadirashtaka | |
| | 2 | 20 | | |
| | 1 | 8) | Kwatha in the | |
| | 1/2 | 7 | management of | |

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| | | | Vicharchika | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Vd. Ram Babanrao Muddalkar | Kayachikitsa | Vd. Santosh I. Swami | A single arm clinical study to evaluate the efficacy of katankateriyadi Kwatha in the management of Madhumeha (Diabetes Mellitus – 2) | 2021-2022 |



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Rachana Sharir Department

Dt.: 09/01/2023

Non Lecture Hours:

Topic: Abdominal Examination in relation with 9 regions of Abdomen:

Method: Integrated Teaching / ECE with Shalya Department

Place of Study: S.S.N.J.Ayurved Rugnalaya, Solapur

Students were initially introduced anatomy of nine regions of the abdomen. They were well made aware of the surface markings and bony landmarks present over the body. Demonstration of the nine regions of abdomen according to the surface markings were well explained earlier on the mummified body in the dissection hall in S.G.R.Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Solapur. Small groups were made and demonstrated in the hall. Digestive system and soft organs of abdomen were described and taught in the classroom. Demonstration of soft organs along with its features were well explained in the dissection hall.

Student were instructed to come at S.S.N.J.Ayurved Rugnalaya, Solapur during OPD hours. Schedule was displayed on Google classroom with prior consultation with the HOD, Shalya Department and RMO, Madam of S.S.N.J Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Solapur. Small groups were made and then each group were explained. Demonstration of clinical bedside examination was carried out in IPD of Shalya ward under the guidance of HOD Shalya Department.

Sign:

Assistant Professor

Rachana Sharir Department

Rachana Sharir Department

Shalya Department

Solution (S)

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Non Lecture Hours Activity:

Topic: Abdominal Examination in relation with 9 regions of Abdomen:

Surface Anatomy:

Xiphoid Process: Is cartilaginous lower end of the sternum. Can be identified by feeling the lower edge of the body of the sternum. It lies opposite the body of the Ninth thoracic vertebra.

Costal Margin: Is the covered lower margin of the thoracic wall and is formed in front by the cartilages of the 7^{th} , 8^{th} , 9^{th} and 10^{th} ribs and behind by the cartilages of the 11^{th} and 12^{th} ribs.

Iliac Crest: Can be felt from Anterior Superior Iliac Spine to Posterior Superior Iliac Spine. Its highest point lies the opposite of the body of the 4th lumbar vertebra.

Pubic Tubercle: is an important surface landmark and identified as a small protuberance along the superior surface of the pubis.

Symphysis Pubis: Cartilaginous joint that lies in the midline between the bodies of the pubic bones.

Inguinal Ligament: Lies beneath a skin crease in the groin. It is rolled under inferior margin of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle.

Linea Alba: is a vertically running fibrous band that extends from the symphysis pubis to the xiphoid process and lines in the midline.

Umbilicus: lies in the linea alba and is inconstant in position. It is puckered scar and is the site of attachment of the umbilical cord in the fetus.

Abdominal Lines and Planes: Vertical lines and Horizontal Planes

Vertical Lines:

Each vertical line (right and left) passes through the midpoint between anterior superior iliac spine and the symphysis pubis.

Transpyloric plane: Horizontal plane passes through the tips of the 9^{th} costal cartilages on the two sides. It lies at the level of the body of 1^{st} Lumbar vertebra.

Subcostal Plane: joins the lowest points of the costal margin on each side i.e. the 10th costal cartilage. This plane lies at the level of 3rd Lumbar vertebra.

Transtubercular Plane: Horizontal intertubercular plane joins the tubercles on the iliac crests and lies at the 5th lumbar vertebra.

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Surface Landmarks of the Abdominal Viscera:

It must be emphasized that the positions of the most of the viscera show individual variations as well as variations in the same person different times. Posture and respiration have a profound influence on the position and viscera.

Liver: Lies under cover of the lower ribs, and most of its bulk lies on the right side. In infants until about the end of the third year, the lower margin of the liver extends one or two fingerbreadths below the costal margins. In adult who is obese or has a well-developed right rectus abdominis muscle, the liver is not palpable. In a thin adult the lower edge of the liver may be felt a finger breadth below the costal margin. It is most easily felt when the patient inspires deeply and the diaphragm contracts and pushes down the liver.

Gail Bladder: The fundus of the gall bladder lies opposite the tip of the 9th costal cartilage.

Spleen: It is situated in the left upper quadrant and lies under cover of the 9^{th} , 10^{th} , and the 11^{th} ribs. Its long axis corresponds to that of the 10^{th} rib, and in the adult it does not normally project forward in front of the midaxillary line.

Pancreas: Lies across the transpyloric plane. The head lies below and to the right, the neck lies in the plane, and the body and tail lie above and to the left.

