

A COMPARATIVE CLINICAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF DURVADI TAILA AND JATYADI TAILA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF VRANA

Dr. Chandra Bhushan Thakur^{*1}, Dr. Rafia Khan², Prof. Dr. B. K. Parasar³, Dr. Kalpna Dayandev Jagdale⁴

M.S.(Ay.) Scholar, 2021–Batch^{1,2}, (M.D.), H.O.D (AGADTANTRA)³, BAMS, M.S.(Ayu)⁴

¹P.G. Department of Shalya Tantra, Shri Dhanwantri Ayurvedic Medical College & Research Centre, Mathura.

²P.G. Department of Shalya Tantra, Shri Dhanwantri Ayurvedic Medical College & Research Centre, Mathura.

^{3,4}Professor & HOD, P.G. Department of Shalya Tantra Shri Dhanwantri Ayurvedic Medical College & Research Centre, Mathura.

Article Received on
22 February 2025,

Revised on 16 March 2025,
Accepted on 06 April 2025

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202510-36830



***Corresponding Author**

**Dr. Chandra Bhushan
Thakur**

M.S.(Ay.) Scholar, 2021–
Batch, P.G. Department of
Shalya Tantra, Shri
Dhanwantri Ayurvedic
Medical College & Research
Centre, Mathura.

INTRODUCTION

• A wound is trauma-induced defect of the human skin, involving a multitude of endogenous biochemical events and cellular reactions of the immune system. Wounds can compromise patient's well-being, self-image, working capacity and independence. Effective wound management is therefore necessary not only for the individual patient, but has an important impact also on the community.

• From ancient time medicinal plant preparation are used for management of wounds. In Ayurveda wounds can be correlated with vrana.

NIRUKTI & DEFINITION

व्रण गात्रविचूर्णने, व्रणयतीति व्रणः | (Su.Chi. 1/5)

Breaking of body in to fragments.....

व्रणयतीति गात्रवैवर्ण्यं करोतित्यर्थः | (Dalhana)

There is discoloration of body due to vrana.....

वृणोति यस्मद्दूढेपि व्रणवस्तु न नश्यति | आदेहधारणात्तस्माद्व्रण इत्युच्यते बुधौ : || (Su.Su 21/40)

Always there is a scar after healing of a wound which remains throughout life called vranavastu. Vrana always followed by vranavastu.

Key of Vrana



Classification of Vrana

Etiology	According to Dosha	Stages	Sadyovrana (Agantuja)	As per Vagbhat
A. Shareer (Nija)	15 types	1. Dustha vrana	1. Chinna	8 types
B. Agantuja	1 Suddha vrana	2. Shuddha vrana	2. Bhinna	As per Charak
		3. Ruhyaman vrana	3. Biddha	20 types
		4. Samyak ruhya vrana	4. Kshata	
			5. Picchita	
			6. Dhrastha	

NIDAN OF NIJA VRANA

DOSHAS	AAHARA	VIHAARA
Vata	Vataprakopaka ahhar, i.e. Laghu, katu, lavana, aahara, shuska aahara etc,	Balavat Vighraha, over administration of Vamana, Virecana, Raktamokshana, Vyaayaama and suppression of Adhaaraneeya Vega, Gaja, Ratha, Padaaticarya etc
Pitta	Pittaprakopaka aahar, i.e. Ushna, amla, lavana, katu, kashaya, teekshna, laghu, vidahi, tila taila, pinyaaka	Krodha, Shoka, Bhaya, Aayaasa, Upavaasa, Maithuna
Kapha	Kaphavardhaka aahar I.e. Guru, madhura, slakshana, sheeta, lavana, maasha, mahamaash	Divaswapna, Avyaayaama, Aalasya

NIDAN OF AGANTUJA VRANA

The Aagantuja Varnas are caused by trauma From Pashu, Purusha, Vyaala, Pakshi, Peedana, Prapatana, Teekshanaoushada, Agni, Kshara, Visha, Kapaala, and Shringa.

LAKSHANA OF VRANA

तस्य लक्षणं द्विविविधं- सामान्यं, वैशेषिक च ।

तत्र सामान्यं रुक् ।

विशेषलक्षणं पुनर्वातादिलिङ्गविशेषः ॥

Two types of features

1. General i.e. pain
2. Specific according to involve dosha.

EXAMINATION OF VRANA**PANCHA LAKSHANAS FOR EXAMINATION**

Acharya Sushruta described local examination based on following parameters like Varna, Gandha, Srava, Vedana and Akriti.

PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT OF VRANA

Vrana Chikitsa should be done in Vranithaagaara to prevent the invasion of Nishacharas in Vranithasya. It should be auspicious and in accordance with Vaastushastra etc. Vranitha will not suffer from physical, mental & traumatic disorders by residing in such Aagaara, Rakshakarma should be done along with Dhoopana.

In Charaka Samhita he mentioned that there are 36 methods of treatment of Vrana whereas Acharya Sushruta mentioned saptopakrama and Shasti Upakaramas. Saptopakrama is the summary of Shasti Upakaramas only. The approach towards Vrana is decided only after observing different stages, Doshas and situation of Vrana.

WOUND

Wound is a discontinuity or break in the surface epithelium. A wound is simple when only skin is involved. It is complex when it involves underlying nerves, vessels and tendons.

TYPES OF WOUNDS

There is no such fundamental or fixed classification of wound used in modern surgery but broadly wound can be classified as open wound and closed wound, Tidy and untidy wounds, Acute wound and chronic wound etc. Which are further classified in many sub types depending upon various factor.

