JETIR.ORG

ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year: 2014 | Monthly Issue



JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)

An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A SINGLE CASE STUDY ON EFFECT OF PANCHVALKAL KWATH IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DUSHTA VRANA

*1Dr.Rizvanvaris M. Saiyed, 2Dr.Vaibhavi Patel, 3Dr.Harshit Shah, 4Dr.Rajesh Kumar Sharma

¹Final Year PG Scholar, Department of Shalya Tantra, Government Akhandanand Ayurveda College, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

²Second Year PG Scholar, Department of Shalya Tantra, Government Akhandanand Ayurveda College, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

³Principal & Professor, Government Akhandanand Ayurveda College, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India ⁴Professor and H.O.D, Shalya Tantra Department, Government Akhandanand Ayurveda College, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

*Corresponding Author: Dr.Rizvanvaris M. Saiyed Final Year PG Scholar, Department of Shalya Tantra, Government Akhandanand Ayurveda College, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

ABSTRACT:

Skin is outer layer of our body having a lot of importance including cosmetic value. Any lesion shown over skin was important cause for physical and mental blow. According to ayurveda vrana is that which gives a scar by the healing after tissue damage. As per modern it can be correlate with wound i.e disruption of normal structure and function of skin and underlying soft tissue, it is caused by trauma, infection and mechanical stress. It can be divided chronologically in acute and chronic. Here A 75 years old male patient married, working as a labour worker came to OPD of Akhandanand ayurveda hospital, department of shalya tantra with the complain of non healing wound with compromised sensation over Rt. foot. Patient had history of crush injury of right foot before 4 months by accident. Patient was diagnosed as Dushta vrana. Patient was treated with washing and remove slough properly from right foot with the help of panchvalkal kwatha in luke warm stage. With the continuation of prakshalan by panchvalkal kwath for 6 months, right foot got completely healed with minimum scars. So panchvalkal Kwath has Vrana shodhak and vran ropan property which helps in wound healing.

KEYWORDS: Dushta Vrana, Panchyalkal Kwath, Wound

INTRODUCTION:

Aacharya Sushruta defined vrana is that which gives a scar by the healing after tissue damage^[1]. This phenomena is just not related with cutaneous injury but also applicable for any tissue of the body. Generally this phenomena followed by inflammation and repair for survival. Certain factors like foreign body, nutritional deficiency, hormonal imbalance and various systemic disease like anaemia, diabetes, etc influences the normal pattern of wound healing. Defence mechanism of body like phagocytosis and it's local enzymatic action on dead cells helps to keep a wound clean but when infection is massive and wound

surface is very large with lot's of necrosed tissue, this auto cleansing mechanism get interrupted and many times gets fail. Aacharya Sushruta has described solution of this condition as "vrana shodhana" then "vrana ropana" that included in shashti upakram^[2]. Dusta features and treatment are also explained by Aacharya Sushruta. Among them Panchvalkal kwath described as vrana shodhana and vrana ropana^[3].

PATIENT INFORMATION:

A 75 years old male patient married, working as a labour worker came to OPD of Akhandanand ayurveda hospital, department of shalya tantra on 10/11/2020 with the complain of non healing wound with compromised sensation over Rt. foot.

Patient had history of crush injury of right foot before 4 months by accident.

Local examination:

Site of wound- whole Rt. foot

Wound floor- Covered by slough.

Edges- Inflamed ,Less tender.

Local lymphnodes were not enlarged.

No any immunological disorders were present.

Routine haematology and urine investigations are within the normal limits.

MANAGEMENT:

Patient was instructed to come in OPD daily. We were washing and remove slough properly from right foot with the help of panchvalkal kwatha in luke warm stage. This treatment schedule was last for 6 months with unbelievable changes in healing.

RESULT:

The clinical signs and symptoms of dushta vrana were improved at the 1st week and after that sensation over wounded right foot was also started to improved. After 1 month visible changes were noted towards healing. With the continuation of prakshalan by panchvalkal kwath for 6 months, right foot got completely healed with minimum scars.

[Images of wound before treatment and after treatment.]



before treatment



after treatment

DISCUSSION:

Panchvalkal kwath has vran shodhak along with vran ropak properties of the sixty upakramas of vrana management described in the Sushrut samhita. Panchvalkal kwath is believed to act by raktapittagna, kapha shamak. Multiple actions attributable to it's kashaya(astringent)rasa, tikta(bitter)uparasa, Ruksha(dry) in property that helps to remove slough and give a proper atmosphere to restart of regeneration of damaged tissue cells. This gunas are effective on vitiated kapha and normalize it. It helps to eliminating symptoms like srava, kandu, dourgandhya, etc. While it's also helpful to provide relief in pain and enhance healing. kwatha also has proved as anti microbial property in the earlier research works^[4] There was no any adverse events found through out the management and healing occured uneventfully. The mode of treatment found cost effective, safe, and easy to implement.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

The results of this study is very encouraging and indicate that the panchvalkal kwath should be stidied more extensively to confirm these result and reveal other potential therapeutic effects. According to guna, karma is Nyagrodha (ficus bengalensis Linn.) has varnya, visarpa-daahagna, and yonidosh shrut qualities. Udumbar (Ficus glomerata Roxb.) has vranashodhan, ropana, and rakta-pittaghna characteristics. Ashwathha (Ficus religios Linn.) has vranya, yonishodhana, and rakta daha shamana qualities. Plaksh (Ficus lacor Buchham) and Parish (Thespesia populnea Soland.Ex Cornea) exhibit vrana yoni gadapaha, rakta pittahrut, and rakta dosha hara characteristics. It can be explained in classical terms that the qualities of drugs katu, tikta, kashay rasa, laghu ruksha, tikshna guna, ushna virya, katu vipaka, and kaphapittaghna are responsible for breaking the vrana. As compared with modern view, Panchvalkal kwath phytochemically dominant in phenolic group components like tannis, flavonoids which are mainly responsible for its excellent activities antiseptic, anti-inflammatory. These all properties are making healing possible thus panchvalkal kwath is effective in the management of dushta vrana.

REFERENCES:

[1]Shastri SN. Ch. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrita Sanathan; Bhaishjya Ratnavali. Reprint edition, 2009; 47:819-822.

[2] Srivastava S, Shamgadhara Samhita, Ch. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; Madhayam Khand, Reprint edition, 2009; 2:135.

[3] Khadkutkar DK, Kanthi VG. Therapeutic uses of in different forms- A Review. Ayurlog Natl J Res Ayurveda sci., 2014;2:1-5.

[4]Vd. V.M. Gogte, Properties of Panchvalkal Dravyas as a wound healing (Vranaropak), Anti-inflammatry (Vranashothahar), Analgesic (Vednahar), Ayurvedic Pharmacology & Therapeutic Uses of Medicinal plants (Dravyagunavigyan). Page no.318,536,659,661,715, Chaukhamba Publication, New Delhi 2009.