



A COMPARATIVE CLINICAL STUDY OF DURVADI TAILA PICHU AND CHANDANADI TAILA PICHU IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SADYO VRANA

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ABSTRACT

An injury is the adverse effect of a physical force upon a person. The force involved in most injuries is mechanical. Coming to wound healing it is a natural restorative response to tissue injury. Healing is the interaction of a complex cascade of cellular events that generates resurfacing, reconstitution and restoration of the tensile strength of injured skin. Healing is a systematic process, traditionally explained in terms of three classic phases viz. inflammation, proliferation, and maturation. A clot forms and inflammatory cells debride injured tissue during the inflammatory phase. Epithelialization, fibroplasia, and angiogenesis occur during the proliferative phase. Meanwhile, granulation tissue forms and the wound begin to contract. Finally, during the maturation phase, collagen forms tight cross- links to other collagen and with protein molecules, increasing the tensile strength of the scar. For the sake of discussion and understanding, the process of wound healing may be considered a series of separate events. The major aspect of the management of the fresh wound is prevention of the infection and speedy healing. Reducing pain, discharge and less discoloration after healing are the other important factors. The proper initial care of the fresh wound will definitely prevent the inadvertent use of the oral and systemic antibiotics.

KEYWORDS: Sadyovrana, durvadi taila, chandanadi taila, Dushta Vrana, Shashthi Upakrama.

INTRODUCTION:

Acharya Sushruta, as we know, is the Father of Surgery. In his text “Shashti Upakramas¹” are described for the treatment of the wound (Vrana¹). There are 60 different regimes for the purpose of the wound healing. They cover all the aspect of the wound healing viz. rate, discoloration, scar formation etc. These all 60 are effective. Among them two are taken for the present research work is durvadi taila pichu and chandanadi taila pichu. It has been also described in the chapter of fresh wounds (Sadyo-vrana) Charaka, the great physician of ancient Indian medical science has also described the surgery related portion in brief. He has described 36 types of management of Vrana¹. In these 36 upkramas^{1,2,3}, he has mentioned taila^{4,5} as dhatupustikara and vatashamaka⁶.

The other point is quality of healing. In this context taila⁷ was considered for dhatuvruddi⁸, It has been observed that this combination of drugs used in taila results in better quality of healing. It is being used by many traditional practitioners and as a home remedy since years. The results are well known. It leaves minimum scar and minimum discoloration. It was intended to know whether it is having any effect on the strength of the scar. One

of the objectives of the research was to study the effects of the drug local and systemic on the human body, here is an attempt to evaluate the role of durvadi taila⁷ and chandanadi taila⁷ as external application in sadyovrana.

OBJECTIVE:

Clinical comparative study of Durvadi taila pichu and Chandanadi taila pichu⁸ in the management of Sadyovrana.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Study was carried out on the patient diagnosed with Sadyovrana¹ from OPD and IPD of Ashwini Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital, Davanagere, Medical Camps and other referral centre. Total number of patients will be 40 excluding drop outs, made into 2 groups each group containing 20 patients. First local and systemic examination was carried out, wound initially cleaned with DASHAMOOLA KASHAYA then debridement & necrotic tissue was removed and properly cleaned. By measuring dimensions of wound the size of gauze is selected and dipped in durvadi taila or chandanadi taila, soaked gauze is properly applied over wound and wound is closed with sterile dressing.

Group A- 20 PT DURVADI TAILA STERILE GAUZE(pichu).

Group B- 20 PT CHANDANADI TAILA STERILE GAUZE(pichu).

DURATION--Both groups A&B, has been treated for **15 days duration**.

Follow up has been done on alternative days of treatment. Depending upon **subjective** and **objective** criteria assessment of the responses has been made.

Group A- Application of *Durvadi taila* gauze.(20 Patients)

Group B- Application of *Chandanadi taila* gauze. (20 Patients)

INCLUSION CRITERIA

1. Patient having *sadyovrana* of duration less than 6hrs.
2. Patient having *sadyovrana* related to the *twaka* and *mamsa* only and having size *Maximum Length: 3 cms (L)* and *Maximum Width: 3 cms (W)*
3. Patients of age 15yrs to 50yrs irrespective of sex and occupation, socio economic status.
4. Who can attain hospital for a regular follow-up.
5. Patients who give written informed consent for the clinical trial.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA :

1. Patients having allergic rashes over wound site.
2. Patients with DM.
3. Patients having wounds in Marmasthana.
4. Patients who are not willing to participate in the trial.