CLASSIFICATION OF WOUND

According to status of skin integrity

- Open Wound
- Close Wound

According to cause of the wound

- Intentional or surgical wound
- Unintentional wound

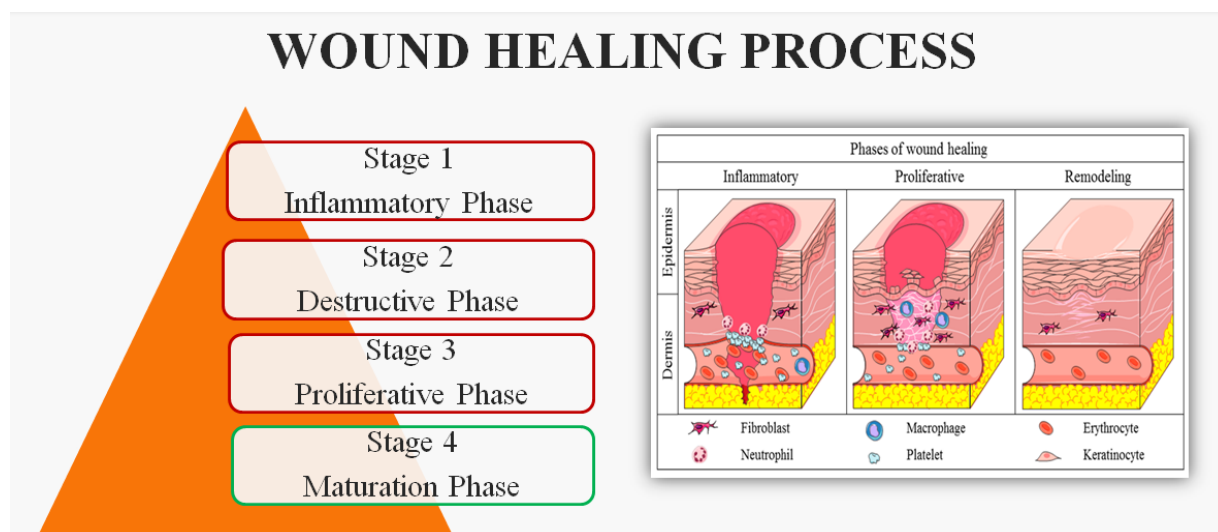
According to severity of injury

- Superficial(Abraded) wound
- Penetrating wound
- Perforated wound
- Puncture or stab wound

According to cleanliness/contamination

- Clean wound
- Contaminated wound
- Infected or septic wound
- Colonized wound

WOUND HEALING PROCESS



DRUG REVIEW

The research study is comprising with two research drug : Jatyadi taila and Durvadi taila

Ingredients of Jatyadi taila

SR. No.	Ingredient	Scientific name	Amount
1.	Jati	Myristica fragrans	1 part
2.	Nimbi	Azadirchta indica	1 part
3.	Patola	Stereospermum suaveolens	1 part
4.	Naktmala	Pongamia pinnata leaves	1 part
5.	Sikta	Honey bee wax	1 part
6.	Madhuka	Glycyrrhiza glabra	1 part
7.	Kustha	Saussurea lappa	1 part
8.	Haridra	Curcuma longa	1 part
9.	Daruharidra	Berberis aristata	1 part
10.	Manjistha	Rubia cordifolia	1 part
11.	Katurohini	Picrorhiza kurroa	1 part
12.	Padmaka	Prunus puddum	1 part
13.	Lodhra	Symplocos racemosa	1 part
14.	Abhaya	Terminalia chebula	1 part
15.	Nilotpal	Nymphaea stellata	1 part
16.	Tutthaka	Copper sulphate	1 part
17.	Sariva	Hemidesmus indicus	1 part
18.	Naktamala beej	Pongamia pinnata seeds	1 part
19.	Tila taila	Sesamum indicum	72 part
20.	Water		128 part

Ingredients of Durvadi tailam

SL. No.	Ingredients	Scientific name	Parts used	Ratio
1.	Durva	Cynodon dactylon	Whole part	16 parts
2.	Kampillaka	Mallotus phillipensis	Raja (fruit hairs)	1 parts
3.	Darvi	Berberis aristata	Root, stem, fruit Water extract	1 parts
4.	Tila taila	Sesamum indicum	Seed	8 parts

Benefits of Jatyadi taila

Benefits of jatyadi taila according to classics are -

- ❖ Nadivrana samutpanne- useful in deep wounds, sinuses and fistula
- ❖ Sphotake- useful in boils and carbuncles
- ❖ Kacchurogisu- useful in skin disorder with severe itching
- ❖ Sadya sastrapraharesu- useful in fresh injury due to weapons, road traffic accidents etc
- ❖ Dagdhvisheshu- useful in burn injury
- ❖ Nakhadantakshaya- useful in nakh and danta kshaya
- ❖ Vrane duste prasasyate- useful in chronic and non healing wound with severe infection.

It can also be used in piles, haemorrhoides and fissure and other skin diseases as well as in ear infection.

Effects on doshas- it maintains pitta and kapha dosha.

Benefits of Durvadi tailam

Benefits of Durvadi tailam according to classics are

- ❖ It is used to relieve itching and pain in non- healing wound.
- ❖ It helps to faster wound healing.
- ❖ It is also used to treat dandruff.
- ❖ It is also used in scabies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

MATERIALS

The research study mainly include two drug

1. Jatyadi taila
2. Durvadi taila

Preparation of the drugs – both the drugs were prepare in the pharmacy of the shri dhanwantari ayurvedic medical college and research centre. the standard method for the preparation of the research drugs were followed as per classical reference of sneha paka.

METHODOLOGY

Type of study – the clinical study was comparative single blind phase 2 pilot study. the study was conducted on the patients have post operative wounds specially incised wound having classical sign and symptoms of vrana.

Sample design – the research study consists of two groups having patients of post operative wound.

Group A- This group treated with drug jatyadi taila

Group B – this group is treated with research drug durvadi taila

Sample size- each group consists of 15 patients having post operative wound mainly incised wound.

Sample collection- patient having post operative wounds were collected from OPD and IPD of Shri Dhanawantari ayurvedic medical college and research centre, Mathura and were randomly divided into two groups.

Duration of clinical study- the clinical study is consists of 4 week duration. Data were collected and patients were observed at an interval of one week.

Route of drugs administration- both drugs were administered locally.

Dose of drugs- quantity sufficient.

