

Management of Dusht Vran with Kshar Tail W.S.R. Infected Wound Management - Single Case Study

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ABSTRACT:

Post operative wound management is important aspect of any surgery. In Shalyatantra branch of ayurveda Vran has been given utmost importance as wound healing needs meticulous attention and care while it's healing phase. Even though healing of Vrana is a natural process of the body, the Vrana should be protected from Dosha dushti & from infection sources which may hamper the natural course of Wound healing¹. Many a times after providing all essential precautions also wound gets infected in post operative period so needs to be taken care of in some different way. Sushrutacharya has advocated Shashti upkramas for the management of vran considering possible complications which needs to be handled in recovery period. In this article we will discuss single case study in which patients incision got infected on 7th post operative day which then treated with ayurvedic kshar tail.

I. INTRODUCTION:-

According to Ayurveda Vran is considered as a thing in which destruction/ break/ rupture/ discontinuity of body tissue/ part of body, is called Vrana. Vran after healing also will leave its mark on tissues for whole remaining life. Vran is again divided into agantuj and nij prakar. Every Vran goes through four phases

1. Dushtawastha
2. Shuddhawastha,
3. Ruhyamanawstha
4. Rudhawastha

In both vran prakar this all 4 phases are present. In case of agantuj vran, (postoperative wound) at first vran is in Shuddhawastha which sometimes may dushtawastha later on. So in this stage we have to provide treatment to overcome dushtawastha.

One 25yrs old female patient underwent fibroadenoma excision under general anaesthesia in our institute after removing her stitches on 8th day

post operative wound developed blackish discharge and mild gaping of wound so needs to be treated in special manner, we have started her with cleaning of wound with betadine, hydrogen and thereafter wound will be dressed with "Kshartail" pichu which will be removed on next dressing. Dusht vran has following important symptoms: Discharge of Black, yellow, white or red colour, Odour, Pain, Inflammation⁴

Procedure

Under all aseptic precautions wound will be cleaned with povidone-iodine and hydrogen peroxide then wound will be dressed with Kshartail pichu for next 24 hours same procedure is repeated for next 7 days

Kshar tail Content

- Mulaka – Radish – Raphanus sativus (Kshara)
- Svarjika Kshara.
- Yava Kshara – Kshara of Barley – Hordeum vulgare.
- Vida Lavana – Vida salt.
- Samudra Lavana – Common salt.
- Romaka Lavana.
- Saindhava Lavana – Rock salt.
- Sauvarchala Lavana – Sochal salt.
- Hingu
- Shigru
- Devdaru
- Mahaushadh
- Vacha
- Kusht
- Rasanjan
- Shatpushpa
- Granthika
- Musta
- Kaddali
- Bijpurak swaras

• Madhusukt

Discharge and gaping reduced significantly in course of 7days

On day 1

Gaping of wound 1.5cm length height and width of wound not remarkable

Discharge +++

Itching ++

On 7th day

Gaping of wound 0.2 cm length height and width of wound not remarkable

Discharge of wound nil

Itching +

II. CONCLUSION

It's observed that Kshartail has significant role in reducing symptoms of Dushtawastha of vran

REFERENCE

- [1]. AYURVEDIC PERSPECTIVE OF DUSTA VRANA (NON HEALING ULCER) Ajay Kumar 1 , Gupta Rajesh Kumar 2 , Sharma Vishnu Dutt 3 1 Department Of Shalya tantra, P.G Scholar, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur, India 2 Department Of Shalya tantra, H.O.D, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur, India 3 Department Of Shalya tantra, Assistant Professor, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur, In
- [2]. A Case Study of Dushta Varna with Ayurveda Management W. S. R. To Atrophie Blanche Dr. Anil Kumar Soni1 , Dr. Gopesh Mangal2 , Dr. Kapil Sharma3 1 P.G. Scholar, Department of Panchkarma, National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, Rajasthan 2Assistant Professor I/C Head, Department of Panchkarma, National institute of Ayurveda Jaipur, Rajasthan, India 3Assistant Professor, Department of Panchkarma, Sri ganganagar college of Ayurvedic science and hospital, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan, India Corresponding Author: Dr. Anil Kumar Soni
- [3]. Sushrut Samhita Sutrasthan 21 Adhyay Sutra 40
- [4]. तत्रातिसंवृतोऽतिविवृतोऽतिकठिनोऽतिमृदुरु त्सन्नोऽवसन्नोऽतिशीतोऽत्युष्णः^[1] नगन्धात्यर्थदाहपाकरागवेदनावानिति पित्तेन , शेषाः कफेन; उन्मार्गी मुखात् मुखान्तरवान्, उत्सङ्गः कोटरः' इति चक्रः; कृष्णरक्तपीतशु क्लादीनां वर्णानामन्यतमवर्णो भैरवः पूतिपूय मांससिरास्नायुप्रभृतिभिः पूर्णः पूतिपूयासाव्यु न्माग्युत्सङ्ग्यमनोजदर्शनगन्धोऽत्यर्थं वेदना वान् दाहपाकरागकण्डूशोफपिडकोपद्रुतोऽत्यर्थं दुष्टशोणितासावी दीर्घकालानुबन्धी चेति दुष्ट व्रणलिङ्गानि | तस्य दोषोच्छ्रायेण षट्त्वं विभज्य^[3] यथास्वं प्रतीकारे प्रयतेत