

A Comparative Clinical Study Of The Efficacy Of Shodhankeshari Lepa With Framycetin Sulphate In The Management Of Dushta Vrana

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Introduction

Ayurveda is an applied science and time-tested health system with vast scope of trials to prove certain principles as well as therapeutic effects of the medicines, which is the need of the hour to make the Ayurveda more acceptable globally. Classics of Ayurveda have emphasized at various places to take care of wounds which occur due to *doshas* or any trauma.

Sushruta, an eminent surgeon of his era, was much ahead of his time in expanding and practicing the beautiful concept of *vranshodhana*. The *Shalyachikitsa* brings out very clearly that *vrana* (wound) is the most significant surgical entity and the knowledge of its effective management for a surgeon. It is the basic skill that required on which the outcome of surgery revolves. There is a constant need to deal with the inflammation and problems in healing in different surgical disorders. Since time immemorial, it has been an ongoing process to search out better remedy in order to overcome the previous drawbacks. The presence of Dushtavrana worsens the condition of the patient's psychological and physical state to a greater extent. Dushtavrana, being a chronic ailment causes long-term suffering and needs some effective treatment.

Exposure to infection and prolongation of inflammatory phase plays the prime role to delay the healing process, whereas creating the favorable conditions that allow the wound to heal properly is the ultimate aim of any surgeon. There are many measures to create favorable conditions for wound healing, such as use of antiseptic solutions and antibiotics to combat the infection, inflammation and many agents to remove slough/dead tissues to

shorten the inflammatory phase and thus promote the healing process.

In Present era, each individual in his/her lifetime would have suffered from any one of the complaint of vrana. Vrana is a very common problem encountered by medical practitioners. This condition has been recognized as difficult to treat both in Modern and Ayurveda. Under Dushtavrana, non healing chronic leg ulcers like venous ulcer, diabetic ulcer, arterial ulcer can be considered. Sushruta, Vagbhata and Charaka have mentioned the lakshanas of Dushtavrana along with its chikitsa. In the management of vrana, Acharya Susruta has mentioned 60 different upakramas for vrana.

According to Acharya Sushruta Vrana defines as..

“वृणोति यस्मादरुढेऽपि व्रणवस्तु न नश्यति I

आदेह धारणत्तस्माद् व्रण इति उच्यते बुधेः II

सु.सू.अ.२१/४०

Classical references of drugs as-

निम्बपत्रंतिलादन्तीत्रिवृत्सैन्धवमाक्षिकम्।

दुष्टव्रणप्रशमनोलेपः शोधनकेशरी ॥५१॥

भावप्रकाश ४७अ

Lepa does not lead to any cosmetic or body disfiguration. It is acceptable, available, approachable and affordable. Comparative study will focus on the effects of two different drugs Shodhankeshari and Framycetin Sulphate (soframycin) on same skin conditions.

Review Of Literature-

- The vrana as explained by Acharya Vagbhata in Vranshothadhikar in Chikitsathan.
- The drug description of Nimpatr, Tila, Dantee, Nishoth, Saindhavlan & Madhu as

explained by Acharya Vagbhata In Vranshothadhikar Adhyaya of Chikitsasthan.

- Bhaishajyaratnavali, Chraksamhita, AshtangHridaya have explained vrana.

Aims And Objectives:

1) Aim:-

“To comparative clinical study of the efficacy of shodhsnkeshari lepa with framycetin sulphate in the management of dushta vrana.”

2) Objectives:-

1. To Copmarative Clinical Study Of The Efficacy Of **Shodhankeshari Withframycetin Sulphate** In The Management Of Dushta Vrana.
2. To prepare the Shodhankeshari according to classical Ayurveda test.
3. To review the latest available data on 'Dushta Vrana'.

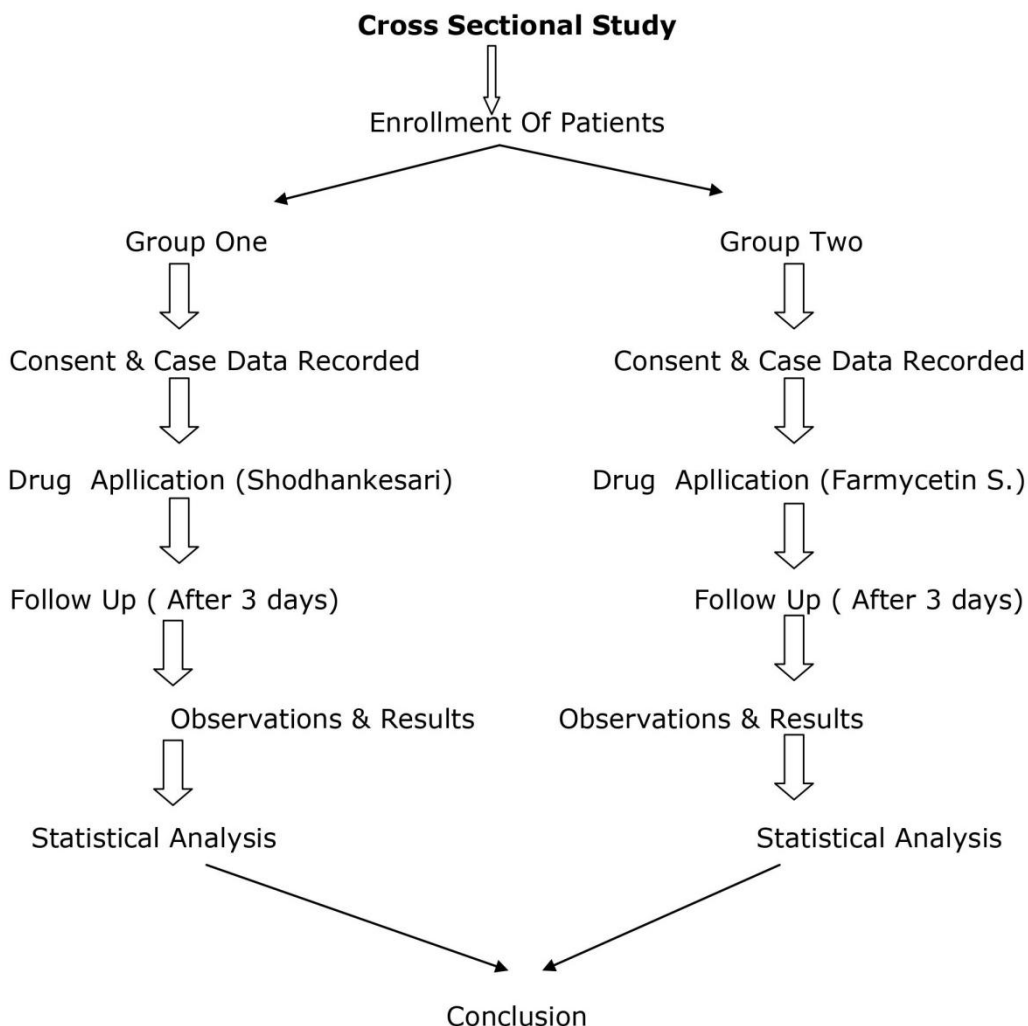
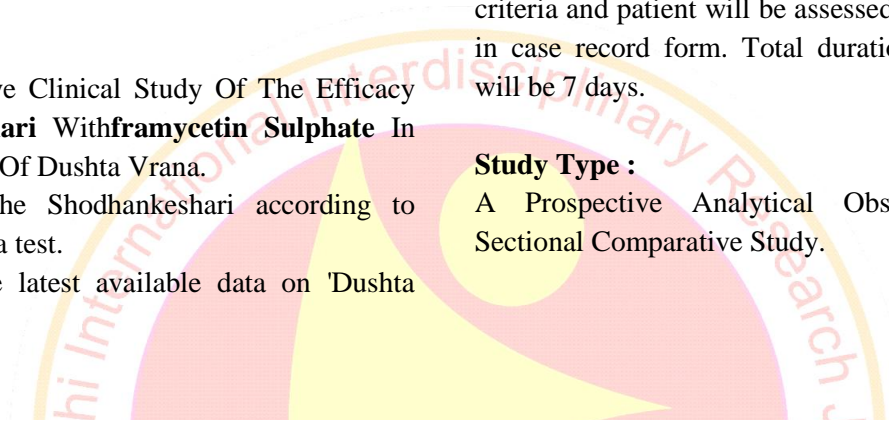
Study Design And Sample Size-

ShodhankeshariLepa will be prepared in the pharmacy of our College and hospital. LEPA will be prepared once and will be utilized according to need. This study will be conducted after taking written consent form of patients selected from OPD and IPD of our College and hospital .

