

**ROLE OF PATOLYADI LEPA AND LOCAL APPLICATION OF PRAPOUNDRIKADYA
GHRITA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DUSHTA-VRANA****Dr. Santosh Kumar Singh*¹, Dr. Balendra Singh², Dr. Uttam Nirmalker³ and Dr. Satrupa Nirmal⁴**¹PG Scholar, PG Dept. of Shalya Tantra, Govt. Ayurvedic College Raipur (C.G.) India.²Reader and H.O.D. PG Dept. of Shalya Tantra, Govt. Ayurvedic College Raipur (C.G.) India.^{3,4}Lecture, PG Dept. of Shalya Tantra, Govt. Ayurvedic College Raipur (C.G.) India.***Corresponding Author: Dr. Santosh Kumar Singh**

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ABSTRACT

Dustavrana (non healing ulcer) are a often encountered problem faced in surgical practice present era produced commonly as a complication of trauma or pathologic insult and it causes long term agony to the patient. The presence of *Dushta Vrana* worsens the condition of the patient with different complications and may become fatal. Local factors on wound like slough, infection and foreign body, affect the normal process of healing. The healing of wound or an ulcer is the natural response of the body. Naturally wound will heal in one week if no *doshic* invasion or infection takes place. The *vrana* more than a week called *dushta vrana* which fail to heal for a long period and result into chronic wound(*dheergha kalanubandhi dushta vrana*), such *vrana* needs *shodhana* (*Bahya*) and *ropana* (*Bahya*) *chikitsa*. *Shodhana* by *Patolyadi lepa*^[2] and *Ropana* by *Prapoundrikadya Ghrita*^[3] is a best line of treatment for *Dushta Vrana*. These medicaments possess *vrana*shodhana and *ropana* properties. It was used topically in non healing ulcer once daily for 28 days. A case report of 68 year old female, who presented with complaint of an ulcer formed at left thigh medial aspect spontaneously associated with pain, pus discharge, foul smell, swelling and discoloration of the skin since 10-15 days has been presented here.

KEYWORDS: *Dushta Vrana, Shodhana, Ropana, Patolyadi lepa, Prapoundrikadya Ghrita.***INTRODUCTION**

In spite of the advances that have been made, the management of chronic wound is still a challenge for the clinician. The *vrana*(wound) and *ropana*(healing) are the two sides of the surgical coin on which an expert surgeon has to play his role sincerely. As the sciences have advanced, newer remedies are tried out for speedy recovery, but the oldest remedies still lead the race. Wound healing procedures described by *Acharya Sushruta* was quite aware of the importance of wound management and has already described *Shashthi Upakramas*^[4] for management of *Vrana Ropana* (wound healing). The faster the wound healing, the faster is the recovery of the patient enabling him to resume his daily routine. These included various purification therapies (*shodhana*) and local applications (*ropana*) of natural resources, which are available very easily and heal the wound faster without any sepsis. *Ayurveda*, more a science of life than a medical science, gives more importance for preventive measures and complete curing of a disease with minimum chances of recurrence. Better wound healing with minimal scar formation and controlling the pain effectively are the prime motto, of every surgeon. For management of *Dushta vrana* *Patolyadi lepa* for *shoadhan* and *Prapoundrikadya*

Ghrita for local application is a good alternative of modern medicine.

CASE REPORT

A. Type of study: Observational single case design.

B. Study centre: Govt. Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Raipur, Chhatishgarh, (India).

A 68 year old female presented with the complaint of an ulcer formed on medial aspect of left thigh, associated with Severe tenderness, pus discharge, discoloration present in ulcer (wound) area. near by the ulcer since 15days. On taking history patient reveals that she was under treatment for fever from allopathic Hospital and her all pathological investigation are normal, when she visited there and. After illness she has treated and admitted with conventional antibiotic ointment taken treatment from Private Allopathy Hospital Raipur C.G. but due to their negligency wound contaminated and infected. Then she visited in our OPD Of Govt. Ayur. College and Hospital Dept. of Shalya Tantra Raipur C.G. There is no history of Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension and on local examination there is no varicosity on affected limb.

The family history was not suggestive of anything specific. The local examination revealed an open shaped ulcer on medial aspect of left thigh approximately (10x9 cm) associated with severe tenderness, pus discharge, discoloration present in ulcer (wound) area with elevated local temperature and surrounding indurations.

