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Case Study

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## MANAGEMENT OF SARPDANSH JANYA DUSHTA VRANA WITH JALAUKAVACHARANA: A CASE STUDY

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Acharya sushruta who is known as father of surgery elaborately explained types of vrana in dvivarniyaadhyaya of chikitsasthana in sushrutsamhita. There he clearly mentioned the causes of agantujavrana in which snake bite is also cause of vrana. [1] A chronic non healing wound, caused due to snake bite in which wound healing is worsen by presence of poisonous elements. Multiple debridement and antibiotics therapy can not improve the healing of wound. Such vrana is often correlated with nonhealing ulcers with eczema and swelling based on clinical presentations. No satisfactory treatment is available in medical practice to treat such type of nonhealing ulcers

caused due to snake bite. Blood is the vehicle of poison as the wind of fire. [2] Therefore bloodletting should be performed by pracchana, jalauka or siravyadhana. [3] In Ayurveda main treatment of such types of vrana is raktmokshan. A patient came to OPD of shalyatantra with chief complaints of Non healing wound with itching and swelling around wound having history of snake bite before 6 months at right ankle was treated with jalaukavcharana along with sthanic chikitsa of vrana and remarkable healing observed in 21 days.

**KEYWORDS:** Jalaukavacharana, sarpadansha janya vrana, sthanic chikitsa.

### INTRODUCTION

In case of poisonous ulcers for the subsidence of the pain and for warding off the process of suppuration therein either by applying leeches or by opening (a vein in the locality) by means

of an instrument. This kind of wound refuses to heal. To achieve good approximation and early healing sushruta had described shastiupakramas in which he has explained (Visravana) by raktmokshana.<sup>[4]</sup>

Bleeding (Visravana) is recommended in case of an ulcer which is indurated, marked by a considerable swelling and inflammation and is reddish-black or red colored, extremely painful gagged in its shape and considerably extended in its base, specially in cases of poisonous ulcers for the subsidence of the pain and for warding off a process of suppuration. According to modern science wound is break in integrity of skin and tissues often, which may be associated with disruption of structure and function. [5] Chronic wounds are those which do not show the normal healing and its signs in 4 weeks and remain in prolonged inflammatory stages. In sushrut samhita the procedure of visravana has been recommended as one of the most effective therapy in vranshofa. It stimulates granulation tissue formation by increasing pure blood supply to the wound site. It can be used as primary approach for management by pumping out blood and increasing oxygenation to the site and there by early healing of wound is possible.

In present study chronic non healing wound which has treated successfully using jalaukavacharana and sthanic chikitsa (vranadhavan).

#### **AIM**

To study the effect of jalaukavacharana along with sthanic chikitsa in management of nonhealing sarpadansha janya vrana.

#### **OBJECTIVE**

- 1) To study the effect of *jalaukavacharana* on other signs and symptoms such as pain, itching, swelling, strava, etc.
- 2) To study the management of sarpadansha janya vrana by Ayurvedic trearment principles.
- 3) To evaluate the effect of shodhana and shaman chikitsa in management of nonhealing sarpadansha janya vrana.

#### METHODOLOGY

Based on previous history of snake bite and clinical presentation and examination the case was diagnosed as nonhealing sarpadansha jyanya vrana. Informed written consent of patient taken. Treatment has been done for 21 days on OPD basis.

#### A CASE REPORT

A 30 yrs old male approached to OPD with chief complaints of wound over right ankle having intense itching and *strava* through the wound from 6 months duration which was not healing with debridement and antibiotics he had taken for many days. There was also an oedema around wound over right ankle and foot. The patient had no history of any systemic illness or any allergic reaction with all systemic examination. The patient was farmer by occupation having no any history of addiction.

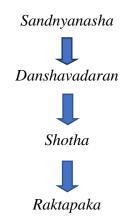
- ➤ On examination patient presented with nonhealing ulcer over right ankle joint left aspect, near lateral malleolus about 2×3 cm in measurement
- > Irregular margins
- > Paresthesia
- ➤ Redness present
- > Scab present around wound
- ➤ Local temperature present
- ➤ Mild discharge present
- ➤ Blackish discoloration at the peripheral region of wound
- > Pulsation: Dorsalis pedis, posterior tibial, popliteal present

#### LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS

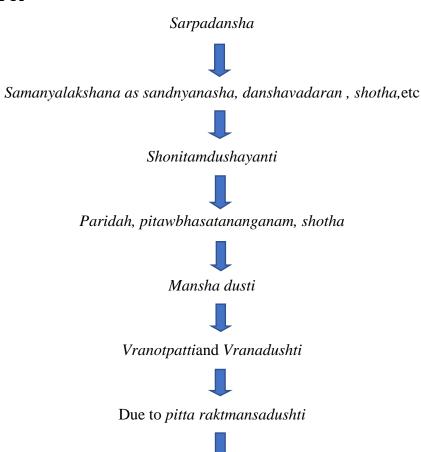
- ➤ Hb%-11gm%
- ➤ BT-2.28 min
- ➤ CT -4.12min
- ➤ BSL (R) 88mg%
- ➤ HIV NonReactive
- ➤ HBsAg Negative
- > PT INR -1.03 min

#### NIDAN PANCHAK

- > HETU Sarpadansha
- > POORVAROOP AND ROOPA<sup>[6]</sup>



#### > SAMPRAPTI



Vranaupdrava

**Upashay** - Upshayanugami

Chikitsa:

A) Panchakarma procedure:

- 1) Jalaukavacharana
- 2) Place Right Ankle joint
- 3) Duration 21 days
- B) Sthanikchikitsa- Triphala kwath dhavana and dressing with NS on every 7<sup>th</sup> day.
- C) Abhyantarachikitsa:
- 1) Gandhak rasayan
- 2) Arogyavardhini vati
- 3) Sariva +Manjishta + Erandmul +Guduchikwatha

#### ASSESSMENT PARAMETERS

Grade	Vrana	Pain	Shopha	Kandu	Strava
0(0)	No any previous area of wound left	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
+(1)	1/4 <sup>th</sup> area of previous wound left	Mild	Mild	Mild	Mild
++(2)	1/2 <sup>th</sup> area of previous wound left	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
+++(3)	>1/2 <sup>th</sup> area of previous wound left	Sever	Sever	Sever	Sever

#### **OBSERVATION AND RESULT**

Sr. No.	Symptoms	Before Treatment	After Treatment
1	Vrana	+++	+
2	Pain	+++	-
3	Shopha	+++	+
4	Kandu	+++	-
5	Strava	++	-

After 1<sup>st</sup> setting of *jalaukavacharana* the pain, *strava*, itching is markedly reduced by the day 7<sup>th</sup> and so after healing process of *vrana* also accelerated and wound is completely healed by the 21<sup>st</sup> day and *shopha* is almost reduced by 21<sup>st</sup>.



(Day 0)

Fig. 1: Before Treatment Fig. 2: During Treatment (Day 7)

Fig. 3: During Treatment (Day 14)

Fig. 4: After Treatment (Day 21)

#### **DISCUSSION**

Jalaukavacharana has a comprehensive therapeutic influence in reducing inflammation, pain, strava (Exudates) and vitiated doshas. In this case of sarpadansha janya vrana the poison of snake makes the *dushti* of *rakta* and *mansa* along with *pitta dushti*. In *chikitsa* of poisonous ulcers. The raktmokshana is very important treatment modality for the subsidence of the pain and for warding off a process of suppuration therein either by applying leeches or by opening (a vein in this locality) by means off an instrument. Therefore bloodletting should be performed by *jalauka*. The vitiated blood, if not eliminated causes swelling, heat, redness, suppuration and pain. [7] Jalaukavacharana stimulates granulation tissue in the wound bed which has good healing properties or *vranashodhana* properties. Contents secreted by leech contains following chemical substances, Bdellinsis found to have anti-inflammatory action at the wound site. Hyaluronidase is found to have antibiotic property over the tissues. Carboxypeptidase A-Inhibitors increases the blood flow at the wound site. Histamine and Acetylcholine like substance present in saliva of *jalauka* are found to act as vasodilatation on the smaller vessels over the site of application. All the properties like anti-inflammatory, antibiotics, vasodilation increases blood flow and are very much helpful to heal a wound. All these properties are present in saliva of leech which helps in proper nourishment, oxygen supply and removing the toxic substances from the site of the wound. In present case study it

was observed that *jalaukavacharana* increases the rate of formation of healthy granulation tissue and there by remarkableimprovement in all the symptoms of *vrana*.

*Vranadhawan* is done by *Triphala kwatha* for *vranashodhan* there by removing the slough, decreasing *vranastrava* and by *kapharaktapitta nashak* properties *vranaropan* occurs.

Oral administration of drugs like *Arogyavardhini vati* and *Gandhak rasayan* helps to improve *raktagni* and act as *raktprasadakdravya*.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Many people fail to think of main principle of Ayurveda that to treat the *mulvyadhi* while treating the *updravas* thus present case study shows that the nonhealing ulcer was the *updrava* of snake bite wound and the main treatment modalities advised by *Ayurveda* in *jalaukavacharana*. It is very much effective for healing of such wound and avoiding related complications without any complications of itself and gives remarkable relief in such complicated cases.

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