SELECTION OF PATIENTS

Inclusion criteria

- ❖ Patient with complain of any kind of post operative wound specially incised wound which invite second intention healing
- ❖ Patients between the age group of 20- 50 years of either sex.

Exclusion criteria

- ❖ Pregnant women
- ❖ Diabetic wound
- ❖ Patients which have uncontrolled diabetes
- ❖ Non healing ulcers
- ❖ Younger than 20 years and older than 50 years h
- ❖ Patients having HIV

Investigation- to rule out any other pathological condition before selection and start of the rearch following pathological investigation were done,

- Haematological investigation- CBC, CT, BT, ESR
- BLOOD SUGAR- FBS, PPBS
- URINE RE, ME
- Other investigation if required like tuberculin test, FNAC, etc.

ASSESSMENT PARAMETERS

Following score will be used to assess the severity of clinical features.

1. Size

- 0 – No discontinuity of skin/mucous membrane.
- 1 – ¼ of previous area & depth of the wound.
- 2 – ½ of previous area & depth of the wound.
- 3 - > ½ of previous area of depth of the wound.

2. Pain

0 – No pain.

1 – Localized feeling of pain during movement only but no feeling during rest.

2 – Localized feeling of pain even during rest but not disturbing the sleep.

3- Localised pain which disturb sleep

3. Tenderness

0 – Tolerance to pressure.

1 – Little response on sudden pressure.

2 – Wincing of face on super slight touch.

3 – Resists to touch & rigidity.

Cont**4. Burning sensation**

0 – No burning.

1 – Little, localized & some time feeling of burning sensation.

2 – More, localized & often burning sensation which does not disturb sleep.

3 – Continuous itching with disturbed sleep.

5. Itching sensation

0 – No itching.

1 – Slight, localized itching sensation which is relieved by rest.

2 – More localized & often itching but not disturbs sleep.

3 – Continuous burning sensation with disturbed sleep.

6. Surface

0 – Adheres margin and surface.

1 – Smooth, even & regular.

2 – Rough, regular & inflamed.

3 – Rough, irregular & angry look.

Cont**8. Smell**

0 – No smell.

1 – Bad smell.

2 – Tolerable unpleasant.

3 – Foul smell which is intolerable.

9. Discharge

0 – No discharge / dry dressing

1 – Scanty occasional discharge & little wet dressing.

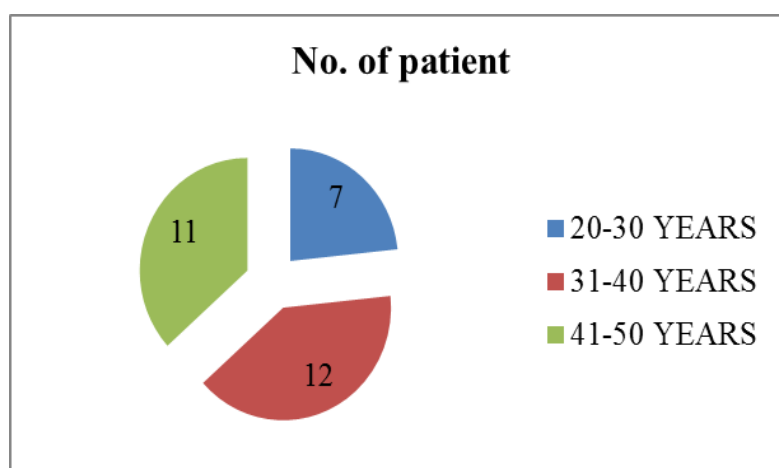
2 – Often discharge & with blood on dressing

3 – Profuse, continuous discharge which needs frequent dressing.

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS**DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION**

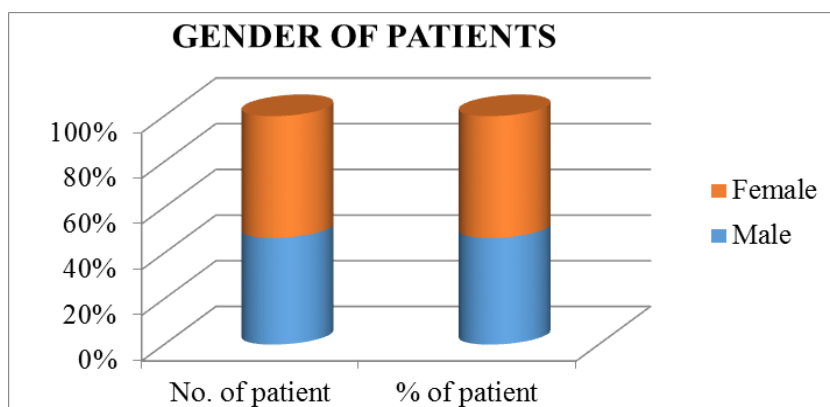
Age incidence: In the present study we had selected patients between the ages of (20-50) yrs. The patients between these ages were categorized in different groups. Group-1 consist of patient belonging to the age of (20-30) years, group-2 age (31-40) years, and group 3 age (41-50) years.

SR. No.	Age group in years	No. of patient	% of patient
1	20-30	07	23.33
2	31-40	12	40
3	41-50	11	36.67
4	Total	30	100



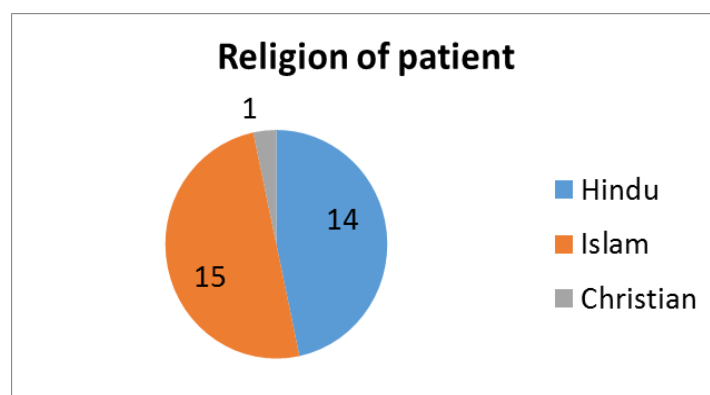
Gender incidence: In this study both sexes were included. Out of 30 patients 14 patients were males and rest 16 were females.

