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Review Article

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A REVIEW ON DIFFERENT YOGAS USED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF MANDALI DAMSA VRANA W.S.R. TO KRIYAKAUMUDI

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ABSTRACT

Vrana is the condition that which characterised by the absence in the continuity of skin or other tissues. Acharya Susrutha in Dvivriniya Adhyaya classifies Vrana in to Sarira and Agantu. Mandali sarpa damsa is very much prone to the formation of Vrana as it causes Pitta dosa prakopa. Kriyakaumudi written by V.M. Kuttikrishna Menon is one of the well-known Malayalam Visha Chikitsa textbook which explains Visha in all its aspects. There are numerous Yogas mentioned for the management of Mandali visha janya Vrana in the context of Mandali Visha prakarana. Various Prayogas such as Pana, Lepa, Dhara, Avachurnana, Kshalana etc. were mentioned in the management. Utilization of Upavishas such as Kupilu, Dattura, Eranda, Ahiphena etc. in the management of Vrana can be seen in this particular section. Hence this work is an attempt to do review on the Yogas mentioned in the management of Mandali visha janya Vrana.

All information regarding Vrana, Mandali damsa and Vrana Chikitsa was collected from Samhithas, Kriyakaumudi, Ayurvedic text books and other authentic sources.

KEYWORDS: Vrana, Mandali damsa, Mandali visha janya Vrana, Kriyakaumudi, Pitta dosa.

INTRODUCTION

Vrana is derived from the root word "Vran" meaning "splitting/ tearing of the body. That which causes discontinuity of the skin and other tissues under it, ie., Vrana. Vrana is classified in to two kinds, Sareera and Agantu; among these, Sareera Vrana are caused by Vata, Pitta, Kapha, Rakta and Sannipata. Agantu Vrana are caused by assault/injury from human beings, animals, falling from heights, pressing/ squeezing, hit/blow, injury by fire, alkalies, poison, strong penetrating drugs, splints of wood, potshed, horns of animals, disc, arrow, axe, trident, mace and such other weapons. [1] Hence Vrana caused by Sarpa damsa can be considered as Agantuja Vrana. As Mandali Sarpa is Pitta dosha pradhana [2], Mandali damsa is highly susceptible to cause Vrana than other group of Sarpa. Mandali damsa can be correlated with Viper bite. Viper venom has platelet aggregating activity and also thrombin like effect which produces thrombocytopenia and hypofibrinogenemia. As a result, they causes local venous vasculopathy causing swelling, blisters and necrosis. [3]

Vrana caused by such bites are usually treated with normal Vrana sodhana and Ropana drugs or else by following Dushtavrana Chikitsa. But the traditional Visha chikitsa textbooks have explained exclusive treatment procedures and Yogas in the management of such Vrana. Kriyakaumudi written by V.M. Kuttikrishna Menon is one such textbook which explains Visha chikitsa in detail. Here the author have given a separate section for explaining management of Mandali visha janya Vrana in the Chapter of Mandali visha prakarana. About 34 Yogas including Paranthyadi taila have been explained in the management of Vrana in various forms such as Pana, Lepa, Dhara, Avachurnana etc. And also includes many Taila and Ghrita Yogas. Hence this article is an attempt to review the Yogas mentioned in the management of Mandali visha janya Vrana.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Table no. 1: Preparations used in the management of Mandali Damsa Vrana.

Sl. No.	Preparations	Mode of Administration	Indication	Reference
1.	Dattura phala (Datura metel), Lavana jala, Sakruth (faeces) of Black cow, Vamsha twak (Bambusa bambos Druce.), Saindhava (Rock salt), Vellarumakallu (white Pebble), Patha (Cyclea peltata Hook.fil & Thoms), Elanakkari (Grahadhooma), Haridra (Curcuma longa Linn.), Daruharidra (Berberis aristata D.C.), Kupilu moola (Strychnos nuxvomica)- these drugs should boil in Kanji, later triturate and made in to fine paste by adding Dattura Swarasa	Lepa	Mandali Damsa Visha and Upadrava	*K.KMandali visha prakarana/467- 471
2.	Nalpamara (Ficus carica, Ficus infectoria, Ficus religiosa & Ficus bengalensis) patra swarasa, Kadali kantha (Musa x paradisiaca) Swarasa to these add Ashwaganda(Withania somnifera L.), Chandana (Santalum album Linn.) and made in to Kalka	Lepa	Vedana, Puya, Vrana and Ushna due to Pulaka (a variety of Snake) damsa will be reduced	K.KMandali visha prakarana/483
3.	Haritaki (Terminalia chebula Retz.), Kumari (Aloe barbadensis Mill.), Nirgundi moola (Vitex negundo Linn.), Dattura patra, Karanja twak (Pongamia pinnata (Linn) Merr., Ushira (Vetiveria zizaniodes (Linn.) Nash.), Chandana (Santalum album Linn.), Vacha (Acorus calamus Linn.), Haridra (Curcuma longa Linn.), Maricha (Piper nigrum Linn.), Kataka (Strychnos potatorum Linn.f.), Chincha twak (Tamarindus indica Linn.), Alpa moola (Chakrani- Thottea siliquosa), Kupilu moola (Strychnos nux vomica Linn.), Musta (Cyperus rotundus Linn.), Iswari (Aristolochia indica Linn.), Nimba (Azadirachta indica A.juss.) twak-boil these ingredients in equal quantity Ksheeera and Tandulodaka (Rice washed water), later do Bhavana by add half quantity of Gruhadhooma and add Nrujala (Nara mutra)	Lepa	Swayathu, Ushma, Puya, Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/484- 487
4.	Sudha (limestone), Tuttha (Copper sulphate), Shankha (Turbinella pyrum) choorna, Tankana (Borax) – gritha is prepared out	Pana	Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/488
5.	Alpamarisa ((Chakrani- Thottea siliquosa)	Lepa	Mandali Vrana	K.KMandali

	moola, Chandana (Santalum album Linn.)		ropana	visha
	are made in to paste			prakarana/491
6.	Iswari patra swarasa (Aristolochia indica Linn.), mixed with Shikhi piccha (Peacock feather) Bhasma	Lepa	Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/493
7.	Nisha (Curcuma longa Linn.), Chammravalli (Ampelocissus latifolia), Bhumyamalakai (Phyllanthus niruri Linn.), Durva (Cynodon dactylon Linn. Pers.), Sahapanal moola twak (Ashvashakota- Glycosmis pentaphylla), Iswari (Aristolochia indica Linn.), Triphala (Amalaki (Phyllanthus emblica L.), Bibhitaki (Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb.)add equal quantity of Nalikera Ghrita then add Tankana fried in Ghrita	Lepa	Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/494
8.	Ekanayaka (Salacia reticulata Wight) moola twak made in to paste without water later added with Krishna (maricha) (Piper nigrum Linn.)	Lepa	Vrananasha	K.KMandali visha prakarana/513
9.	Ekanayaka (Salacia reticulata Wight) moola twak is fried and made in to Churna	Avachurnana	Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/514
10.	Purana Nalikera Ajyam (Taila prepared out of Coconut)- 4 Naazhi**, 4 times Durva swarasa, Maricha Kalka-Taila is out prepared	Dhara	Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/520-1
11.	Brahmi (Bacopa monnieri(Linn) Penn) and Durva swarasa, Purana Nalikera Ghrita, add Haridra kalka, Nalpamara twak, Madhuka (Madhuca indica J.F.Gimel.), Vyosha (Shunti- Zignziber officinale Rosc., Maricha- Piper nigrum Linn. Pippali-Piper longum Linn.), Manashila (Arsenic disulphide), Paranthi moola (Ixora coccinea Linn.) and Taila is prepared out	Prokshana or Dhara	Vrana , Vishanasham	K.KMandali visha prakarana/522-4
12.	Above drugs Kalka can be prepared	Lepa	Vrana, Vishanasham	K.KMandali visha prakarana/522-4
13.	Mrudukunchika (Physalis minima Linn.), Durva, Raktaapamarga (Achyranthes rubrofusco), Paribadra patra (Erythrina indica), Haridra should do mardhana and Swarasa is collected then add Nalikera Ghrita as Sneha and boil it by adding equal quantity of Vacha, Ekanayaka, Daruharidra, Paranthi moola, Patha moola, Urirooki(Ishwaramooli), Katutraya(Vyosha), Manjishta(Rubia	Dhara	Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/525-8

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	1:(1:) (1: 1 (1: (1: (1: (1: (1: (1: (1: (1: (I	T	
	cordifolia), Chandana, Shyama (trivruth-			
	(Operculina turpethum) as Kalka; Taila is			
	prepared out			
	Kashaya is prepared out of Ekanayaka			
	moola twak, add 1/4 th Ghrita; Pachana			
	should be done in <i>Mandagni</i> , add <i>Durva</i>	Lepa		
	swarasa (equal quantity of Kashaya), ½ th			K.KMandali visha
	quantity Jatipatra swarasa (Myristica		Vishaja Vrana	
14.	fragrans			
	Houtt.) and ½ th quantity <i>Jambeera</i>			prakarana/528-31
	swarasa (Citrus limon (Linn.) Burm. f.)			
	add Ekanayaka moola as kalka; Ghrita is			
	prepared out			
	1 1			
	As above <i>Ghrita</i> can be prepared out with;			
	Dasapushpa swarasa (Evolvulus			
	alsinoides, Cynodon dactylon, Emilia			K.KMandali
	sonchifolia, Ipomoea sepiaria, Aerva			
	lanata, Curculigo orchioides, Eclipta alba,			
15.	Cyanthillium cinereum, Biophytum	Lepa	Vrana sodhana	visha
	sensitivum, Cardiospermum halicacabum),	1	and <i>Ropana</i>	prakarana/531-3
	Kalka of Kupilu pallava, Nanmanjal			r
	(haridra), Patha (white variety),			
	Tamboola, Yashti, Sariva, Agori,			
	Neelimoola, Vacha, Sweta Chandana,			
	Rakta Chandana			
			Vrana sodhana	K.KMandali
	Above drugs <i>Kalka</i> can be prepared	I ena	and Ropana	visha
			ина порина	prakarana/531-3
		Lepa	Vrana	K.KMandali
16.	Parantyadi Taila			visha
				prakarana/534-47
	Nalpamara Twak and Dasapushpa is made			
	in to paste and swarasa is taken; Triphala,			
	Pippali, Dineshavalli, Kupilu beeja,	Sthapana of cloth	Vrana	K.KMandali
17.	Vajamoja (Ajamojam- Trachyspermum	dipped in Taila		visha
	roxburghianum), Bhang, Krishna jeeraka	over Vrana		prakarana/548-9
	are taken as Kalka, Tila taila is added and			
	boiled and Taila is prepared			
	Karanja twak should do Mardhana,		Mandali Vrana	K.KMandali
18.	boiled in water and reduced in to half	Kshalana		visha
	bonied in water and reduced in to half		Ropana	prakarana/550
	Ripened Nalikera should drill and water			
19.	should be removed and fill it with			
	Bhunaga (6 Kaanam***), Shudha			
	gandhaka, Guggulu- ½ pala, Ghrita- ½	Dhara for 3 days	Ropana of Mandali	K.KMandali
	pala and boil in Gomutra, after boiling			visha
	break the coconut and do <i>Bhavana</i> , dry it		Vrana	prakarana/551-2
	and later squeeze to produce Ksheera;			
	Taila is prepared out in Mrudupaka and			
	stored in container			
·	1	1	1	

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20.	Chinch twak Bhasma	Avachurnana	Dushta Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/555
21.	Well ripened <i>Nalikera</i> should be taken, drill and remove the water, fill it with <i>Jambeera rasa, Kacha Churna, Ghrita</i> and should heat in <i>Mandaghni</i> , later <i>Taila</i> is pressed out and kept in container	Lepa	Mandali and Lootha Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/556-7
22.	Swarasa of Ksheera dhruma pallava was taken out by Mardhana, add 1 Pala of Dasapushpa, 1 Pala of Paranthi pusha, 22 Karskara beeja (beeja was taken by boiling in water, inner sprout and outer covering removed) and Bhavana was done then add Kera taila (1 naazhi), boil it till it gets blue colour	Pana	Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/558-61
23.	Dasapushpam, Paribadra patra, Susavi, Nirgundi, Jatipatra, Eranda patra, Bhumyamalaki, Mrudukunchika, Haridra, Dattura patra all drugs should be taken in the quantity of 3 Pala, add 8 Edangazhi water and do Mardhana and squeeze and collected that juice, add Saindhava, Chandana, Manjishta, Kushta, Triphala, Yasthi, Hrivera, Nishadwayam, Ushira, Tankana (all in the quantity of 2 Kazhanj***** each), add Tila taila, Kerataila, Ghrita (each 1 naazhi); Taila should prepare in Mrudupaka	Lepa	Swayathu and Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/562-6
24.	Ashvashsakota twak and moola, Iswari, Triphala, Tankana add Nalikera Ghrita and do Bharjana, after proper frying of Kalka, take it out and paste is made out	Lepa	Vishaja Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/567-8
25.	Ekanayaka moola twak made in to paste without water, add Ahiphena and made in to paste	Lepa	Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/569
26.	Same above mentioned drugs should be fried and made in to <i>Choorna</i>	Avachurnana	Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/570
27.	Susavi angura made in to paste with Urukinpodi (Ayoraja)	Lepa for 3 days in Madhu	Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/571
28.	Yasthimadhu, Aragwada twak, Kushta, Ashwagandha, Balamoola, Bilwa moola, Dhanyaka, Karimchurakka (Koshataki), Krishna Jeeraka (each 1 Kazhanj), Madhusnuhi (6 Kaanam); these drugs should boil in 6 naazhi Jala and should reduce to 1/4 th Pravala Khadaka (Coral reef), Tuttha,	Pana – Daily 4 times (Matra- Uzhakku [#])	Vrana Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/572-4 K.KMandali
<i>49.</i>	Travala Khaaaka (Cotal 1881), Tulina,	Lepa	viana	IX.IXIVIUIUUII

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	Bakuchi, Vidanja, Jyotishmati (each 1/4 th quantity), Chunchundara mamsa, Sarpa mamsa (Green wine snake)(both 3/4 th quantity); add Nimba taila, boil and taila should prepared out			visha prakarana/575-7	
30.	Tuttha- Aksha pramana Rasa – Tamraka Pramana Sudha (limestone)- Kramaka Pramana All these drugs should mix together and add double the quantity of Go Navaneetha	Lepa	Mandali Vrana, Sarva Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/578-9	
31.	Kumari swarsa, Ghrita, Shankha bhasma- Pachana	Lepa	Agnidagda like Vrana and Swayathu	K.KMandali visha prakarana/580	
32.	Lodhra twak, Chandana, Hribera twak, Ushira, Paranthi Pushpa angora, Shrivati moola, Bala moola, Triphala, all drugs should boil in Ksheera then do Bhavana in egg yolk, Navaneetha, Mulaneeru (breast milk)	Lepa 1st do Vimlapana and contents should be drained out and followed by Lepana; this will prevent inflammation and bursting of Vrana	Vrana	K.KMandali visha prakarana/581-2	
	* K.K Kriya Kaumudi				
	**1 naazhi; approx200gms				

DISCUSSION

The entire article is regarding the Yogas used in the management of Mandali visha janya Vrana explained in Kriyakoumudi. There are about 32 number of Yogas mentioned in the management of Vrana; among that 18 Lepa Yogas, 3 Dhara Yogas, 4 Avachurnana Yogas, 1 Kshalana Yoga, 2 Pana Yogas are explained. Majority of the Yogas mentioned in this section are either Gritha or Tila Kaplana; ie, 8 Taila and 3 Gritha Yogas are explained.

Chandana, Haridra, Triphala, Nalikera, Iswari, Jati, Ekanayaka, Dasapushpa, Yashtimadhu, Tuttha, Tankana, Ushira, Nalpamara, Durva are the drugs which are frequently used in treatment of Vrana among that Chandana, Haridra, Triphala are the most frequently used. Upavishas such as Dattura Phala and Patra, Kupilu Moola and Beeja, Bhang, Eranda Patra, Ahiphena are mentioned in the management of Vrana and Dattura and Kupilu is the most frequently used in the management.

¹ *Kaanam*- 0.4 gms

^{****} Edangazhi -16 pala -768gms

Kazhanj- 4gms (weight equal to the weight of *Caesalpinia bonduc* seed)

[#] Uzhakku- traditional measuring cups with a height of 5cm and diameter 6cm

Table no. 2: Frequently used drugs and *Upavishas* used in the *Vrana* management with its *Rasa* and *Karma*.

