

A Case Study of Karanja Tail in The Management of Dushta Vrana Case Study

Dr Jyotik Omkar Subhash¹, Dr Jyotik Nilam Omkar²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Shalyatantra, Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pune

²Consultant at Shreeram Clinic, Pune.

Abstract :

Healing of *Vrana* is a physiological process of regeneration and repair after injury. Frequency of injury is more common and management of wound is basic surgical skill. The wound is the biggest challenge to medical profession since vedic era . The wound is healed by three way first is primary intention , second is secondary intention third is by tertiary intention .Sushruta Samhita classical text of Ayurveda has elaborately explained *Shashthi* (sixty types of procedures) for the management of wounds to achieve good early healing without complication. His techniques are broadly classified as *Vrana Shodhana* (wound cleaning) and *Vrana Ropana* (wound healing). Karanja Taila due to its *shodhana* and *ropana* properties plays a important role in *Dushta vrana* . In *Dushta vrana vata* and *kapha dosha* has predominant and Karanja Taila has *vataghana* and *kaphagna* properties that help in dosha shamana in *Dushta vrana*.

Keywords: *Dushta vrana, Karanja Taila, Shodhana , Ropana, Shashthi upakrama, Wound healing .*

Introduction

Vrana is defined as discontinuity of skin or tissue , even though is has healed leaves a scar over which last stays as long as the person is alive .¹ he wound healing means replacement of destroyed tissue by living tissue ². Wound healing is complex of disrupted method to achieve anatomical and functional integrity of disrupted tissue by various components like neutrophils , macrophages , lymphocytes , fibroblast , and collagen ; in organised staged pathways such as haemostasis , inflammation , proliferation, matrix synthesis , maturation , remodelling , epithelization and wound contraction ³. *Dushta vrana* is formed due to failure of natural healing process. Acharya Sushruta father of Indian surgery has explained *Shashthi upakrama* in treatment of *Dushta vrana*. In Ayurveda *Dushta vrana* is treated effectively by *Ghrita* and *Taila* preparation. Taila has specific indication in management of *Vrana*. *Karanja* having *katu tikta rasa* , *laghu ruksha guna* , *ushna virya* properties that help in management of *dushta vrana* ⁴.*Karanja* has *krimighna* and *vishaghna* propererities . *Karanja tail* also has *Shodhana* and *Ropana* properties .*Karanja taila* is highly effective medicine in management of *Dushta vrana* . Today whole world's attention towards India as our nation being 2nd most populated country in world, many *Ayurvedic* medicines and preparation have been proved effective . Since ancient times many research work has done for proper management of Non healing wound but still more work to be done . As the fundamental principles of contemporary system are entirely different it becomes difficult task to define roadmap and develop methodologies of their integration . There is need for both system to initiate discussions to capitalise potential of traditional medicine .

Case study

A 64 yrs old male patient presented with non healing wound at left foot greater toe . Patient had history of trauma at greater toe due to stone. Patient had been treated with antiseptic Povidine Iodine but wound not responded. Due to improper wound care it became infected thus led to become *dushta vrana* .

Patient had history of Diabetes melluitis since 9yrs , Hypertension since 2yrs

Patient had no any Surgical history .

Patient had no any past history of any disease .

O/E : Pulse Rate. : 78 / min

Blood Pressure : 120/80 80mm of Hg.

Blood sugar level Fasting- 100mg/dl, Post prandial- 140mg/dl

Prakruti : Vata Pitta

Local examination : Wound was present at greater toe of foot measuring about approx. 3.5 cm in length, 2 cm in breadth , 0.5 cm in depth with purulent discharge and irregular margin . The floor of wound was covered with slough , edges were inflamed . Tenderness was also present in surrounding area of wound .Local temperature of wound was raised .

Material and Methodology :

Materials : *Karanja taila* (Pongamia Pinnata), distilled water , guaze piece , bandage .

Methodology : Proper drapping of parts done . Wound was cleaned with distilled water by guaze piece . 1ml of *Karanja taila* was applied on wound . Wound was covered with gauze piece and bandage .

Result :

The clinical feature of *dushta vrana* were improved at the end of first week , and became *shuddha vrana* by end of second week. With further follow up wound was healthy wound with granulation tissue present .*Karanja Taila* has *Shodhana* and *Ropana* properties which help in wound healing. Thus *Karanja tail* also acts as antibacterial

Discussion :

Thus according to Acharya Sushruta in Shashti Upakrama Tail is mentioned for treatment of wound.⁵

Effect on *vrana vedana* : Pain and tenderness was reduced at end of treatment, throbbing pain which was present at beginning was reduced .Purulent discharge was reduced which resulted to *vedana shamana* .

Effect on *vrana varna* : Change in colour was seen when *dushta vrana* was converted into *shuddha vrana* which due to elimination of *dosha* out . At the end of first week slough was completely reduced ,colour of floor becomes pinkish and healthy granulation tissue was seen.

Effect on *vrana strava* : At the end of second week the purulent discharge from the wound stopped .

Effect on *vrana gandha* : Foul smell present at beginning of treatment was reduced at end of first week of treatment .Foul smell was as result of pus .

Effect of *vrana akruti* : At the end second week there was decrease in wound *akruti* . As after there was reduction in *dosha* this led to regeneration of tissue .

Conclusion: There was significant change in wound healing after use of *Karanja taila* in *Dushta vrana* . Thus *Karanja taila* is effective in management of *Dushta vrana*.

References :

1. Sushruta ; Ambikadatta shashtri , Sushruta Samhita with the Nibandhasanghra Commentry of Dalhanachrya and Nayachandrika of Shri Gayadasachrya on Nidansthana i(2015 Print Edition), Varanasi , Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana ,Sushrut chikistasthana 1/6 Page no 4.
2. K C Chunekar, Bhavprakash Nigantu of Shri bhavmishra, Choukhamba Bharti Academy Varanasi, Reprint 2009, Guduchyadi varga, Shloka 120 Page no 350.
3. Somen Das A concise textbook of surgery 8th edition January 2014 Page no 1
4. Bhat M Shriram , Manual of Surgery (2013) 4th edition Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers(P)ltd .Page no 5
5. Kaviraj Ambikadutta Shastri, Sushrut samhita Part 1, Chikistasthana 1/8, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, Reprint 2012, Page no 5