Sr. No.	Gender	No. of patient	% of patient
1	Male	14	46.67
2	Female	16	53.33
3	Total	30	100



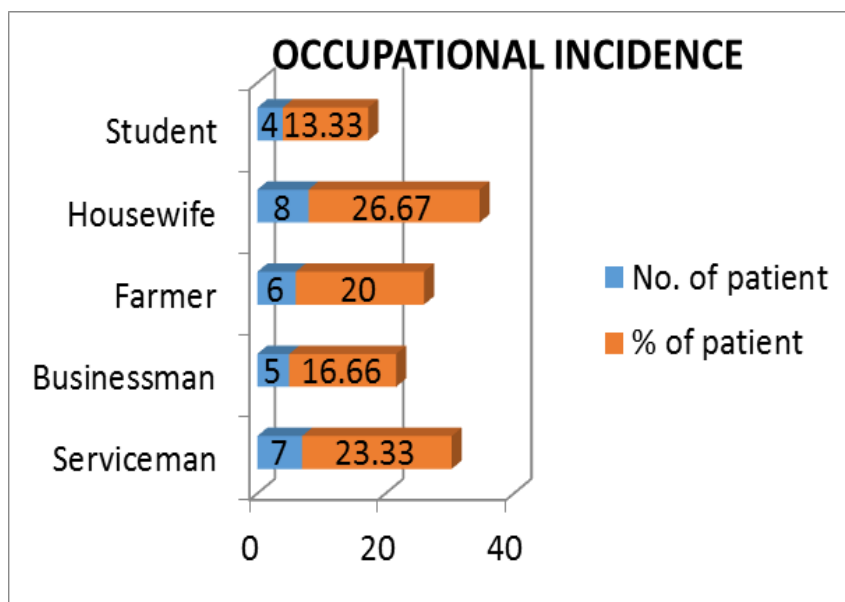
Religion incidence - Out of 30 patients, 14 were Hindus and 15 patients were Muslims and one is Christian. This incidence of religion with percentage is given below.

Sr. no.	Religion	No. of patient	% of patient
1.	Hindu	14	30.95
2.	Islam	15	66.67
3.	Christian	01	2.38
4.	Total	30	100



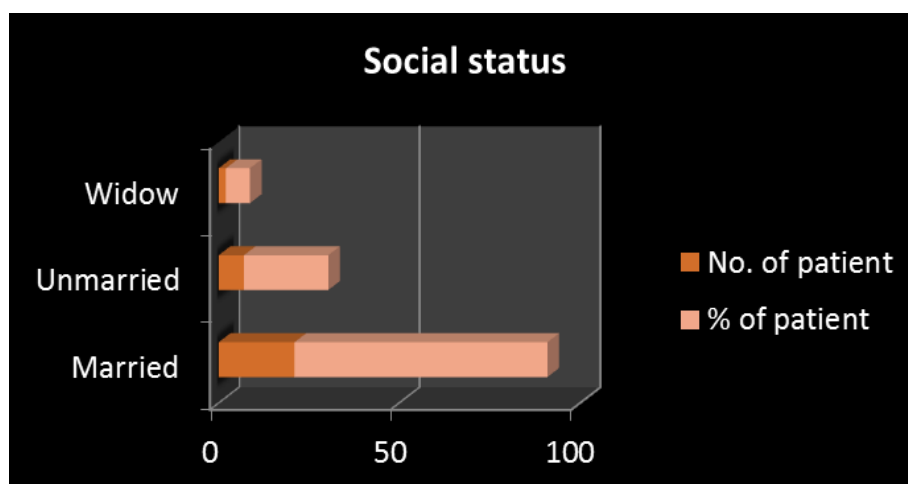
Occupational incidence -The incidence of occupation of all the patients were recorded and presented here. Out of 30 patients, 08 were housewives, 04 patients are student, 06 were farmer, 07 patients were serviceman and rest 05 were businessman.

Sr. No.	Occupation	No. of patient	% of patient
1	Serviceman	07	23.33
2	Businessman	05	16.66
3	Farmer	06	20
4	Housewife	08	26.67
5	Student	04	13.33
6	Total	30	100



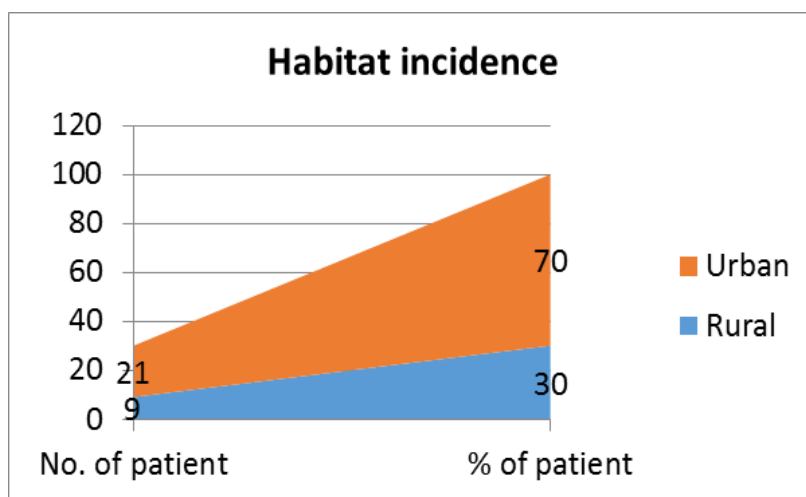
Incidence of social status- In the present study, out of 30 patients, 21 were married, 02 patients were widow, and 07 were unmarried.