The classical *lakshanas* of *Dushta Vrana* such as *durgandhata*, *pooti puya sraava*, *vedana* etc were observed. (1) The *adhithana* was *mansa* with *vata-pitta* predominance. Routine haematology (Hb, TLC, DLC, ESR, RBS) and urine investigations were within normal limits. As *Sushruta* has describe the sixty manifold measures (*Shasti Vranopkramas*) for a wound management from its manifestation to the normal rehabilitation of the hair in the scar. And given foremost to, measures like *Shodhana* and *Ropana* in the management of *Dushta Vrana*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials for Treatment

- ❖ Patient was attend in OPD of *Shalya tantra* department of Govt. *Ayurvedic* College and Hospital, Raipur (C.G.) and described about the treatment after written consent. Firstly wound was debride and clean by local application of *Patolyadi lepa* upto 7 days and then wound was clean, dry with gauze then *Prapoundrikadya Ghrita* was applied locally with sterile cotton pad and bandage. These procedure repeated everyday up to four weeks. The condition was gradually improved by these therapy and symptoms reduced. At the end of 28 days the 15 days old *DustaVrana(wound)* was completely healed. During treatment assessment criteria observed and mentioned in patient proforma which prepared for study.



Figure of 1st Day of Wound.



Local Application of Patolyadi Lepa.



Figure of 7th Day of Wound.



Local Application of Prapoundrikadya Ghrita.



Figure of 14th Day of Wound Figure of 21st Day of Wound.



Figure of 28th day of Wound.

❖ **ASSESSMENT CRITERIA**

The wound healing were assessed on the basis of subjective and objective parameters before and after treatment gradation as below

- Pain
- Discharge
- Granulation tissue

- Discoloration
- Size of Wound

GRADATION OF PAIN

SYMPTOMS	SCORE
Absence of pain	0
Mild pain that can be easily ignored	1
Moderate pain that can't be ignored and needs treatment	2
Severe pain which need constant attention	3

GRADATION OF DISCHARGE

SYMPTOM	SCORE
Absence of discharge	0
Mild if discharge wets one pad of 4x4cm ² of gauze	1
Moderate if discharge wets more than one pads of 4x4cm ² of gauze	2
Severe if discharge wets more than two pads of 4x4 cm ² of gauze	3

GRADATION OF GRANULATION TISSUE

SYMPTOM	SCORE
Healthy granulation tissue without slough.	0
Moderate granulation with slough	1
Unhealthy granulation tissue with slough	2
Granulation tissue absent	3

GRADATION OF DISCOLOURATION

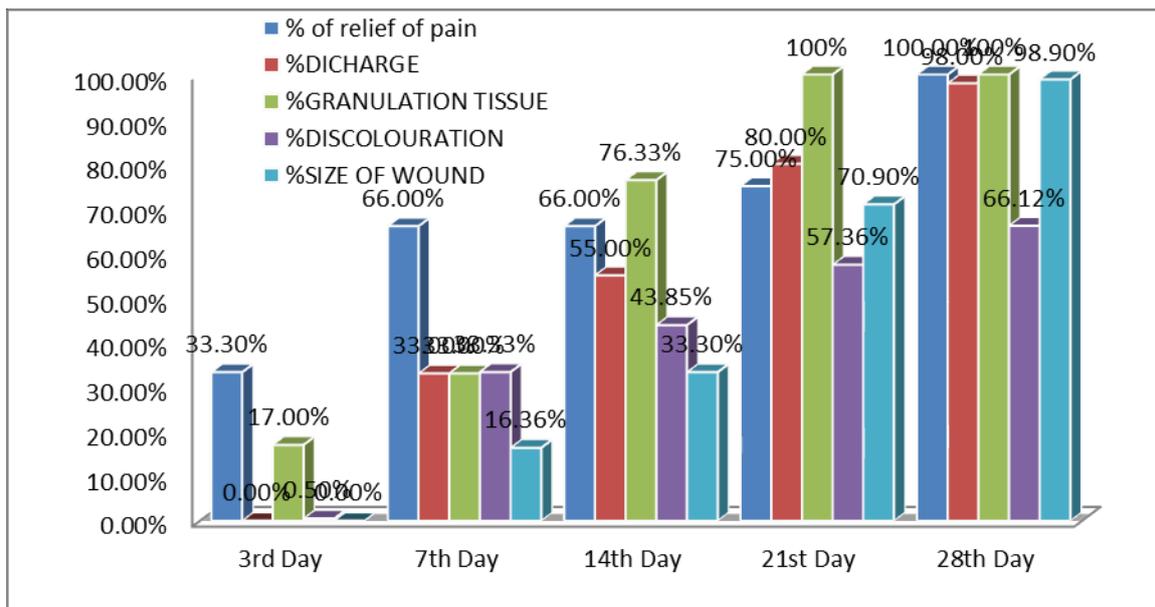
SYMPTOM	SCORE
Twaka savarna (healed wound) equivalent to skin colour	0
Kapota varna –healing wound.	1
Shweta –Rakta- Cleaned wound	2
Krishna varna-contaminated with dust or soiled wound, wound equivalent to congested reddish black.	3

GRADATION OF SIZE OF WOUND

SYMPTOM	SCORE
No discontinuity previous area of wound left(healed)	0
¼ th of the previous area of wound left(Up to 5sq.cm.)	1
½ of the previous area of wound left(Up to 5 to7 sq.cm)	2
>½ of the previous area of wound left (Up to 7 to 10 sq.cm.)	3

RESULT

3rd day wound which was having pale white granulation with mucopurulent discharge turned into red granulation and serous discharge on 7th day after the application of *Patolyadi lepa*, further wound was improved with healthy granulation tissue and mild serous discharge from 14th and 21st day to start with epithelization to get completely healed by 28th day with the continuation of same treatment.



