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“Role of *Nimbapatradi Malhar* on *Tridoshaj Vrana*”

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Abstract :

The subject “ROLE OF NIMBAPATRADI MALHAR ON TRIDOSHAJ VRANA” deals with the betterment of human kind. In modern medicine TRIDOSHAJ VRANA includes in wounds & ulcers medicine available for the treatment are local antibacterial, antiseptic ointments, orally antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs. But hazardous side effects of these drugs caused suppression of immunity power, gastritis, nausea, sensitivity to medicines and weakness. So it's not perfect solution yet today in India many people in poverty area can't afford the price of medicine but want to treat with the medicines which is cheap, effective, safe having less and no side effects. *Ayurvedic* medicines are fulfill those requirements of peoples because of their more active nature of work & no side effects, that's why I think to go through this disease ‘TRIDOSHAJ VRANA’ describe in *ayurvedic Granthas* along with *nimbapatradi malhar* described by *Acharya susshrut* in sixty measures of *vrana*. or the evaluation.

For this study 50 pts of *tridoshaj vran* were selected which are not

associated with any disease and without any complications in to two groups as *nimbapatradi malhar* group and local antibiotic group for the evaluation. A comparative study has been carried out. In this evaluation *nimbapatradi* treatment usefull as compare to application of antibiotic ointment.

Keywords: *Nimbapatra*, *Tilkalka*, *Yashtimadhu*, *Ghrita* and honey

INTRODUCTION:

The three *doshas vrna* is defined as a break in the continuity of tissues due to vitiated doshas like *vata*, *Pitta*, *kapha* and *rakta* and it may persist even after the complete healing in the form of scar of *cicatrix* till life. *Ayurveda* the traditional Indian Medical science is the most potent therapy consisting of 8 specialty that is *astang Ayurveda*. The patient which can be cured with medicines lies under the head of *Kayachikitsa* which has common influence on all other branches. The disease which are not responded two medicinal treatment lies under the branch of *Shalyatantra* and these are treated and cured with some specific measures likes surgical and para surgical measures

surgical measures consists of *Shashtra Karma* and para surgical measures consists of *kshar Karma*, *rakta vistravana* and *agnikarma*. There are various characteristics features of *shalyarantra*. One of them is the treatment of surgical disease by various means and methods other than surgical intervention. since ancient days the *Ayurvedic* and modern surgery has believed that the entire surgery revolves around the *Vrana*. *Acharya Sushrut* has been aware of the importance and management of *Vrana*. Hence he had described the maximum literature on *Vrana* in various chapters he had also mention a separate chapter of *doshaj vrana*, stating with the special measures according to its classification in details such as *vataj*, *Pittaj*, *kapha* etc. He has also stated its complications. *Acharya Sushrut* has described the 60 *upakarma* for the treatment of *Vrana* which includes the local application, oral medicine and surgical treatment. Application of *nimbapatradi Malhar* is one of them.

Aims and Objects:

- To study the efficacy of *nimbapatra malahar* in the management of *tridoshaj vrana*.
- To study the side effects during this study.
- To find out the safe , effective, easy availability of drugs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The patients suffering from *Tridoshaj Vrana* attending the O.P.D. of *Shalya Tantra* Department of *Pakwasa Samanvaya Rugnalaya, Mahal, Nagpur*. All India Research Institute, Hanuman Nagar, Nagpur have provided the clinical material for the present series of the

study. The gauze with *Simbapatradi Malhar* with their respective standard methods. Patients with *Doshaj Vrana* treated with these gauze.

A standard pro-forma was prepared specifically for the detail examination and follow up of patient of *Tridoshaj Vrana* which is enclosed at last.

The necessary clinical as well as laboratory investigations were carried out.

- Mostly the patients without complications of *Tridoshaj Vrana* were selected and included in the experimental study.
- According to the Therapeutic Evaluation of *Nimbapatradi Malhar*, the patients were distributed into two following groups.

Group 'A' : Application of *Nimbapatradi Malhar*.

Group 'B' : Application of *Soframycin* Ointment.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

Mostly the patients without complications were selected in the experimental study. Patients selected from both male and female and in all groups.

CRITERIA FOR REJECTION:

Patients of *Tridoshaj Vrana* associated with disease like Diabetes Mellitus, *septicaemia* with multi organ failure etc. are rejected. Patients with operated wounds, burns, electrocuted wounds were also rejected from experimental study.

CRITERIA FOR DIAGNOSIS

Patients of *Tridoshaj Vrana* diagnosed according to their history, icral and specific signs and symptoms of each type. Also diagnosed with help of *Panchlakshan* i.e. *Gandha*, *Varna*, *Strava*, *Vedana* and *Aakruti*.

VRANA KARMA (MANAGEMENT)

The *Vrana Karma* or treatment was carried out by the following Procedures.

1. CLEANING OF VRANA :-

The *Tridoshaj Vrana* carried with the any type of contamination or reign materials were removed and wound is cleaned with distilled water in both the groups.

2. APPLICATION OF NIBAPATRADI MALHAR AND SOFRAMYCIN OINTMENT :-

The *Nimbapatradi Malhar* gauze was applied on the *Vrana* site and *Pattabandhan* (bandage) was applied over it in 'Group A'. The same procedure was applied with *Soframycin* ointment for 'Group B'.

3. CHANGE OF DRESSING :-

The dressing was changed daily after 24 hours in both the groups.

4. OTHER DRUGS :-

No other antibiotics or anti-inflammatory, analgesic, *Ayurvedic* or Modern drugs were orally given in either of the groups during the studies.

5. PERIOD OF OBSERVATION OR EVALUATION:

The whole treatment was carried out from 3 to 15 days and reservations were made on the basis of relieving of signs and symptoms and healing process of *Tridoshaj Vrana*. Also patients to be called after one month to see remaining complications after healing of *Vrana*, if he had.

CRITERIA OF ASSESSMENT:

The assessment was made on the basis of healing process of the *Tridoshaj Vrana* and changes observed in sign and symptoms of the *Tridoshaj Vrana* were noted.

CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS:

The total 50 patients were studied into two groups namely :-

1] GROUP 'A' :- Application of *Nimbapatradi Malhar*.

2] GROUP 'B' :- Application of *Soframycin ointment*. The clinical study was carried out in the above two groups to evaluate the "Role of *Nimbapatradi Malhar* on *Tridoshaj Vrana*". The data collected from all the 50 patients was summarized and statistically represented in terms of -

- Vital Statistic,
- Observation during study and
- Result of the study

Table Showing Mean of Symptoms of *Tridoshaj Vrana* in Group A

Sr. No.	Symptoms	Before Treatment	After Treatment	P Value
		Mean S.D.	Mean S.D.	
1	Odour	1.48 ± 0.201	0.0800 ± .055	P<0.0001
2	Tenderness	1.560 ± 0.1166	0.08 ± 0.05538	P<0.0001
3	Discharge	2.04 ± 0.1579	0.0 ± 0.0	P<0.0001
4	Pain	2.28 ± 0.1356	0.04 ± 0.04	P<0.0001
5	Lymph Node Enlargement	0.36 ± 0.1720	0.04 ± 0.04	P=0.1509
6	Colour	2.280 ± 0.1356	0.16 ± 0.07483	P<0.0009
7	Inflammation	0.48 ± 0.1428	0.04 ± 0.04	P<0.05
8	Itching	0.520 ± 0.1428	0.28 ± 0.09165	P>0.05
9	Local Temperature	0.92 ± 0.1724	0.0 ± 0.0	P<0.0001

Table showing Analysis of Group B

Sr. No.	Symptoms	Before Treatment	After Treatment	P Value
		Mean S.D.	Mean S.D.	
1	Odour	1.2 ± 0.2517	0.3200 ± 0.09522	P < 0.05
2	Tenderness	1.64 ± 0.14	0.2400 ± 0.08718	P < 0.0001
3	Discharge	2.44 ± 0.1166	0.1600 ± 0.0748	P < 0.0001
4	Pain	2.44 ± 0.1013	0.800 ± 0.08165	P < 0.0001
5	Lymph Node Enlargement	0.32 ± 0.1113	0.24 ± 0.08718	P = 3.82
6	Colour	2.120 ± 0.1562	0.40 ± 0.01155	P < 0.0001
7	Inflammation	0.3200 ± 0.1381	0.4 ± 0.01	P < 0.1757
8	Itching	0.72 ± 0.1474	0.84 ± 0.01249	P > 0.05
9	Local Temperature	0.08 ± 0.1381	0.36 ± 0.09798	P < 0.0001

DISCUSSION AND COMMENTS:

In the preview description of *Tridoshaj Vrana*, its historical review since the vedic period as well as *Ayurvedic* and Modern review are concisely described in details. Further review about the drug used for the clinical trials on *Tridoshaj Vrana* i.e. *Neem*, *Yashtimadhu*, *Til*, *Ghrita* and Honey are narrated with its clinical trials on *Tridoshaj Vrana* and its observations and results are recorded.

It is important to discuss and clarify all the review to understand the results as well as a scientific approach of the study. The management of *Vrana* it may be vitiated or traumatic is considered to be the main aim of *Shalya tantra*.

The textual description of *Tridoshaj Vrana* is highlighted as mentioned in the Samhitas as well as in the Modern surgical science.

For the treatment of *Vrana*, *Acharya Sushruta* has advocated the sixty measures while *Acharya Charaka* has described thirty six measures.

Out of sixty *upakramas* stated by *Acharya Sushruta*, I have selected *Nimbapatradi* Malhar as a local application in the management of *Tridoshaj Vrana*.

The contents used is the preparation of this medicine are *Neem*, *Yashtimadhu*, *Til*, *Ghrita* and Honey. Base used for preparation is wax. The strong decoction of fresh leaves is stated to be a mild antiseptic which heals ulcers. The extract of *Yashtimadhu* is reported to exert a healing effect on ulcers. A poultice of seeds of *Til* applied to burns and scalds as *Til* has *brihan*, *preenan*, *twakprasadan* property. Honey acts as a purifying and healing agent in respect of *Vranas* or wounds. It inhibits the growth of yeast due to its high sugar concentration in which yeast cannot grows. So the properties of *Madhu* is antimycotic and antibacterial which promotes the healing properties of *Tridoshaj Vrana* as similar to other antibacterial. The drug *Ghrita* acts as a *manaswardhak* means promote the granulation tissues of *Vrana* and acts as a *Vranaropak*.

In the clinical study 50 patients were selected and treated in to two groups respectively.

1) Group A :- which includes a local application of medicated gauze of *Nimbapatradi Malhar*.

2) Group B :- which includes a local application of *Soframycin* ointment on *Tridoshaj Vrana*.

The whole treatment was carried out up to 15 days in both the groups. Though the study was purely clinical a brief review of the literature regarding *Tridoshaj Vrana* through the *Ayurvedic* classics and its counterpart from the modern surgical texts was summarized. Likewise a brief description about the drugs used in preparation of medicine and their pharmaco-therapeutic evaluation was studied in the respective review. Further the feedback data of clinical trials and the observation had been noted with the reduction of sign and symptoms and healing process of *Tridoshaj Vrana* for evaluation. With the help of vital statistic, observation during study and result of the study.

CONCLUSION:

The thesis "**Role of *Nimbapatradi Malhar* on *Tridoshaj Vrana***" was disposed in to various sections like preface, literary review, drug review, clinical study observations, discussion and lastly conclusion.

In the first section general introduction about complete thesis work has been described in details while literary review about the *Tridoshaj Vrana* including ancient *Ayurvedic* and Modern review has been included in second section.

The drug review about *Neem*, *Yashtimadhu*, *Til*, *Ghrita* and Honey was stated in the third chapter with its constituents and composition.

In the clinical study the treatment has been carried out on 50 patients in two groups namely Group A (which contains *Nimbapatradi Malhar* gauze application) and Group B (which contains *Soframycin* ointment gauze application) till 15 days maximum.

Further collected data the observation has been noted and were represented with its statistical analysis.

In the same chapter observation of parameters has been observed and represented on the criteria of assessment with reduction of sign and symptoms with size and shape of the *Tridoshaj Vrana* on patients and these symptoms were also represented with statistical analysis in the form of result.

The whole discussion about the clinical trials of the patients on drug has been discussed with detailed comments in this chapter and came to final conclusion.

1. The local application of medicated gauze with *Nimbapatradi Malhar* treatment on *Tridoshaj Vrana*, the odour, inflammation, tenderness, pain, lymph node enlargement, discharge, colour, itching and local temperature were relieved significantly which promotes for the healing of *Tridoshaj Vrana*.
2. The clinical trials shows that there were better results from Group A (*Nimbapatradi Malhar* gauze treatment) as compared to Group B (*Soframycin* ointment gauze treatment).
3. In the present study any type of infections did not occurs in any

patients during the clinical study hence it proves the local application of *Nimbapatradi* Malhar acts as a antibacterial.

4. From the above clinical study it shows that the medicine *Nimbapatradi Malhar* possesses the properties of antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, pain killer (*vedana sthapan*), *Vranaropak* and also reduces the discharge.
5. The drug affects the textual claim regarding the efficacy of *Nimbapatradi* Malhar gauze treatment.

In all view the medicine, *Nimbapatradi Malhar* is very significant in *Tridoshaj Vrana* as per my knowledge. It may also acts in the various types of *Vrana* (Wounds and Ulcers) for which further various types of studies may be carried out in future.

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