Sr. no.	Social status	No. of patient	% of patient
1.	Married	21	70
2.	Unmarried	7	23.33
3.	Widow	2	6.67
4.	Total	30	100



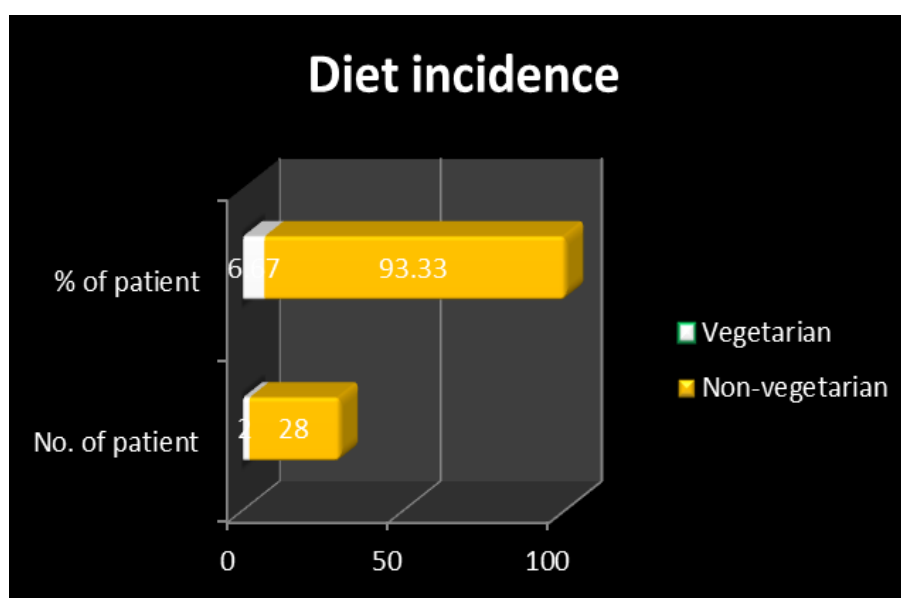
Habitat Incidence- out of 30 patients, 09 patients belonged to rural area and 21 patients belonged to urban area.

Sr. no.	Habitat	No. of patient	% of patient
1.	Rural	09	30
2.	Urban	21	70
3.	Total	30	100



Diet incidence- In the present study, out of 30 patients, only 2 patients took vegetarian diet and 28 patients took non-vegetarian diet.

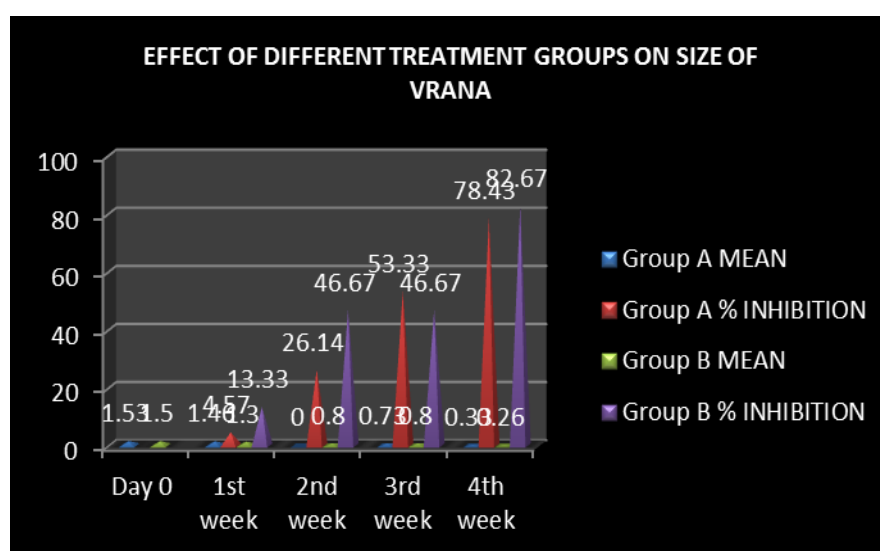
Sr. no.	Diet	No. of patient	% of patient
1	Vegetarian	02	6.67
2	Non-vegetarian	28	93.33
3	Total	30	100



STATISTICAL DATA FOR CLINICAL STUDY

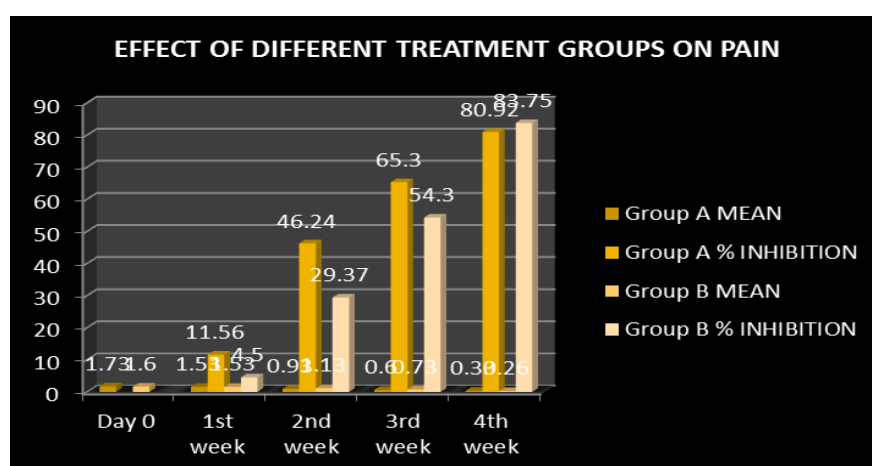
EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON SIZE OF VRANA

SL. NO.	Duration of treatment	Group A		Group B	
		MEAN	% INHIBITION	MEAN	% INHIBITION
1.	Day 0	1.53		1.5	
2.	1 st week	1.46	4.57	1.3	13.33
3.	2 nd week	1.13	26.14	.8	46.67
4.	3 rd week	0.73	53.33	.8	46.67
5.	4 th week	0.33	78.43	.26	82.67