DISCUSSION

The 15 days old *dustavrana* which was reluctant to heal even after proper management of wound and the wound by contemporary science, shown encouraging result by the *ayurvedic* medicines with 28 days.

The probable mode of action of the *Patolyadi lepa* and *Praoundrikadya ghrta* local application can be drawn as below.

A. Effect on Vranasopha and Vedana (pain): Inflammation and pain was moderate reduced at the end of 2nd week. *Shothhar* property due to *Tikta, Kashaya, katu rasa* present in *Patol, Til, Trivrita, Haridra, Nimba, Daruharidra, Dantimool, Prapoundrik* and *Manjistha*.

B. Effect on Vranasodhan (Granulation tissue formation): Slough was completely reduced at the end of 2nd week and floor was covered with red healthy granulation tissue. *Shoshana, ruksha Stambhana* properties due to *Ruksha guna* present in *Nimba, Til, Patol, Trivrita Haridra, Daruharidra, Dantomool* which act by its *shoshana* and *stambhana* properties thus removing slough and promote the formation of healthy red granulation tissue.

C. Effect on Vrana Srava(Discharge): Profuse, purulent discharge was completely reduced at the end of treatment. purulent discharge present at the beginning was completely reduced at the end of 2nd week. *Shodhana* property was due to *ushna veerya* present in *Patol, Haridra, Daruharidra*, which act by its *shodhana* property helpful in scrapping debris and reducing discharge.

D. Effect on Vrana Gandha (Smell): Intolerable, unpleasant foul smell reduced at the end of 1st week. *Krimighna, Vishaghna*, activity present in *Nimba, Haridra* and *Manjistha* helped to remove foul smell

from *vrana*. *Shodhana* property was due to *kashaya rasa* present in *Prapoundrik, Manjistha, Ushira, Padmaka* and *Haridra* which cleans the *vrana*.

E. Effect on Vrana Aakriti(Size of wound): At the end of the treatment *Dusta Vrana* previous size is 10*9cm, after 28days wound completely healed with remain minimal scar. *Sandhaniya* property was due to *kashaya* and *Tikta rasa* present in *Prapoundrik, Manjistha, Ushira, Padmaka* and *Haridra* which helped to reduce the *vrana* size. *Ghrta* is having *vrana ropana* and *kantivardhana* property so it helped in early healing.

Over all properties of *Patolyadi lepa* and *Prapoundrikadya ghrta* is anticeptic antibacterial, local anaesthetics, antiprotozoal, anti-inflammatory, insecticidal, anti-fungal, anti-histaminic, anti-microbial, antiathrosclerotic, antiviral, Hypolipidaemic, vermicial, sedative, analgesics Insecticidal, antifeedant, antifungal antioxidant antihistamine qualities. These *kalpa (Lepa & Ghrta)* are act as very effective & power full wound cleansing, antiseptic actions and those are reduced *Vrana vedna (Pain), srava(Discharge), Gandh(Foulsmell), Soth (Swelling), Akriti(size)* and *VranaRopana (wound healing)*.

CONCLUSION

The *Patolyadi lepa* mentioned for *vrana shodhana* where as the *Prapoundrikadya ghrta* is mentioned for *vranaropana*. The combination of both preparation has given the effect of both *shodhana* and *ropana* of the *vranawithin* 28 days. The treatment of *Dusta Vrana (Chronic wound)* with *Patolyadi lepa* and *Prapoundrikadya Ghrta* is found satisfactory. These drugs not only cured the condition but they also act friendly to the patient without any side effects unlike allopathic drugs. *Prapoundrikadya ghrta* has *Tridoshamaka* property predominantly. It is also *Vrana Ropana, Vednasthapan, Sothhara, Dahaprashamna*

effects therapeutically due to its all *Rasa, Veerya, Vipaka* Which help in faster healing of wounds. *Ghrita* is anti – microbial, anti – bacterial and non irritant rejuvenation, detoxification also increases the potency of medicine by thousands time sand also it added the body nourishment by its antioxidant property.^[6] Above case reveals that treating with above formulations is better alternative for treating Dushta Vrana.

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