PARAMETERS OF THE STUDY:

Subjective criteria:

Table 1 : Assesment of Pain

Pain	Grade
NIL OR NO PAIN	0
MINIMAMAL PAIN	1

MODERATE PAIN	2
SEVERE PAIN	3

Table 2 : Assesment of Itching

Itching	Grade
NIL	0
MINIMALLY PRESENT	1
MODERATELY PRESENT	2
SEVERE ITCHING	3

Table 3 : Assesment of Discharge

Discharge	Grade
NIL	0
MINIMALLY PRESENT	1
MODERATLY PRESENT	2
SEVERE DISCHARGE	3

Table 4 : Assesment of Burning Sensation

Burning sensation	Grade
NIL	0
MINIMALLY PRESENT	1
MODERATLY PRESENT	2
SEVERE BURNING SENSATION	3

Objective Criteria**Table 5 : Assesment of Inflammation**

Inflammation	Grade
NIL	0
MINIMALLY PRESENT	1
MODERATLY PRESENT	2
SEVERE INFLAMMATION	3

Table 6: Assesment of Oedema

Oedema	Grade
NIL	0
MINIMALLY PRESENT	1
MODERATE INFLAMMATION	2
SEVERE PRESENT	3

Table 7: Assesment of Rate of Healing

Rate of healing- size, floor, granulation tissue	Grade
WELL HEALED	0
MINIMALLY HEALED	1
MODERATLY HEALED	2
NO HEALING	3

Duration of study: 2 weeks

The clinical assessment was done everyday and statement were compared with the result of progressive of alternate days.

PICTURES



Before



after



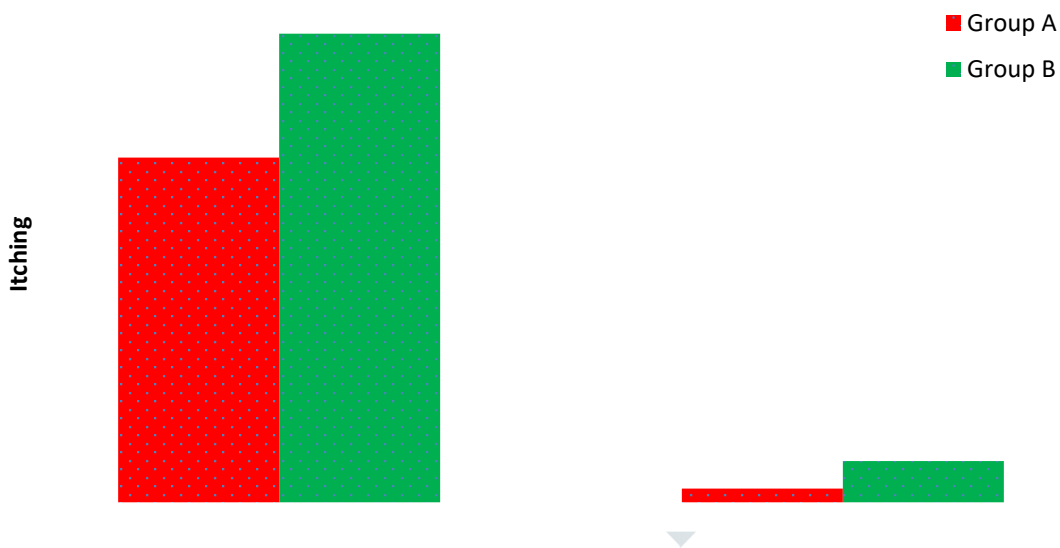
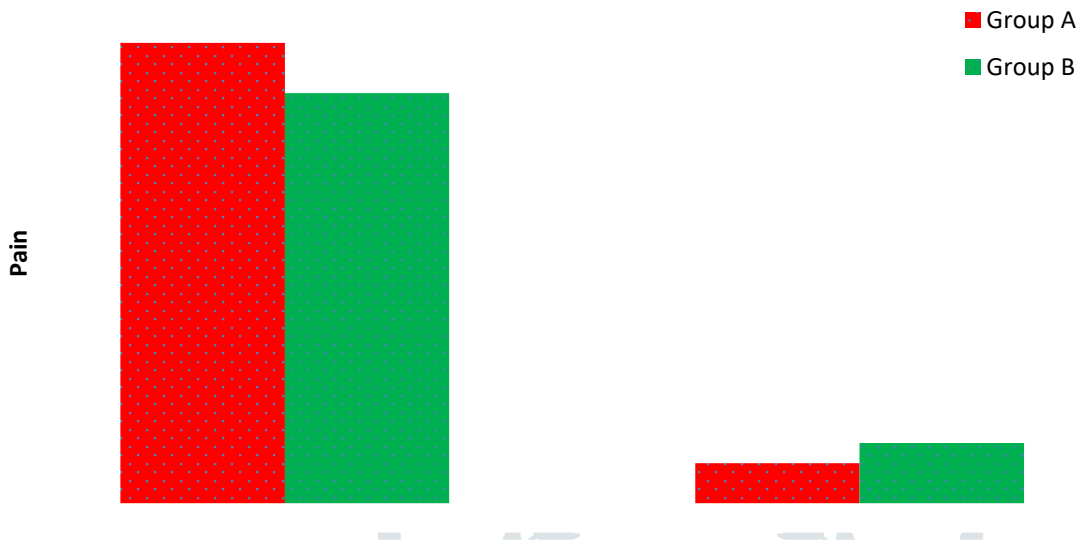
RESULTS

