



International Journal of Indian Medicine

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IJIM

Jan 2021



International Journal of Indian Medicine

Access the article
online



Vranopachara – Shuddha Vrana Management– A Case Study

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Abstract: An abundant detail on the various aspects of the wound, its etiopathology, modes of healing and enhancing the cosmetic benefits are readily available in Ayurvedic surgical treatise, Sushruta Samhita. A proper and methodical application of the principles of healing will yield positive outcomes in the treatment; identification of the etiology, diagnosing the case is always the primary step prior to plan any modes of medication or treatment. In this case study, a case of Shuddha vrana is assisted to heal by employing simple medications and avoidance of the cause.

Keywords: *Vrana, healing, Shuddha vrana*

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How to cite this article: Rashmi TM, Sathish HS, Mithun B, Narmada MG. Vranopachara – Shuddha Vrana Management– A Case Study. Int. J Ind. Med. 2021;2(1):335-338

INTRODUCTION:

Cases of *Vrana* are a routine in the clinical practice, clinician thrives hard to give the best solution in order to achieve a faster healing with minimal scar and good cosmetic outlook.¹ Ayurveda offers numerous modalities to heal the wound and a number of studies across the globe are being carried out to understand the principles of healing and its applicability suitable to the current era. In this case study, we tried to showcase a case of non healing wound treated with simple, easily available medications to achieve the complete healing.

Case details and Discussion:

A 40 year old male patient visited the OPD with presenting complaints of non healing wound since one month which he occurred due to traumatic injury during his agriculture works. Patient didn't have any other associated complaints. Patient presented with a wound on the dorsum of the right foot with pain and slight itching sensation. The size of the ulcer was 3cm ×4.5cm with red granulation tissue and a sloping edge. The features of *shyava oshta* [pale greyish edge], *pidaki sama* [healthy granulation tissue], *mridu* [soft], *snigdha* [moist surface], *nirasrava* [no discharge], *avedana* [less pain] were observed in the *vrana* suits to be diagnosed as *Shuddha vrana*.

In this case plan of treatment was mainly to improve the *agni* [digestion] and potentiate the healing process by internal *tikta dravya* administration.² Topically wound was cleaned with *panchavalkala kashaya*³ and *Jatyadi taila*⁴ was applied. Wound dressing was done on alternate days till complete healing is achieved.

Table No. 1 depicts the drug administered with the posology:

Sr. NO.	Medication	Dose with Anupana
1	Pancha tikta Ghrita Guggulu	2-tab TID after food with lukewarm water
2	Triphala Churna	1Tsp with lukewarm water at bedtime

Shuddha vrana usually requires less medication or no medication, in this case we administered few medicines in order to fasten the healing process as the wound hasn't healed in the last one month, the possible reasons for non healing were screened, and following reasons were identified - improper wound hygiene, not getting wound dressing due to economical constraints and being held busy in agriculture activities and continuous strain to the foot during farming works. As there were no significant hindering factor of vascularity or bony injury or sepsis were noticed which could halt the healing process, patient was advised to give rest to the part and follow the treatment protocol which he subsequently observed with punctuality.

CONCLUSIONS

Diagnosis is of wound is a prerequisite before planning any treatment modality, and adherence to the Sushruta's principles of healing will aide in achieving the complete epithelialisation.

Table No.2 illustrates the patient photos from starting of treatment to changes observed:

	
<p>Figure 1. On the first day of visit</p>	<p>Figure 2. After cleaning with PVK</p>
	
<p>Ruhyamana stage</p>	<p>Vrana status after 12 days of treatment</p>
	

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Evaluation of Wound healing activity of Jatyadi Ointment and Jatyadi taila in the management of clean wound (ShuddhaVrana)-A Randomised Controlled Trial.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

Nil.

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