

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

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Article Received on  
01 June 2021,

Revised on 22 June 2021,  
Accepted on 12 July 2021

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20219-20870

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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*.<sup>[1]</sup> 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.<sup>[2]</sup> Therefore bloodletting should be performed by *pracchana*, *jalauka* or *siravyadhana*.<sup>[3]</sup> 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 gaged 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.<sup>[5]</sup> 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 vranashofa. 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* treatment 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 janya 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 – Non Reactive.
- HBsAg – Negative.
- PT INR -1.03 min.

## Nidan Panchak

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





*Raktapaka*

➤ **SAMPRAPTI**

*Sarpadansha*



*Samanyalakshana as sandnyanasha, danshavadaran , shotha, etc*



*Shonitamdushayanti*



*Paridah, pitawbhasatananganam , shotha*



*Mansha dusti*



*Vranotpattiand Vranadushti*



Due to *pitta raktmansadushti*



*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*

## OBSERVATION AND RESULT

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

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>.



**Fig. 1. Before treatment (Day 0)**



**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 of an instrument. Therefore bloodletting should be performed by *jalauka*. The vitiated blood, if not eliminated causes swelling, heat, redness, suppuration and pain.<sup>[7]</sup> *Jalaukavacharana* stimulates granulation tissue in the wound bed which has good healing properties or *vranshodhana* 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 remarkable improvement in all the symptoms of *vrana*.

*Vranadhawan* is done by *Triphala kwatha* for *vranshodhan* there by removing the slough, decreasing *vranastrava* and by *kapharaktapitta nashak* properties *vrana-ropan* occurs.

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

## CONCLUSION

Many people fails 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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