In the present clinical study, the result of all the cases were estimated on basis of following points.

Table 8: Comparison of subjective parameters in two groups of patients

Variables	Group A	Group B	Total	P value
Pain				
• Before Treatment	2.30±0.73	2.05±0.69	2.40±0.71	0.379
• After Treatment	0.20±0.41	0.30±0.47	0.25±0.44	0.478
• Difference	2.100	2.200	2.150	-
• P value	<0.001**	<0.001**	<0.001**	-
Itching				
• Before Treatment	1.25±0.44	1.70±0.66	1.48±0.60	0.015*
• After Treatment	0.05±0.22	0.15±0.37	0.10±0.30	0.304
• Difference	1.200	1.550	1.375	-
• P value	<0.001**	<0.001**	<0.001**	-
Discharge				
• Before Treatment	2.50±0.61	2.45±0.51	2.48±0.55	0.780
• After Treatment	0.20±0.41	0.35±0.49	0.28±0.45	0.300
• Difference	2.300	2.100	2.200	-
• P value	<0.001**	<0.001**	<0.001**	-
Burning Sensation				

• Before Treatment	2.30±0.73	2.30±0.73	2.30±0.72	1.000
• After Treatment	0.25±0.44	0.25±0.44	0.25±0.44	1.000
• Difference	2.050	2.050	2.050	-
• P value	<0.001**	<0.001**	<0.001**	-



