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

Vd. Preeti Girish Verma
P.G. (Scholar) ShalyaTantra

Vd. B.N. Deshpande
Guide & HOD
College Of Ayurveda & Research Centre Nigadi

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 vranashodhana. 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, Vagbhatta 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...

Classical references of drugs as-

Lepa does not lead to any cosmetic or body disfigurement. 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 Nimbpatr, Tila, Dantee, Nishoth, Saindhavlavan & Madhu as...
explained by Acharya Vaghbhata in Vranshothadhikar Adhyaya of Chikitsasthan.
- Bhaishajyaratnavali, Chraksamhita, AshtangHridaya have explained vrana.

Aims And Objectives:
1) Aim:
“To comparative clinical study of the efficacy of shodhankeshari lepa with framycetin sulphate in the management of dushta vrana.”

2) Objectives:
1. To comparative 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:
Shodhankeshari lepa 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.

Cross Sectional Study

Enrollment Of Patients

Group One

Consent & Case Data Recorded

Drug Application (Shodhankeshari)

Follow Up (After 3 days)

Observations & Results

Statistical Analysis

Conclusion

Group Two

Consent & Case Data Recorded

Drug Application (Farmycetin S.)

Follow Up (After 3 days)

Observations & Results

Statistical Analysis
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.

Inclusion 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
6. Diabetic wounds
7. STD's
8. Pregnant women
9. Dushtavrana occurring in other than extremities.
10. Wounds caused due to DaghdaVrana.

Subjective Parameters:
1. Vedana.
2. Dhah

Objective Parameters:
1. Varna
2. Shape
3. Vranoshtha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Grading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vedana</td>
<td>No Pain</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pain felt during movement</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pain felt even during rest</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuous pain and disturbs sleep</td>
<td>03</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Pain not relieved by rest and analgesic tab</td>
<td>04</td>
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</tbody>
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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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Mean score</th>
<th>Median diff</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Wilcoxon signed rank test (+)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vedana</td>
<td>B. T 1.67</td>
<td>A. T. 0.3</td>
<td>Di ff 1.27</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daha</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vrana</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akriti</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshta</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vedana</strong></td>
<td>82.17%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Daha</strong></td>
<td>84.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vrana</strong></td>
<td>78.87%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Akriti</strong></td>
<td>79.72%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Oshta</strong></td>
<td>86.22%</td>
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</table>

**Conclusion:**

The removal of causes along with proper Ayurvedic treatment and consultation regarding diet and lifestyle has given excellent results.

**References**

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