

MANAGEMENT OF DUSHTA VRANA WITH JALOUKAVCHARAN & PANCHVALKAL KASHAY DHAVAN) - A CASE STUDY**Dr. Saheb Khobragade*¹, Dr. Nitin Kale² and Dr. Vidya Jangale**¹PG Scholar, Department of Shalyatantra, RA Podar Medical College (ayu), Worli, Mumbai.²PG Scholar, Department of Shalyatantra, RA Podar Medical College (ayu), Worli, Mumbai.³Assistant Professor, Department of Shalyatantra RA Podar Medical College (ayu), Worli, Mumbai.

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ABSTRACT

Treatment of non-healing wounds (dusht vrana) is a bigger challenge nowadays. In ayurveda there are many ways explained by acharya sushruta for management of dusht vrana (non healing wound). Jaloukavcharan is one of the important procedures mentioned by acharya sushruta in management of non-healing wounds. Jalouka purifies the blood sucking out impure blood and promotes healing of the wound with various enzymes present in its Saliva. There are Many local application remedies such as kwatha, taila, raskriya and oral ayurvedic medicine also explained by different acharyas in management of non-healing wounds such as Panchvalkal kashaya dhavan, vranropak taila application, and Guggul kalpa. Instead of going with a single approach in the management of non-healing wounds here we are trying to get a multimodal approach. Combination

of the more than one procedure i.e. Jaloukavcharan, local application of Kwath for dhavan, vranropak taila application as well as oral ayurvedic medicine to treat non healing wounds to achieve better desired results.

KEYWORDS: Dushta Vrana, Non healing ulcer, Jaloukavcharan, Panchvalkal kashaya.**INTRODUCTION**

The destruction/ break/ rupture/ discontinuity of body tissue/ part of the body is called “Vrana”. The healing of vrana is a natural mechanism of the body. Factors affecting vrana such as slough, infection and foreign body can delay the normal process of healing. The

vrana which fails to heal for a long period is called “Dushta Vrana” (non- healing ulcer), and is a commonly encountered problem in surgical practice. Acharya Sushruta has explained 6 types of Dushta Vrana. Sushrut acharya have mentioned Jaloukavcharan procedure in Sutra sthana for varied pathologies, Panchvalkal kashaya is also mentioned in Sharangdhara samhita hence I have used Jaloukavcharan and Panchvalkal kashaya dhavan with other ayurvedic medication to treat my dushtavrana case.

METHODOLOGY

A 52 year old male patient attended Shalyatantra OPD of MAPH, Worli, Mumbai, on 1 april 20 with complaints of non healing ulcer since one and half year at left ankle joint, he complained of pain over the It ankle region, he was known diabetic and had no any other specific history the past. He was assessed well diagnosed as non healing wound (dusht vrana) and treated with multimodal approach (Jaloukavcharan, internal ayurvedic medicines, Panchvalkal kashaya dhavan).

He improved 80 percent in 60 days.

Systemic examination -

Pt conscious and oriented

CVS, RS Normal

All investigation are within normal range.

No history of koch's or any other major illness in the past.

Addiction denied by the pt.

Job as government servant Works in mostly standing position.

Local examination- Medial aspect of left ankle joint. Non healing wound with swelling, tenderness, discolouration, discharge and slough formation.

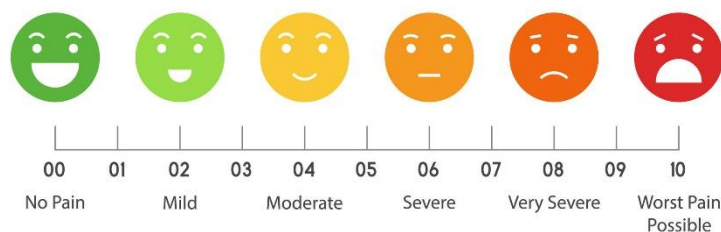
Not Deep enough to involve bone

Confirmed with x ray.

Subjective criteria for the assessment of the disease were taken as follows:

Pain (vas scale)

Before – 06



2. Ulcer

Objective criteria for the assessment of the disease were taken as follows:

Before Grade 02

Ulcer grading	Description
Grade 0	No ulcer but high-risk foot
Grade 1	Superficial ulcer
Grade 2	Deep ulcer, no bony involvement or abscess
Grade 3	Abscess with bony involvement (as shown by X-ray)
Grade 4	Localized gangrene e.g. toe, heel etc
Grade 5	Extensive gangrene involving the whole foot

Note: Grade 1–3 ulcers are termed *non-gangrenous ulcers* and Grade 4 and 5 ulcers are termed *gangrenous ulcers*

Plan of treatment

Jaloukavcharan procedure weekly 5 jalouka for 1 month (4 settings)

Daily Dhavan of wound with freshly prepared Panchvalkal kashaya for 4 week's and then every alternate day for next 4 week.

Daily Dressing with Application of vranropak taila for 4 week's and then every alternate day for next 4 week.

Oral medicine given

1 Arogyavardhini vati 250 mg 2 bd

2 Tab Kaishore Guggul 250 mg 2 bd

3 Mahamanjishthadi kwath 20 ml bd With an equal amount of water.

(All For 8 weeks)



Before Treatment (8 April 2023)



**Jaloukavcharan
After treatment**



After treatment

On 24 April 2023

(Assessment after 8 weeks)

Follow up & Outcome of Treatment

1. For Pain VAS Scale

Before 06

After 01

2. Objective Ulcer Gradation

Before Grade 02

After Grade 01

DISCUSSION

The journey for healing ulcer started after administering procedures and internal medicines.

Jaloukavcharan

Leeches have the ability to suck blood through its special orifices present in the front and back of its body. A leech can suck blood from an area of one hasta (palm) from 30 minutes to 6 hours and can suck 5ml to 50ml blood. Leeches suck only impure blood and purify the blood. Leeches secrete unique proteolytic enzymes that increase the capillary vessel permeability by tuning up the vessels.

Hirudin enzymes in the secretions of leeches contain 6S amino acid and they possess anaesthetic and anticoagulant properties. The saliva of leeches contains many enzymes like

Hirudin, Eglin, Apyrase, B dellin, Lipase, Hyaluronidase, Esterases, Antielastase. The beauty of Hirudin is that it acts as a more powerful anticoagulant than Heparin.

Panchvalkal Kwath

पञ्चवल्कल क्वाथ अश्वत्योदुम्बरप्लक्षवटवेतसजं शृतम्। व्रणशोथोपदंशानां नाशनं क्षालनात् स्मृतम्॥ 149

Panchvalkal Kwath possesses antiseptic, astringent, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial and healing properties due to its components such as; tannins and flavonoids.

Vranropak taila

As mentioned in sushrut samhita it helps in shodhan n ropan of vrana Manjistha is well known for its ropana property.

Kaishor guggul

has anti allergic, anti bacterial and blood purifying properties due to which non healing wounds are cured.

Arogyavardini vati

Arogyavardini vati is classical herbomineral preparation which has a anti-inflammatory properties it helps in wound healing.

CONCLUSION

Most of the symptoms and clinical features of dushtavrana(non healing wound) was cleared in 8 weeks with multimodal ayurvedic approach. Instead of going with single approach to treat dusht vana multi model approach gives better desired results. It cut down the time duration of healing of the wound.

Multimodal approach helped in treating dushta vana beautifully.

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