

**A CASE STUDY OF DUSHTA VRANA (CHRONIC WOUND)
TREATED WITH PRIYANGVADI TAILA****Dr. Anil Kumar*¹, Dr. Ajay Kumar Sharma² and Dr. Lakshman Singh³**

¹Lecturer Department of Shalya Tantra, J.D Ayurvedic Medical College and hospital,
Bhankari, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.

²Associate Professor, Deptt. of Shalya Tantra, Swami Kalyandev Govt. Ayurvedic College,
Muzaffarnagar, (U.P.).

³Professor and Head Department of Shalya Tantra, Faculty of Ayurveda, Institute of Medical
Sciences, Banaras Hindu University Varanasi 221005.

Article Received on
01 August 2017,

Revised on 22 August 2017,
Accepted on 11 Sept. 2017

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr201711-9619

Corresponding Author*Dr. Anil Kumar**

Lecturer Department of
Shalya Tantra, J.D
Ayurvedic Medical College
and hospital, Bhankari,
Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.

ABSTRACT

Chronic wound (ie. Dushta vrana) is one of the very serious issues faced by the health care professionals around the world. Normally a healthy wound heals timely itself with minimum scar formation and damage to skin as compared to those infected or contaminated. So all efforts are made in to keep the wound healthy and clean in all stages of its healing. A wound is said to be chronic/non healing if it does not heal through normal set of stages and in predictable amount of time. A lot of treatments modalities have been developed by modern science for the management of wound, but either it leave harmful side effects behind or they leave a financial burden on the patients. In India a large part of population lies below poverty line and cannot afford such costly

treatments. Keeping this in sense, Priyangvadi Taila could be a better option for treating Dushta vrana (chronic/non healing wound). A case report of 20 year – young boy, who presented with complaints of an open wound on the anterior aspect of his right leg associated with pain, discharge, slough, odour, edema, discoloration of the skin and with a history of six years has been discussed here.

KEYWORDS: Dushta Vrana, chronic/non healing wound, Sudha vrana, Priyangvadi Taila etc.

INTRODUCTION

The most common problem encountered by human being since the advent of life is injury (ie.wound) than any other disease or ailment. This made him to think about healing since the very beginning of age. In past almost every source and matter has been used to treat wounds and through clinical experiences, the results thus obtained were transmitted verbally to the respective generations. Chronic wounds are defined as wounds, which have failed to proceed through an orderly and timely reparative process to produce anatomic and functional integrity over a period of three months.^[1] A wound heals itself with normal set of stages but if it does not heal earlier in specified time framework, is referred to as chronic or non-healing wound. Acharya Sushruta, father of Indian surgery has shown great interest towards various aspects of wounds. He has mentioned various types of vrana and its management which is of great importance in surgical practice. He described sixty different comprehensive treatment modalities in a single dedicated chapter.^[2] Among Shashti upkramas, application of tail.^[3,4] has its own indications in the management of vrana. There are many measures to treat wounds in modern medical science such as an antiseptic agents and topical solutions for desloughing and debridement but they have some sort of drawbacks as well like skin irritation and damage to the healthy granulation tissue. Keeping this in sense the ayurvedic texts were explored and formulation Priyangvadi Taila, as mentioned by Acharya Vangsen in vidradhirogadhikar was considered for the study.^[5]

CASE REPORT

A male patient, aged about 20 years, presented with non-healing/ chronic wound on anterior aspect of his right leg since 6 years in the outdoor patient department (OPD) of Shalya Tantra, faculty of Ayurveda, Institute Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Patient was thoroughly examined locally as well as systematically. The local findings revealed a foul smelling deep wound, having fixed and yellowish black slough area, size 3x2x.25 inch dimension. All the other laboratory findings were found to be within normal limits. There was no history of DM, TB, HTN or any other major ailments. Patient presented with history that he underwent surgery for couple of times by a famous surgeon at Varanasi, in which the wound was covered with the skin taken from his thigh region but it did not heal. He was also kept on anti-tubercular treatment for about 9 months but it did not responded at all. According to patient he consulted many doctors but the wound remained the same causing a big financial burden to him.

