AYURVEDIC MANAGEMENT OF VIDRADI-A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Acharya Sushruta - the father of Indian surgery has logically characterized in a foundational way an abundance of clinical material and the standards of the board for many surgical diseases including Vidradhi, which are legitimate even today. "Sheeghra Vidhahivat" meaning of Vidradhi itself recommends the destructiveness of the disease. Vidradhi word is advanced from Vidra, i.e., a pain full condition like pricking, stabbing or cutting sensation in the skin. The infectious Vidradhi (abscess) is a typical infirmity disturbing disease and debilitate the victim for his standard work. It presents as a limited expanding with torment, red discoloration, local rise of temperature, delicacy and confined capacity of impacted part. It is normal in India with second most noteworthy frequency because of helpless disinfection, stuffing and deficient sustenance. Around the world, roughly 40-50 million individuals are contaminated every year with amoebic abscesses. The current exploration article is intended for relative investigation of Vidradhi and Abscess as far as Samprapti, Lakshanas and Chikitsa affirms that Vidradhi and Abscess can be comparable disease entities. [1]

KEYWORDS: Vidradhi, Abscess, Shodhana Chikitsa, Shamana Chikitsa, Jatyadi Taila.

INTRODUCTION

Ancient Acharyas and their counterparts in this era tried and as yet making an honest effort to keep the man youthful and solid. Contribution of Acharya Sushruta to the study of a medical procedure and medication are numerous and generally significant, careful methods and
systems referenced by Acharya Sushruta, are significant a large number of the careful illnesses are managed in Sushruta Samhita intricately, Vidradhi is one such disease. Acharya Sushruta – "Sheeghra Vidhahivat" meaning of Vidradhi itself recommends the destructiveness of the illness. Exasperated Doshas vitiate the skin, blood, muscle, fat and bone tissues, get limited and produce an irksome enlarging, which gradually inflamed, deep rooted, is pain full and round( Called as Vidradhi). Abscess is a localized collection of pus and a limited assortment of discharge in a depression shaped from tissues that have been separated by irresistible bacteria. An abscess is caused when such microscopic organisms as staphylococci or streptococcus admittance to strong tissue (e.g., through a little injury on the skin). The toxins delivered by duplicating microorganisms obliterate cells and, in this way, trigger an intense irritation at the site, with its trademark indications of redness, pain, expanding, and heat.[2,3]

MATERIALS AND METHODS
It is a single case study. Informed consent was taken from the patient in his own language.

Case: A patient aged 19 years had abscess on right leg.

Past History
No significant past history was observed.

Personal History: Food-Dal, Rice, Fish, Bhaji etc. Habits- Diwaswapa.

Family History: No significant history was observed.

NIDANA PANCHAKA
Aharaja- Excess intake of Katu (spicy), Amla, Lavana, Teekshna, Tila Taila Pinyaka, Kulatha, Sarshapa, Matsya, Amla Phala etc.
Viharaja-By doing Krodha, Shoka, Bhaya, Aayasa,Upavasa. Ati Maithuna.
Agantuja- No Agantuja Nidana.
Purvarupa- Pidaka Utpatti, Rakta Vaivarnya, Ushma Vridhhi, Sthanika Vedana.
Rupa-Daha, Jwara, Trishna, Sthanika Ruja, Aruna Krishna Vaivarnya, Sparsha Asahatwa at the Vidradi Sthana.
In Pakwavastha- Thick Pandu Varna discharge.
Samprapti[4]
By indulging in to Aharaja and Viharaja Nidanas, which cause vitiation of blood; the Doshas getting aggravated cause vitiation of Twacha, Mamsa, Meda, Asthi, Snayu, Kandara and cause an enlarge bumpy swelling from them; either outside or inside the body arranged somewhere inside went with serious agony; being either round, this is known as 'Vidradhi'. By dislodging the heat at the site of Khavaigunya, prompts the aggravation of Pitta and Rakta and leads to Vidradhi.

Samprapti Ghataka
Dosha- Pitta, Rakta and Vata
Dushya-Twacha, Mamsa, Meda, Asthi, Snayu, Kandaraa.
Srotas-Rasavaha, Raktavaha, Mamsavaha.

CHIKITSA
Upanaha Sweda was prescribed for ripening of the Vidradhi.
It was suggested that if it doesn't ripe than incision and drainage of pus was advised to do.
After pus drainage which happened due to ripening after Upanaha Sweda, Mridu Virechana was suggested. Varna Ropana medicines were given.[5,6]

Internal medication
Shamana Chikitsa: Dashamularishta. Varunadi Kwatha.
For Virechana: Trivrit Avaleha.
For Vrana Ropana: Jatyadi Taila.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION
From maximum similarities in sign and symptoms, Samprapti and even in Chikitsa; it could be affirmed that Vidradhi is easily curable diseases as abscess in contemporary Science. Ayurveda management could be sufficient in both Apakwa and Pakwa Vidradhi. Internal Shodhana Chikitsa facilitate accelerative recovery from diseases and even from recurrence.[7]

REFERENCES