Kidneys: The right kidney lies at a slightly lower level than the left kidney and the lower pole can be palpated in the right lumbar region at the end of deep inspiration in a person with poorly developed abdominal muscles.

Stomach: The cardioesophageal junction lies about three finger breadth below and the left of the xiphisternal junction. The pylorus lies on the transpyloric plane just to the right of the midline.

Duodenum (First Part): The duodenum lies on the transpyloric plane about four fingerbreadths to the right midline.

Cecum: Situated in the right lower quadrant. It is often distended with the gas and gives a resonant sound when percussed. It can be palpated through the anterior abdominal wall.

Appendix: Lies in the right lower quadrant. The base of the appendix is situated one third of the way up the line, joining the anterior superior iliac spine to the umbilicus. The position of the free end of the appendix is variable.

Transverse Colon: extends across the abdomen, occupying the umbilical region. It arches downward with its concavity directed upward. Because it has mesentry its position is variable.

Descending Colon: Extend downward from the left costal margin on the lateral side of the left vertical line. In the lower quadrant it curves medially and downward to become continuous with the sigmoid colon.

Urinary Bladder and Pregnant Uterus: can be palpated through the lower part of the anterior pat of abdominal wall above the symphysis pubis.

Aorta: Lies in the midline and bifurcates below into the right and left common iliac arteries opposite the 4^{th} lumbar vertebra.

External !liac Artery: The pulsations of this artery can be felt as it passes under the inguinal ligament to become continuous with the femoral artery. It can be located at a point halfway between the anterior superior iliac spine and the symphysis pubis.

Sign:

Assistant Professor Rachana Sharir Department Associate and Head Rachana Sharir Department

VC. Principal
Seth Govindji Raoji Ayurved
Mahavidyalaya, Solapur.

Body Donation-Awareness Play.



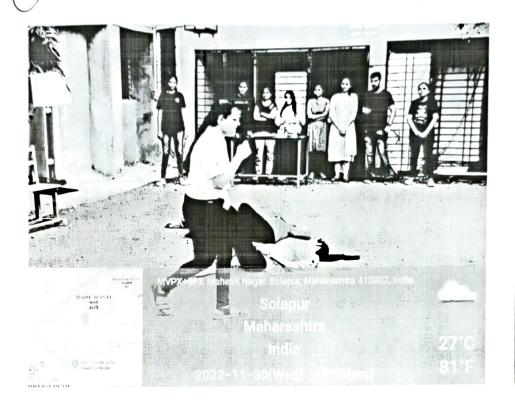


Abdominal Examination in Adalian with I regions of Abdomen





Organ Donation Awareness Brogramme.





Bone Coloring

Department - Rachana Sharir department

Name of the activity-Bone coloring activity

Date – 15th and 16th December 2022

Osteology /Study of bones with their attachments from study materials actually makes it more difficult to understand and remember. Bone coloring is a simple solution/ way to inject more fun, fast and efficient learning of bone anatomy. It improves memory of muscles, ligaments and nerves with location and function by building strong visual relationship. It is also beneficial for long term retention compared with reading and rote memorization. The bone coloring is a creative way to learn anatomy. Anatomy learning can quickly become dull and boring when you confine yourself to one method of learning and repetition. Coloring partially eliminates the mind-numbing text, essays and explanations required to describe and understand anatomical structures.

So, this activity was conducted on 15/12/2022 and 16/12/2022 in dissection hall of Rachana Sharir department and Library. The long bones of upper limb and lower limb were taken. 60 students were divided into 6 groups including 10 per group. Each group were given the Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Hip bone, Femur and Tibia.

Materials used-Bones, Camel fabrica acrylic colors-Red, Blue, Green, Yellow,

Brushes- 0, 00, 1, 2, 4 no.

The students were instructed and guided for bone coloring. They applied the appropriate color uniformly with acrylic colors. Red color for origin of muscles, blue for insertion of muscles, green for ligaments and yellow for related nerves were used for bone coloring. The colored bones were kept for drying. This drying process took 15 to 20 minutes. All colored bone were put as a specimen in the department.

And the same-colored bones were further kept in use for the same students as specimens to study.

Students were enjoyed during the bone coloring activity.

Seth Govindji Raoji Ayurved

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Seth Govindji Raoji Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Solapur

Rachana Sharir Department

Dt.: 31/01/2023

Non Lecture Hours:

Topic: Demonstration of Organs

Method: Group Discussions/Demonstration

Place of Study: S.G.R.Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Solapur

Students were divided into 5 to 6 groups. Each group were given various soft organs viz. Lungs, Liver, Pancreas, Spleen and Stomach. They were asked initially to observe and learn the organs by referring the text books. Each group were then made to explain the organ given to them. Confirmation of the external features and identification of the structures were made easy by this method.

Sign:

Assistant Professor

Rachana Sharir Department

Rachana Sharir Department



Group Discussion.





Group Discussion



