Role of Shodhana Churna and Jalaukavacharana in the Management of Dushta Vrana

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ABSTRACT

Dushta Vrana being a chronic ailment which causes individual long term suffering needs some effective treatment. Drug is a part of Chikitsa Chatuspada, So for treating the disease drug must have good qualities and for good healing it should also have two characteristics viz .,

1. Vrana Shodhana - For cleaning the wound.
2. Vrana Ropana - For healing the wound.

It is important to find a simple composition, which have both Vrana Shodhana and Vrana Ropana properties. So for the present study following drug is selected for external application which has both Vrana Shodhana and Vrana Ropana properties i.e., Kaseesadi Shodhana Churna and Jaloukavcharana.

Key Words: Vrana, Vrana Ropana, Dushta Vrana, Jaloukavcharana, Granulation.

Introduction:

The skin acts as a protective barrier so an exposed wound is much more susceptible to infection. When an individual develops an open wound nature attempts to cover the wound to prevent infection. This natural method is slow and explains why infection of the wound by germs or parasites is common. Wound management by physicians assist nature by the cleansing and removal of dead tissue from the wound, and by the application of appropriate local dressings on the wound to create a moist environment.

Dushta Vrana is significantly Problematic to all the health-care systems worldwide. In the industrialized world, almost 1–1.5% of the population will have a problem of wound at any point of time. Furthermore, wound management is expensive for instance, in Europe the average cost per episode is 36,650 pounds for leg wounds and 310,000 pounds for foot wounds, which accounts for 2–4% of health-care budgets. In a study to determine prevalence of diabetic foot in India, the prevalence of Infection noted was 6–11% and prevalence of amputation was 3% in type 2 diabetic patients.

In another Indian study, the prevalence of diabetic foot ulcers in the clinic population was 3.6%2,3. This figure can be expected to rise with an increasingly elderly and diabetic population. There is an urgent need to review wound strategies and treatments in order to reduce the burden of care in an efficient and cost-effective way. If patients at risk are identified sooner and aggressive interventions are taken before the wound deteriorates and complications occur, both patient morbidity and health-care costs can be significantly reduced. The question is which interventions, technologies and dressing materials are the best from those available? Ongoing controversy surrounds the value of various approaches to wound management and care. There is a need to consider alternative ways of achieving the highest level of evidence required for these patient groups.

Drugs treating infections like the Penicillin’s, Cephalosporin’s, Fluoroquinolone’s, Tetracycline’s, Iodine, Hydrogen peroxide, Eusol solution etc are the common Antibacterial agents used in the treatment of various chronic wounds. Drug resistant bacteria are primarily a problem and help to spread infections. Sometimes the multiple drug resistant bacteria can become a therapeutic challenge. Attention should be directed towards discovering an agent, which will accelerate wound healing. Chronic non healing wounds continue to pose a challenge to physician. As the last decade created tremendous interests in Ayurvedic science, the demand of herbal medicine in the world market is on a raise.

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