Intervention

Under all aseptic conditions the wound was first irrigated with sterile water and after that sterile gauze impregnated in Priyangvadi Taila was applied locally over it. Along with local dressing, patient was also advised to take regular light, protein-rich diet and to keep area around wound clean.

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

After application of Priyangvadi Taila the clinical features of the vrana were improved ie.conversion of non-healing to healing wound (ie.Asudha vrana to Sudha vrana) by the end of 10th day with appearance of tiny healthy granulation tissues which were pink in colour, rounded in shape. Regular daily dressing was performed once a day in aseptic conditions and healed completely after one and half months leaving the scar behind. With a follow up for a period of one year, the patient showed no signs of recurrence.

DISCUSSION

Effect on vrana vedana (ie.pain): Initially there was much pain and tenderness in and around the wound but after 10 days of primary care, the pain and tenderness was reduced gradually to a great extent.

Effect on varna (ie.colour): Change in the colour occurred as it got converted from Dushta vrana to shudha vrana. After 10- 14 days of treatment, the slough and the necrotic tissue almost disappeared gradually and the healthy pinkish granulation tissue came in appearance.

Effect on strav (ie.discharge): Initially there was presence of purulent discharge noticed. But after application of dressing impregnated with Priyanvadi Taila at the end of 2nd week, discharge from the wound was reduced, this might be due to shodhan properties of Priyanvadi Taila^[6] There was slight serous discharge present during treatment and complete disappearance of discharge was noticed at the end of treatment.

Effect on gandha (ie. odour): The foul odour present in beginning was reduced gradually by the end of 1st week. Shodhan Properties of the formulation may be the reason for this.

Effect on akriti (ie. shape): After 45 days of careful treatment the wound healed completely with signs of rudha vrana (ie.healed wound).^[7] This might be due to shodhan and ropan properties of Taila which provided healthy environment for the wound to heal.

CONCLUSION

In this study the patient was admitted for around 45 days and was kept under close observation to see the effects of the formulation (ie.Priyangvadi Taila). No doubt it has both shodhan and ropan properties which provide healthy and ideal environment for a wound to heal.



Dushta vrana (chronic non healing ulcer) at right leg (anterior aspect) on 1st day



Status of wound on 14th day of treatment



Status of wound on 30th day of treatment



Completely healed wound after 45 days of treatment

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Author pays his sincere gratitude to Department of Shalya Tantra, Faculty of -Ayurveda, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

REFERENCES

1. Mustoe TA, O'Shaughnessy K, Kloeters O. Chronic wound pathogenesis and current treatment strategies: a unifying hypothesis. *Journal of plastic and reconstructive surgery*, 2006; 117: 35-41.(Pubmed).
2. Sushrut Sambhita, Ayurved tatvasandipika, edited by Kaviraj Dr. Ambikadatta shashtri: Published by Varanasi, Choukhamba sanskrit Sansthan- Reprint, 2011. Chikitsa Sthan 1/8, page.no. 5.
3. Sushrut Sambhita, Ayurved tatvasandipika, edited by Kaviraj Dr. Ambikadattashashtri: Published by Varanasi, Choukhamba sanskrit Sansthan- Reprint 2011. Chikitsa Sthan 1/8, page. no. 5.
4. Kumar M;“ A Clinical Study of “Priyangavadi Tail” in the Management of Dusta Vrana (Infected Wound)” Jan. 2013.
5. Pt. Hariprasad Tripathi, Vangasen Samhita, first edition 2009, Vidradhirogadhikar 77/63, pg 835, Chaukhamba Sanskrit series office, Varanasi Publications, Varanasi, 2007.
6. Kumar M;“ A Clinical Study of “Priyangavadi Tail” in the Management of Dusta Vrana (Infected Wound)” Jan. 2013.
7. Sushrut Sambhita, Ayurved tatva sandipika, edited by Kaviraj Dr. Ambikadatta shashtri: Published by Varanasi, Choukhamba sanskrit Sansthan- Reprint 2011. Sutra Sthan 23/20, page.no. 128.