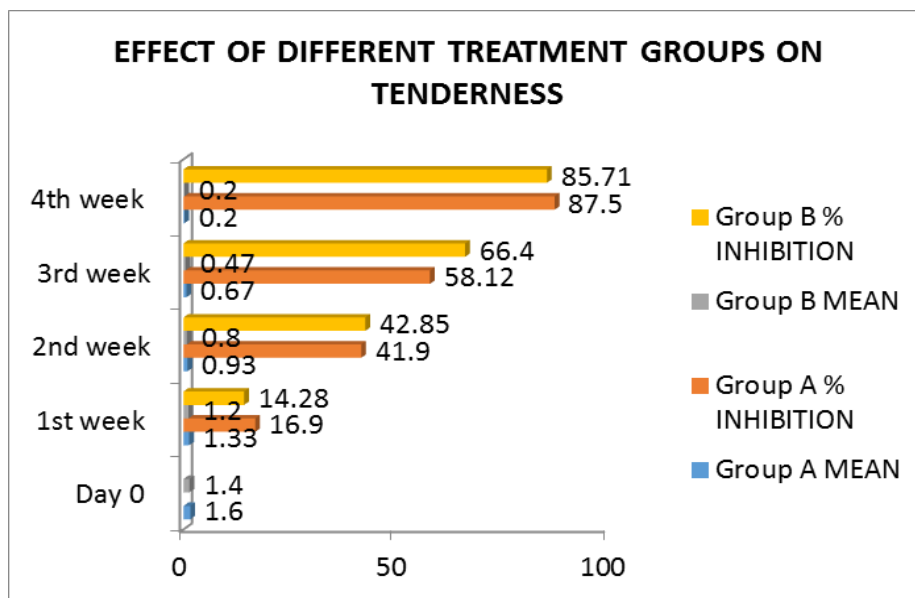
EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON PAIN

SL No.	Duration of Treatment	Group A		Group B	
		MEAN	% INHIBITION	MEAN	% INHIBITION
1.	Day 0	1.73	00	1.6	00
2.	1 st week	1.53	11.56	1.53	4.5
3.	2 nd week	.93	46.24	1.13	29.37
4.	3 rd week	.6	65.3	.73	54.3
5.	4 th week	.33	80.92	.26	83.75

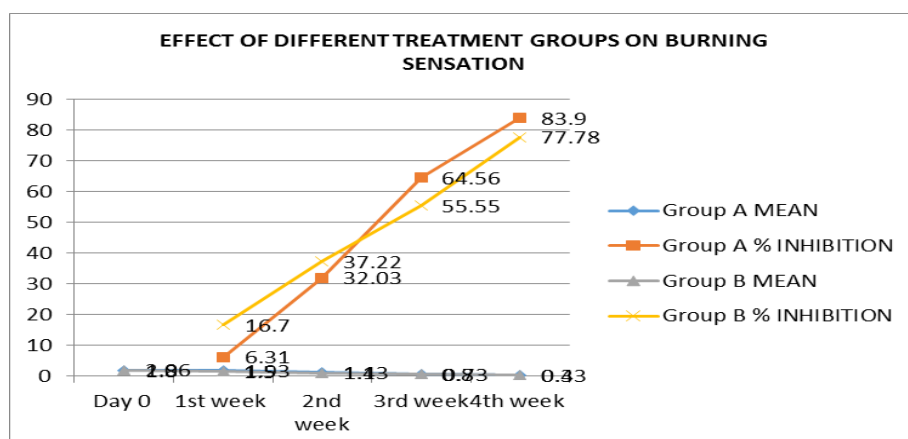


EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON TENDERNESS

SL. No.	Duration of Treatment	Group A		Group B	
		MEAN	% INHIBITION	MEAN	% INHIBITION
1.	Day 0	1.6	00	1.4	00
2.	1 st week	1.33	16.9	1.2	14.28
3.	2 nd week	.93	41.9	.8	42.85
4.	3 rd week	.67	58.12	.47	66.4
5.	4 th week	.2	87.5	.2	85.71

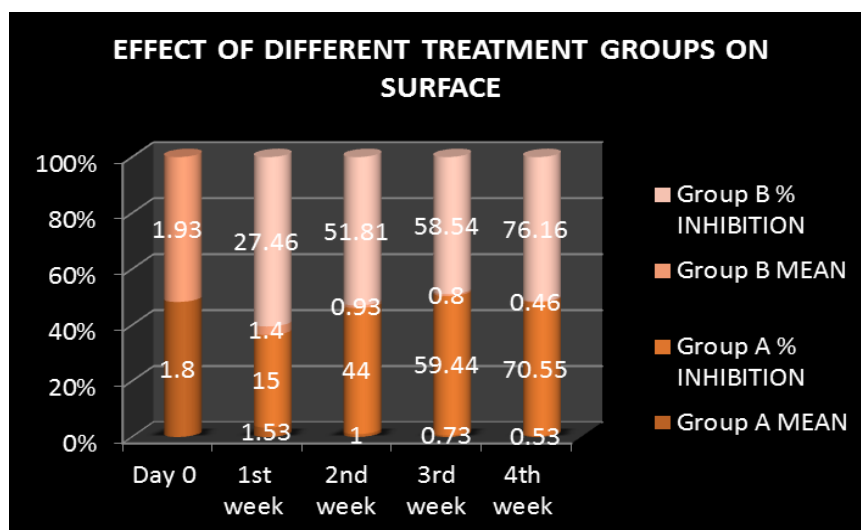
**EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON BURNING SENSATION**

SL No.	Duration of treatment	Group A		Group B	
		MEAN	% INHIBITION	MEAN	% INHIBITION
1.	Day 0	2.06	00	1.8	00
2.	1 st week	1.93	6.31	1.5	16.7
3.	2 nd week	1.4	32.03	1.13	37.22
4.	3 rd week	.73	64.56	.8	55.55
5.	4 th week	.33	83.9	.4	77.78



