

A CASE REPORT- EFFICACY OF PATOL TAIL IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DAGDHA VRANA W. S. R TO BURN WOUND.

Dr. Rajendra Sonekar^{*1}, Dr. Slesha P. Shende² and Dr. Aruna Sonekar³

¹Professor and HOD Shalyatantra Dept R.A.Podar Medical(Ayu.) College, Worli Mumbai-18.

²P. G. Scholar (M.S) R. A. Podar Medical (Ayu.) College, Worli Mumbai-18.

³Asso. Professor Dept. of Shalya Tantra Smt. Vimaladevi Ayu. Medical College, Chandrapur.

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*Corresponding Author

Dr. Rajendra Sonekar

Professor and HOD
Shalyatantra Dept R.A.
Podar Medical(Ayu.)
College, Worli Mumbai-18.

ABSTRACT

Aim of Study-The present study is planned to assess the efficacy of Patol Tail in Dagdha vrana. **Summary:** No injury sustained by man is so frightful with the complications, as the burn wound. Loss of skin with all its protective and homeostatic functions exposes the body to variety of stresses which are not seen in any other type of injury. Children under 4 years of age are poorly supervised are at particular risk. **Materials and methods:** A Male patient of 3 years was selected from OPD of Shalyatantra department of R. A. Podar medical college, Worli, Mumbai. According to inclusion criteria having 1nd degree burn with involvement below 10 % of total body surface area (TBSA). **Patol**

tail was applied thrice daily for 10 days as per mentioned by **Yogratnakar** in **Agnidagdha vrana Chikitsa adhyaya**^[1] and changes in the parameters were observed. Clinical criteria for assessment are: 1) Pain 2) Discharge 3) Burning sensation 4) Wound healing **Conclusion:** This studies showed that **Patol tail** is effective in the management of **Dagdha Vrana**.

KEYWORDS: Dagdha vrana, Patol tail.

INTRODUCTION

Ever since the man has discovered the fire by accidental friction of stone, he is experiencing both advantages and disadvantages of its utility. In India more than 10000 Burn cases are associated with deaths and over one million moderate to severe burns occur each year. Burn is a coagulative necrosis of tissue caused by heat, cold, electricity, radiation and chemical agents.

There are 3 Degrees of Burn

First degree Burn - Destruction of Epidermis only.

Second degree Burn- Destruction of Epidermis and superficial Dermis.

Third degree Burn- Destruction of complete Epidermis plus superficial Dermis and exposed Sub dermal.

In major burn injuries systemic treatment is given more importance than local, whereas in minor burn injuries it is always the local treatment. Burn injuries are most commonly due to accidents. Patol tail is useful in all types of burn injuries as described in Yogratnakara in Agnidagdhachikitsa. It has antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anti-pyretic.^[9] anti- exudative properties and also useful in wound healing, getting normal pigmentation of the skin and retaining normal vascularisation.^[8]

AIM

To study the clinical effect of Patol tail is in the management of Dagdha Vrana.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the healing properties of Patol tail in the management of Dagdha Vrana
2. To study the mechanism of action of Patol tail in the management of Dagdha Vrana.

Inclusion Criteria

1. Patient upto 10% burn
2. 1st and 2nd degree burn.
3. Accidental burns.
4. Age 2 to 50 years.

Exclusion Criteria

1. Patient more than 10% burn.
2. 2nd severe and 3rd degree burn.
3. Suicidal burns (Medico legal cases).
4. Burn with involvement of Vital organs.
5. Immunocompromised HIV positive and HBSAG positive patients.

INVESTIGATIONS

Routine investigations before treatment

- Blood:- CBC
- ESR
- BT -CT
- BSL a) Fasting b) Post prandial or c) Random
- LFT
- RFT
- Urine a) Routine & b) Microscopic
- HBsAg
- HIV I and II

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Detail Plan and Protocol

Centre of Study - Post Graduate Department of Shalya Tantra R.A. Podar Medical (Ayu) College & M. A. Podar Hospital, Worli, Mumbai.

A male patient of age 3years selected from Shalyatantra OPD of M. A. Podar Hospital, Worli, Mumbai-18.

Name- A.B.C. (3yrs / male) Date - 03/12/2016

OPD No.- C/ 6827

Diagnosis – Burn injury (5% burn)

c/o - Pain and burning sensation over abdomen and thigh.

-Blackish discolouration of skin

-Minimal blisters formation.

H/O- Burn due to hot liquid.....yesterday

Preparation of Patol tail

Patol kalka- 1 part

Murchit til tail- 4 parts

Patol kwatha-16 parts.

All above ingredients were mixed and boiled over mild flame until only oil remains there and water molecules get evaporated.

Consent – A well informed written consent of patient's mother was taken before starting the treatment.

Duration of therapy – 10 days.

Follow Up - 1 month at the interval of 7 days.

CRF - Record of the Patient including the study is documented to meet all the requirements of the clinical study.



Patol (*Trichosanthes dioica*)

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Paryaya: Kulak, Rajifal, parwal, Karkashchad

Chemical compound: Vitamin A and Vitamin C, Tannins, Saponins, Proteins, carbohydrates, Minerals.

Guna- Laghu, Ruksha

Rasa- Tikta

Vipaak- Katu

Virya- Ushna

Gradations/ Criteria for Assessment of Parameters

1) Pain

Grade 0 - The absence of pain.

Grade 1- Tolerable, negligible pain considered as Mild.

Grade 2- Constant, tolerable pain considered as Moderate.

Grade 3- Constant, intolerable pain and seek medical help as early as possible was considered as Severe.

2) Burning sensation

Grade 0 - Nil

Grade 1- Mild.

Grade 2- Moderate.

Grade 3- Severe

3) Discharge

Grade 0 - Absent

Grade 1- Present

4) Wound Healing

Grade 0- Complete healing with flat scar.

Grade 1- Separation of crust and appearance of granulation tissue.

Grade 2- Formation of crust.

Grade 3- Presence of the raw surface of the wound.

OBSERVATION AND RESULT

Sr. No.	Criterion	Before treatment	After treatment
1.	Pain	2	0
2.	Burning sensation	3	0
3.	Discharge	1	0
4.	Wound healing	3	0

After Clinical study, Patient shows significant decrease in Pain, Discharge and Burning sensation. Wound healing was faster with normalisation of skin pigmentation.

**Before treatment****After treatment**

DISCUSSION

Patol Tail has been explained by Yogratnakar in the management of Agnidagdha vrana.

Evaluation of Burn in adults is done by Boyle's rule i.e Rule of 9 but in case of children, percentage of Burn is calculated by Lund and Bowder Rule as follows:

Head and Neck- 19%

Each upper extremity- 9%

Each Lower extremity-13%

Trunk front and back- 18%

Perineal area- 1%

Probable Mechanism of Action

Patol is Tridoshshamak. Due to its Tikta rasa, it is useful in all types of skin inflammatory conditions. As Til tail has Snigdha guna that mixes with Laghu and Ruksha guna and reduces Pain and Burning sensation. Due to its Snigdha, guru, madhur and Ushnaguna acts as Vatashamak and finally resulting in Vedanashaman and promotes wound healing. By its Yogvahi property, sanyog and sanskar with other drugs it acts as a Tridoshshamak Patol also has antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anti-pyretic, anti-exudative properties and also useful in wound healing and getting normal pigmentation of the skin. The methanolic extract of the T, dioica shows potential in healing of burn wounds.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that Patol Tail can be effectively used in the management of Dagdha vrana i. e in Burn injury.

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