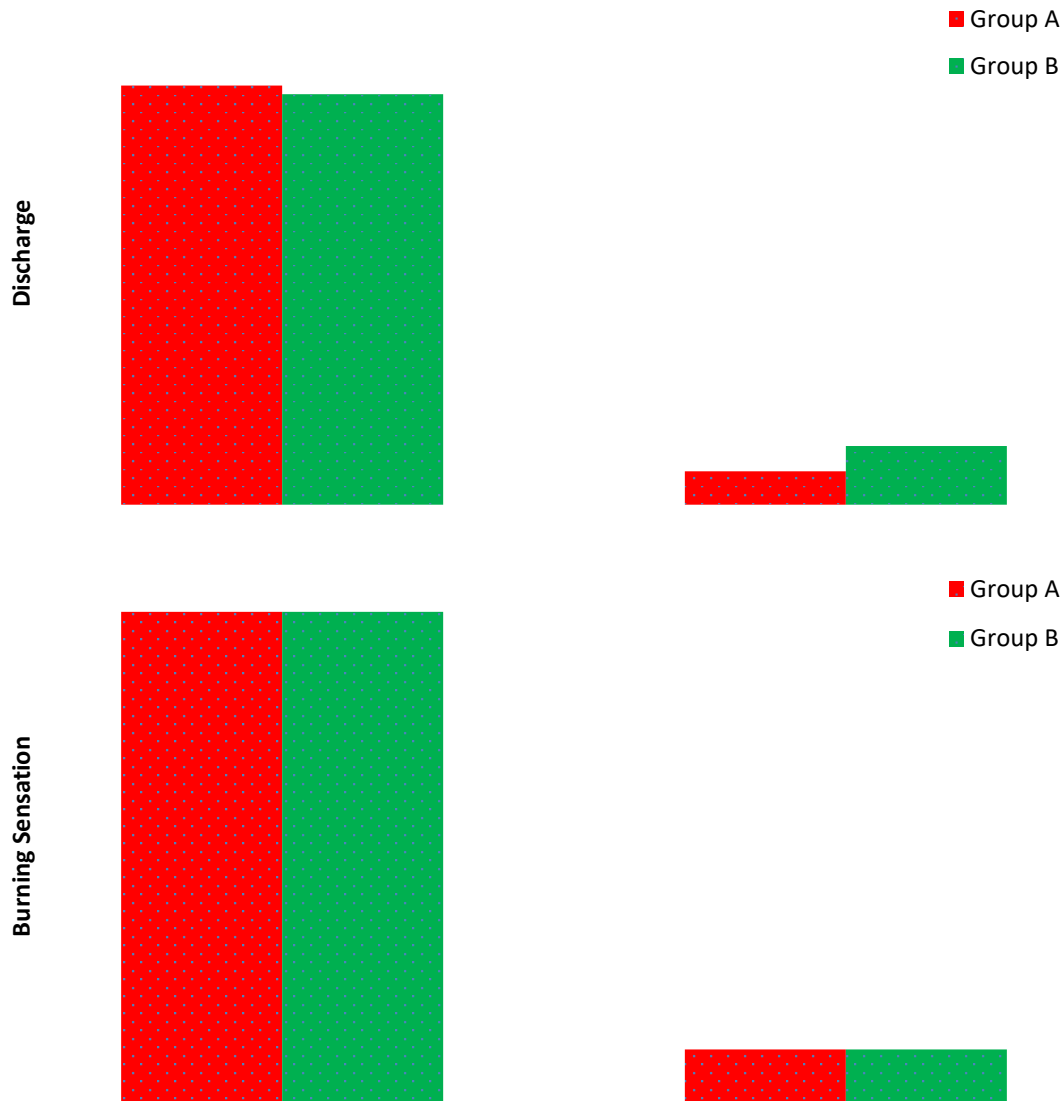


Table 9 :Comparison of objective parameters in two groups of patients

Variables	Group A	Group B	Total	P value
Inflammation				
• Before Treatment	2.40±0.60	2.40±0.60	2.40±0.59	1.000
• After Treatment	0.05±0.22	0.25±0.44	0.15±0.36	0.080+
• Difference	2.350	2.150	2.250	-
• P value	<0.001**	<0.001**	<0.001**	-
Oedema				
• Before Treatment	2.50±0.61	2.45±0.60	2.48±0.60	0.796
• After Treatment	0.20±0.41	0.20±0.41	0.20±0.41	1.000
• Difference	2.300	2.250	2.275	-

• P value	<0.001**	<0.001**	<0.001**	-
Size of wound				
• Before Treatment	2.30±0.73	2.35±0.75	2.33±0.73	0.832
• After Treatment	0.20±0.41	0.20±0.41	0.20±0.41	1.000
• Difference	2.100	2.150	2.125	-
• P value	<0.001**	<0.001**	<0.001**	-

The mean score of size of the wound based score of sadyovrana before treatment was 2.30 which reduced to 2.10 at the end of the treatment in group A were as the mean score of size of the wound before treatment was 2.35 which reduced to 2.15 at the end of treatment in group B after 15 days of duration.

By considering overall effect of drugs, the mean score of subjective and objective parameters of sadyovrana¹³ before treatment and compared at the end of the treatment in group A, the mean score of the subjective and objective parameter of sadyovrana before treatment and at the end of treatment in group B after 15 days of duration taken.

Which showed the p value is <0.01 which is higher than t value in paired t test. shows both drugs are statistically highly significant.

DISCUSSION

The clinical study consists of broad classification of total 40 patients into age, sex, and their complaint wise. They were randomly divided into 2 groups and treated with the trial drug Durvadi Taila pichu and Chandanadi Taila pichu as local application for the duration of 15 days. They were studied and their data related to effect of therapy was mentioned simultaneously. The actions described in Ayurveda like Shodhana, Ropanaa and Sandhana were proved on the modern parameters also. These actions are comparable to cleansing, healing and approximating the cut edges respectively. Savarnikara effect of both drugs showed good cosmetic effect after treatment. This study on Durvadi taila pichu and chandanadi taila pichu is a very small effort to prove the greatness of this science. It is expected after this study that it will attract the attention of practitioners of Ayurvedic science as well as Modern science. As no drug exists today in such a versatile form, it will emerge as a useful 'wound healing promoting agent' in the management of fresh wounds.

CONCLUSION

The present study have shown significant cleansing and healing effect of both the drugs durvadi taila pichu and chandanadi taila pichu on patients with sadyovrana. The comparative consideration of the overall effects of both durvadi taila pichu^{9,10} and chandanadi taila pichu^{11,12} on sadyovrana dressing showed that 95% patients had significant improvement in inflammation in group.A and 75% patient had significant improvement in group.B. 80% patients had significant improvement in inflammation in group and 80% patient had significant improvement in group.B. 80% patients had significant improvement in inflammation in group.A and 80% patient had significant improvement in group.B. Patient had significant improvement with both durvadi taila pichu and chandanadi taila pichu.

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