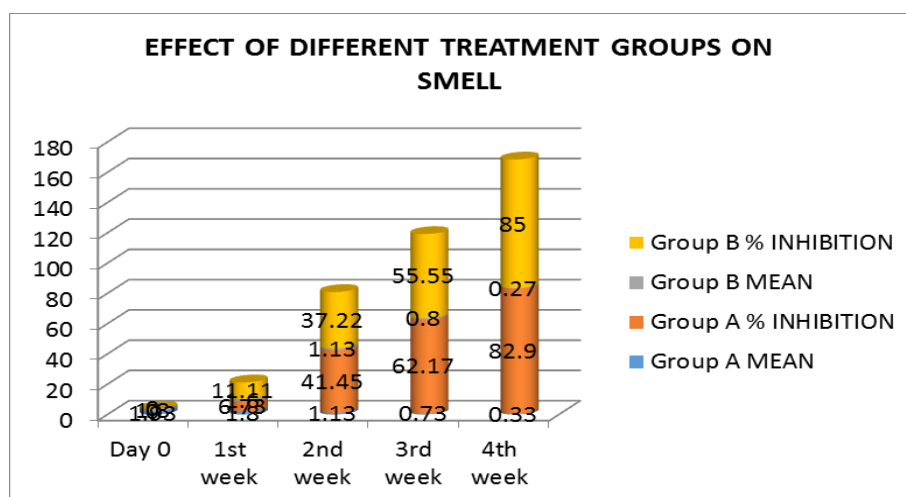
EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON SURFACE

SL No.	Duration of Treatment	Group A		Group B	
		MEAN	% INHIBITION	MEAN	% INHIBITION
1.	Day 0	1.8	00	1.93	00
2.	1 st week	1.53	15	1.4	27.46
3.	2 nd week	1	44	.93	51.81
4.	3 rd week	.73	59.44	.8	58.54
5.	4 th week	.53	70.55	.46	76.16



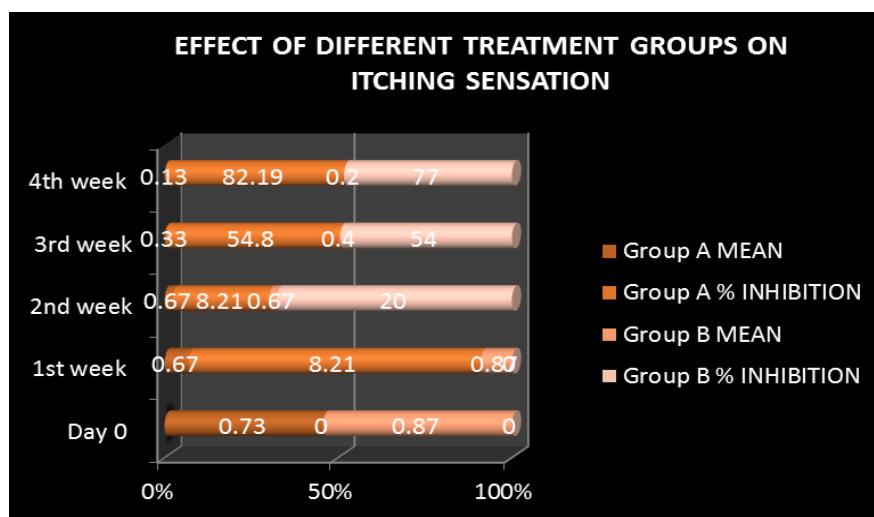
EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON SMELL

SL. No.	Duration of Treatment	Group A		Group B	
		MEAN	% INHIBITION	MEAN	% INHIBITION
1.	Day 0	1.93	00	1.8	00
2.	1 st week	1.8	6.73	1.6	11.11
3.	2 nd week	1.13	41.45	1.13	37.22
4.	3 rd week	.73	62.17	.8	55.55
5.	4 th week	.33	82.90	.27	85

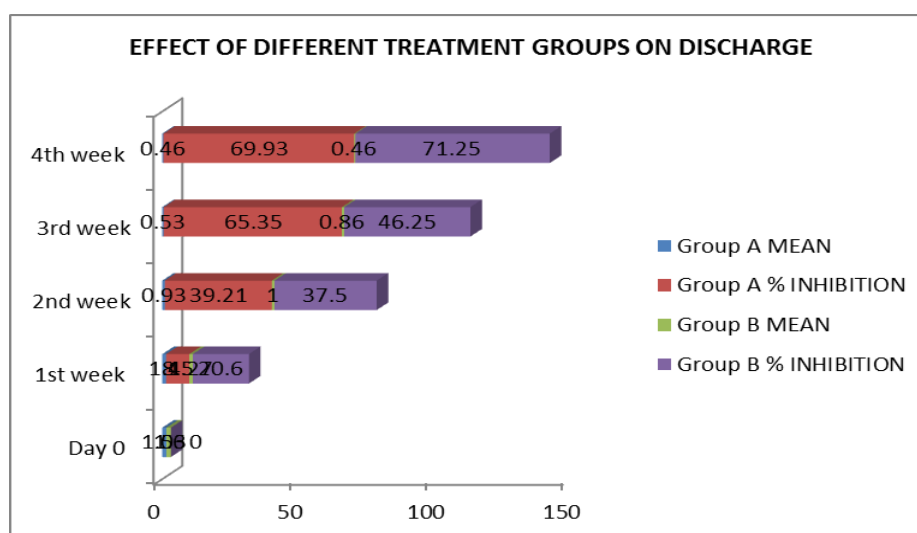


EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON ITCHING SENSATION

SL. No.	Duration of Treatment	Group A		Group B	
		MEAN	% INHIBITION	MEAN	% INHIBITION
1.	Day 0	.73	00	.87	00
2.	1 st week	.67	8.21	.87	00
3.	2 nd week	.67	8.21	.67	20
4.	3 rd week	.33	54.8	.4	54
5.	4 th week	.13	82.19	.2	77

**EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON DISCHARGE**

Sl. No.	Duration of Treatment	Group A		Group B	
		MEAN	% INHIBITION	MEAN	% INHIBITION
1.	Day 0	1.53	00	1.6	00
2.	1 st week	1.4	8.5	1.27	20.6
3.	2 nd week	0.93	39.21	1	37.5
4.	3 rd week	.53	65.35	.86	46.25
5.	4 th week	.46	69.93	.46	71.25



DISCUSSION

Demographic observation shows following-

Age incidence: In the present study we had selected patients between the ages of (14-65) yrs. The patients between these ages were categorized in different groups. Group-1 consist of patient belonging to the age of (14-30) years, group-2 age (31-50) years, and group 3 age (51-65) years.

