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

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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 The 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 propertries. Karanja tail also has Shodhana and Ropana propertries. Karanja tail 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 mellitus 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 draping 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 feauture 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. 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 akriti : 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:


