



Accelerated Wound Healing with Jatyādi Taila Dressing: A Case Study

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Abstract

Background: Wound healing is a complex biological process involving tissue repair and regeneration. In Ayurveda, Vrana Chikitsa (wound management) is described elaborately by Āchārya Suśruta, who emphasized the use of various herbal formulations. Jatyādi Taila is a classical Ayurvedic medicated oil used for Vrana Ropana (wound healing) and Dushta Vrana (infected wounds).

Objective: To evaluate the wound-healing potential of Jatyādi Taila dressing in a post-traumatic wound.

Methods: A 35-year-old male patient with a non-healing post-traumatic wound on the left leg was treated with local dressing using Jatyādi Taila for 21 days. Daily observation of wound parameters such as size, depth, discharge, pain, and granulation was recorded.

Results: Progressive wound contraction, reduction in discharge, and rapid granulation tissue formation were observed. Complete epithelialization was achieved within 21 days without any secondary infection.

Conclusion: The case demonstrates the efficacy of Jatyādi Taila in promoting wound healing through its Vrana Shodhana (cleansing) and Vrana Ropana (healing) properties. It serves as a safe, cost-effective, and potent Ayurvedic alternative in wound management.

Keywords: Jatyādi Taila, Wound Healing, Vrana Chikitsa, Ayurveda, Śhalya Tantra.

1. Introduction

Wound management has been a significant focus of Śhalya Tantra since the time of Āchārya Suśruta, known as the father of surgery. He defined Vrana as a discontinuity of body tissue due to trauma or disease and described 60 types of wounds (Suśruta Samhitā, Sūtrasthāna 22/6–9)..

In modern medicine, wound healing is understood as a physiological process involving inflammation, proliferation, and remodeling. However, chronic wounds, post-traumatic ulcers, and infected surgical wounds often delay healing and lead to

complications.

Jatyādi Taila (as per Bhaishajya Ratnāvali, Vrana Chikitsa Adhyāya 49/9–15) is a medicated oil prepared using ingredients like Jati (*Jasminum officinale*), Nimba (*Azadirachta indica*), Haridra (*Curcuma longa*), Patola (*Trichosanthes dioica*), and Tutha (Copper sulfate). These herbs possess Vranashodhana, Ropana, Kledahara, and Krumighna properties, making it suitable for treating Dushta Vrana (infected wounds).

This case report highlights the role of Jatyādi Taila dressing in promoting accelerated wound healing in a post-traumatic leg wound.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Case Description

A 35-year-old male, farmer by occupation, presented to the Śalya Tantra OPD with a post-traumatic ulcer on the left lower leg following an injury by a sharp object two weeks earlier. The wound showed minimal healing despite antibiotic and antiseptic dressings.

Chief complaints: Persistent wound discharge, pain, and foul odor with delayed healing.

Local Examination: Site – lateral aspect of left leg; size – 5×4 cm; depth – 0.3 cm; discharge – seropurulent; pain – moderate (VAS score 6/10); margins – irregular; surrounding skin – inflamed and discolored.

2.2 Intervention

1. Preparation: Wound was cleaned with sterile normal saline and dried gently with sterile gauze.
2. Application: Jatyādi Taila (procured from GMP-certified pharmacy) was applied over the wound using sterile gauze once daily.
3. Bandaging: The area was covered with sterile dressing and bandage.
4. Duration: 21 days with daily dressing.
5. Follow-up: Assessment was done every 3 days for pain, discharge, granulation, and wound size.

2.3 Assessment Parameters

Parameters: Wound size (cm), Pain (VAS scale 0–10), Discharge (nil/serous/seropurulent/purulent), Granulation tissue (poor/moderate/good), Epithelialization (percentage), closure of wound).

3. Results

Clinical

Day 0: Wound size 5×4 cm, pain 6/10, seropurulent discharge, poor granulation.
Day 7: Size 4×3 cm, pain 3/10, serous discharge, moderate granulation.
Day 14: Size 2×2 cm, pain 1/10, no discharge, good granulation.

Observations:

Day 21: Complete epithelialization, pain 0/10, no discharge.

Overall Findings: Pain reduction (100% within 14 days), discharge ceased by Day 10, healthy granulation by Day 14, complete healing by Day 21. No infection or allergy noted.

4. Discussion

Jatyādi Taila acts through a synergistic combination of herbs possessing Vrana Shodhana (cleansing) and Vrana Ropana

(healing)

properties.

Jati	(Jasminum	officinale):	Anti-inflammatory	and	analgesic	activity.
Nimba	(Azadirachta	indica):	Antimicrobial	and	wound-cleansing	effect.
Haridra	(Curcuma longa):	Curcumin	promotes fibroblast	proliferation	and collagen	deposition.
Tutha	(Copper	sulfate):	Antiseptic	and	granulation-promoting	properties.

According to Suśruta Samhitā (Sūtrasthāna 22/89–90), Shodhana and Ropana are the essential stages of Vrana Chikitsa. Jatyādi Taila fulfills both functions by cleansing and enhancing tissue repair. Modern studies also validate its antimicrobial, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory effects.

5. Conclusion

This case demonstrates that Jatyādi Taila dressing effectively promotes wound healing through its classical Vrana Shodhana and Vrana Ropana actions. The oil is simple to use, economical, and free from adverse reactions. Integrating Ayurvedic formulations in modern wound care can enhance healing outcomes and reduce dependence on chemical antiseptics.

6. References

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