Gender incidence: In this study both sexes were included. Out of 30 patients 14 patients were males and rest 16 were females.

Religion incidence - Out of 30 patients, 14 were Hindus and 15 patients were Muslims and one is Christian. This incidence of religion with percentage is given below.

Incidence of social status - In the present study, out of 30 patients, 21 were married, 02 patients were widow, and 07 were unmarried.

Habitat Incidence- out of 30 patients, 09 patients belonged to rural area and 21 patients belonged to urban.

Diet incidence- In the present study, out of 30 patients, only 2 patients took vegetarian diet and 28 patients took non-vegetarian diet.

Clinical study observation shows following discussion

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON SIZE OF VRANA

The mean of the wound size is respectively 1.53, 1.46, 1.13, 0.73 and 0.33 at the start of the treatment, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week with a gradual percentage inhibition of 4.57, 26.14, 53.33 and 78.43 respectively at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week in group A. The result in group B shows that the mean of size of vana was 1.5, 1.3, 0.8, 0.8 and 0.26 at day 0, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week respectively and percentage inhibition in the vana size was respectively 13.33, 46.67 46.67 and 82.67 at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON PAIN

The mean of the pain is respectively 1.73, 1.53, 0.93, 0.6 and 0.33 at the start of the treatment, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week with a gradual percentage inhibition of 11.56, 46.24, 65.3 and 80.92 respectively at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and

4th week in group A. The result in group B shows that the mean of pain was 1.6, 1.53, 1.13, 0.73 and 0.26 at day 0, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week respectively and percentage inhibition in the pain was respectively 4.5, 29.37 54.3 and 83.75 at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON TENDERNESS

The mean of the wound tenderness is respectively 1.6, 1.33, 0.93, 0.67 and 0.2 at the start of the treatment, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week with a gradual percentage inhibition of 16.9, 41.9, 58.12 and 87.5 respectively at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week in group A. The result in group B shows that the mean of tenderness was 1.4, 1.2, 0.8, 0.47 and 0.2 at day 0, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week respectively and percentage inhibition in the tenderness was respectively 14.28, 42.85, 66.4 and 85.71 at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON BURNING SENSATION

The mean of the burning sensation in wound is respectively 2.06, 1.93, 1.4, 0.73 and 0.33 at the start of the treatment, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week with a gradual percentage inhibition of 6.31, 32.03, 64.56 and 83.9 respectively at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week in group A. The result in group B shows that the mean of burning sensation was 1.8, 1.5, 1.13, 0.8 and 0.4 at day 0, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week respectively and percentage inhibition in the burning sensation was respectively 16.7, 37.22, 55.55 and 77.78 at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON SURFACE

The mean of the arbitrary scoring for wound surface is respectively 1.8, 1.53, 1, 0.73 and 0.53 at the start of the treatment, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week with a gradual percentage inhibition of 15, 44, 59.44 and 70.55 respectively at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week in group A. The result in group B shows that the mean of wound surface was 1.93, 1.4, 0.93, 0.8 and 0.46 at day 0, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week respectively and percentage inhibition in the arbitrary score for vana surface was respectively 27.46, 51.81, 58.54 and 76.16 at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON SMELL

The mean of the wound smell is respectively 1.93, 1.8, 1.13, 0.73 and 0.33 at the start of the treatment, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week with a gradual percentage inhibition of 6.73, 41.45, 62.17 and 82.90 respectively at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week in group A. The result in group B shows that the mean of smell of vrana was 1.8, 1.6, 1.13, 0.8 and 0.27 at day 0, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week respectively and percentage inhibition in the vrana smell was respectively 11.11, 37.22, 55.55 and 85 at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON ITCHING SENSATION

The mean of the itching sensation in wound was respectively 0.73, 0.67, 0.67, 0.33 and 0.13 at the start of the treatment, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week with a gradual percentage inhibition of 8.21, 8.21, 54.8 and 82.19 respectively at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week in group A. The result in group B shows that the mean of itching sensation of vrana was 0.87, 0.87, 0.67, 0.4 and 0.2 at day 0, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week respectively and percentage inhibition in the itching sensation of vrana was respectively 00, 20, 54, and 77 at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT GROUPS ON DISCHARGE

The mean of the wound discharge is respectively 1.53, 1.4, 0.93, 0.53 and 0.46 at the start of the treatment, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week with a gradual percentage inhibition of 8.5, 39.21, 65.35 and 69.93 respectively at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week in group A. The result in group B shows that the mean of discharge of vrana was 1.6, 1.27, 1, 0.86 and 0.46 at day 0, 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week respectively and percentage inhibition in the vrana discharge was respectively 120.6, 37.5, 46.25 and 71.25 at the end of 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week and 4th week.

CONCLUSION

- Maximum patients were from higher age group
- Vrana complication is irrespective to gender, diet habit.
- Both the research drug were evaluated scientifically for the treatment of vrana
- Effect of both drug compared based on the arbitrary scoring of the symptoms.
- Both drug shows good inhibition in arbitrary scoring of the symptoms.
- Both research drug provide relief to the symptoms of vrana
- Statically no significant difference was found during the study in both treatment group.

- Both group are more or less simillarily effective to treat to vana related symptoms
- After assessment and interpretation all the statistical data and clinical assessment it is clear the both formulation that is jatyadi taila and durvadi taila are effective in management of vana and its related symptoms.
- A further study is also required in large sample group to establish its efficacy with diminished errors and higher significance.