Drugs	Rasa	Karma		
Chandana ^[5]	Tikta, Madhura	Raktaprasadana, Dahahara, Krimighna,		
		Twakdosahara		
Haridra ^[5] Tikta, Katu		Vranahara, Vishaghna, Krimighna		
Nalikera ^[6]	Madhura	Dahahara		
Iswari ^[6]	Vatu Tikta Vashava	Vishaghna, Sothahara, Vedanasthapana,		
	Katu, Tikta, Kashaya	Krimighna, Raktasodhaka		
Jati ^[6]	Tikta, Kashaya	Vishaghna, Vrananasaka		
Ekanayaka ^[6]	Tikta, Kashaya	Sothahara		
Yashtimadhu ^[5]	Madhura	Vranahara, Visaghna, Sothahara,		
Tuttha ^[7]	Kashaya, Madhura	Vishaghna		
Tankana ^[7]	Katu	Vranasodhaka, Vranaropaka		
Ushira ^[5]	Tikta, Madhura	Vishaghna, Vranaropaka, Dahasamaka,		
Usnira		Raktadosahara		
Durva ^[5]	Tikta, Madhura,	Dahahara		
Durva	Kashaya	Dananara		
Upavisha		_		
Dattura ^[6]	Tikta, Kashaya,	Vishahara, Vranahara, Krimighna,		
	Madhura	Kandughna, Sulahara,		
Kupilu ^[5]	Tikta, Katu	Vranahara, Kandughna		
Bhang ^[8]	Tikta	Vedanasthapana, Sulaprashamana		
Eranda ^[5]	Kashaya, Madhura,	Vrimiahna Sulahara		
Lianaa	Katu	Krimighna, Sulahara		
Ahiphena ^[5]	Tikta, Kashaya	Vedanasthapaka		

From the above mentioned table it is clear that *Tikta*, *Madhura*, *Kashaya* and *Katu* are the *Rasas* seen predominantly in these drugs. *Tikta Rasa* is *Vishaghna*, *Krimighna*, *Daha* and *Kandu Prashamana*, *Lekhana*, *Kledasoshaka*; *Madhura Rasa* is *Vishahara*, *Dahaprasamaka*; *Kashaya Rasa* is *Ropana*, *Soshana*, *Sarirakledopayukta*, *Lekhana*, *Asravisodhana*, *Artinasaka*; *Katu rasa* is *Vrananavasadayati*, *Kriminhinasti*. [9] and their *Karma* itself clears that they are *Vishghna*, *Vranahara*, *Raktasodaka*, *Vedanasthapaka* by action.

Wound healing activity of topical Triphala (10% w/w) was assessed in incision wound model in Sprague Dawley rats and study concludes that, the rats locally treated with Triphala the tensile strength was significantly more than all the control study treatments, thus indicating that in Triphala treated surgical wound, healing was better. Triphala being a herbal extract effectively arrests bleeding of fresh wounds, inhibits microbial growth and accelerates wound healing.^[10]

In a Case Study on Management of Chronic Non Healing Wound by Ayurvedic Medicines Nalpamaradi Kashaya is used for kshalana of Dushta Vrana and it was found to be effective in faster wound epithelialization, and reducing wound exudates.^[11]

An in vitro scratch assay using L929 cell line was conducted to analyze the property of Dasapushpam when used in a Ghritham. And results was the antimicrobial and antioxidant properties of the contents of Dasapushpagritham play a crucial role in the inflammatory phase.^[12]

According to Acharya Susrutha; Lepa is having property such as Srava Sannirodha, Puti mamsa Apakarshana and Vrana Suddhi. According to Sasthi Upakrama of Vrana, Acharya mentioned Kashaya (for kshalana), Kalka (for lepa), Sarpi, Taila, and Avachurnana for Sodhana and Ropana of Vrana. Along with that Acharya also explains Vrana caused by Visha or Agantuja should be treated with Ghrita Prayoga.^[1]

CONCLUSION

Kriyakaumudi is a comprehensive textbook on Visha chikitsa in Malayalam, which explains Visha in its all aspects. Mandali Visha Chikitsa is explained in detail with its Upadrava and management. There explains the Mandali Damsa Janya Vrana and Chikitsa. More than 30 preparations have been explained exclusively for Mandali Vrana Chikitsa. That includes Taila, Ghrita preparations and various mode of administration such as Lepa, Kshalana, Avachurnana, Dhara, Pana etc. As we go through the preparations it is clear that those are Vishaghna, Vranaropana, Raktasodaka, Pittasamka etc., these will contribute to the Ropana of the Vrana caused by Mandali Damsa.

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