Two groups will be done randomly from selected patients. Each group will contain 30 patients. Selection will be done as per selection criteria and patient will be assessed as per mentioned in case record form. Total duration of the therapy will be 7 days.

Study Type :

A Prospective Analytical Observational Cross Sectional Comparative Study.



Material & Methods:

Five patients of dushtavrana were selected from OPD or IPD of shalyatantradept of our institute. Patients selected as per our inclusion & exclusion criteria, written consent taken from patients. This is 7 days study. Chikitsa taken for 7 days, follow up day 3, day 5th and Day 7th.

Administration Of Drug-

1. Application of **ShodhankeshariLepa** will be done once daily.
2. Dressing with **FramycetinSulphate Cream** will be done once daily
- 3.Orally **SukshmaTriphala (250mg)** and **Gandhak Rasayan (bd)** be Given To Both The Groups for seven days.

Inxclusion Criteria

1. Patients having signs and symptoms of DushtaVrana.
2. 17 to 70 yrs of age group of both sexes.

Exclusion Criteria:

1. Deeply seated vrana.
2. Vrana present on the sensitive parts like genitals, eyelids, lips, etc were excluded.
3. Vrana having carcinomatous lesions.
4. Vrana associated with any other manifestations. e.g. Kochs Disease etc.
5. HIV
7. Diabetic wounds
8. STD's
9. Pregnant women
10. Dushtavrana occurring in other than extremities.
- 11.Wounds caused due to DaghdhVrana.

Subjective Parameters:

1. Vedana.
2. Dhah

Objective Parameters:

1. Varna
2. Shape
3. Vranoshtha

Sr. No.	Sign Symptom	Grading	
1	Vedana	No Pain	00
		Pain felt during movement	01
		Pain felt even during rest	02
		Continuous pain and disturbs sleep	03
		Pain not relieved by rest and analgesic tab	04

2	Daha	No Burning	00
		Burning reduces by application of Ointment/taila	01
		Burning does not reduces by Ointment/taila	02
		Burning reduces by Ointment / taila and analgesic tabs	03
		Burning does not reduces by Ointment / taila and analgesic tabs.	04
3	Varna	Twaksamanavarna	00
		Pidikayukta	01
		Kapotavarna	02
		Shweta-rakta	03
4	Aakriti (Shape)	No Wound	00
		Wound size from 1 cm to 2 cm	01
		Wound size from 2 cm to 3 cm	02
		Wound size from 3 cm to 4 cm	03
5	Oshta	No Wound	00
		ShyavaOshta	01
		ShyavaOshta with Pidika	02
		ShyavaOshta with Bleeding and no Pidika	03

Investigation-

- 1) CBC
- 2) BSL random if required -F,PP
- 3) HIV &HbSAg.

Results & Observation:

This is single blind clinical study carried out on 5 patients, for data analysis wilcoxen signed rank test was used. Results are as follows-

Parameters	Mean score			Median diff.	Sample size	Wilcoxon signrd rank test (t+)	P value
	B. T	A. T.	Diff				
Vedana	1.67	0.37	1.27	2.03	5	378.0	<0.001
Daha	2.33	0.30	2.03	2.05	5	465	<0.001
Vrana	1.83	0.33	1.51	1.10	5	465	<0.001
Akriti	2.10	0.27	1.73	2.02	3	435	<0.001
Oshta	2.54	0.62	1.55	2.02	5	467	<0.001

Vedana	82.17%
Daha	84.2%
Vrana	78.87%
Akriti	79.72%
Oshta	86.22%

Conclusion:

The removal of causes along with proper Ayurvedic treatment and consultation regarding diet and life style has given excellent result

References

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