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EFFECT OF MADHUKAADI TAILA AND DASAANG LEPA IN THE CHRONIC WOUND HEALING

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ABSTRACT: Ayurveda is the complete science of life. Ayurveda takes whole man physically as well as mentally into account while describing the principle of treatment. Wound healing has been the burning problem in a surgical practice. Concept of wound care and wound cicatrization is very well explained in Ayurvedic text books. Sushruta, being the father of surgeon has explained in detail about wound healing. Healing is a natural and spontaneous phenomenon which occurs irrespective of (and sometimes despite) the surgeon. Although the basic events have been observed for many years, the factors which initiate and control the process remain incompletely understood. The pattern of wound healing may be affected by cytokine, endocrine or pharmacological manipulation of the wound's environment.

INTRODUCTION

The destruction of body tissue/part of body, is called ‘’Vrana’’. Inspection often allows wounds to be described, helping to determine the mechanism of trauma (blunt or sharp injury) and hence the risk of associated injuries by a sharp or blunt instrument. If in doubt, avoid any descriptive term and simply call it a wound. According to Sushruta Samhita, three Dosha (Vata, Pitta, Kapha) are responsible for the symptoms of wounds. Vata– leading to pain, swelling, Pitta– leading to burning sensation, infection (Dooshana) of blood and ulcer wound Kapha – accumulation and vitiation of fluids, itching. Stages of healing In any type of open wound, three stages or phases are mandatory in healing process. They are as follows. Inflammatory phase Collagen phase or Proliferative phase Maturation phase or regeneration phase/remodeling phase Immediately following an injury, the healing process begins. A torn ligament or muscle is repaired,

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wounds heal and bones mend. The healing process first involves getting rid of damaged tissue, then rebuilding healthy connective tissue in a step-by-step manner. The redness, swelling, heat and pain of inflammation are a natural part of the healing process. CASE REPORT A male patient of 50 years, attended the OPD of Shalya Tantra department at Ashtang Ayurveda college and hospital, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India, with the complain of non healing wound in the right leg below knee joint having a big necrosis, ischemia and a big discolouration of the feet with watery discharges, pus discharge, swelling in the feet, tenderness, unable to walk since seven weeks. Wound was pathological in nature. Patient took some treatment from nearby allopathic hospital but despite of the entire wound was not healing and at last patient was suggested for amputation by allopathic surgeon. As soon as patient visited OPD, he was carefully examined and advised the part to be x-ray to rule out any chance of acute osteomyelitis is very prone to such condition. But the x–ray revealed no abnormality in the bone. Colour Doppler examination was normal. After performing required investigation, author decided application of Madhukaadi Taila and Dasaang Lepa for healing the wound. Clinical study of chronic wound patient A 50 year old male patient came to the O.P.D. of Shalya Tantra Department, patient complained Chief complain (O/C) Chronic none healing wound in right leg - 7 weeks Pus discharge, serum discharge- 5 weeks Difficulty in walk - 2 weeks Patient cannot easily work. Some antibiotics and pain killer have taken by the patient and regular bandage done by different materials. But he cannot get any relief in the wound. Now the patient was examined by author. Consent was taken. O/E- Author examined the wound, the wound was deep. Lab. Investigation Blood sugar was normal. Colour Doppler and x-rays were normal. DRUG CONTENTS A. Madhukaadi Taila The contents and their efficacy of Madhukaadi Taila described below. 1. Madhuk 2. Lodhra 3. Pippli 4. Truti 5. Renuka 6. Haridra 7. Daruharida 8. Falini 9. Sandhav 10. Sariva 11. Kamal-Kasar 12. Padmak 13. Dahakti 14. Sarjras 15. Kustha 16. Rodika 17. Bijora nimbu 18. Tila taila. Effect on Pain • Kustha has Vatahara property (ch.su.25) • Pippli has Analgesic property in mice V/s tail.clip writing syndrome (Thakur, R.S., Puri, H.S. and Akhtar Hussain, 1989. Major medicinal plant of India). • Kamal has vedna-haran property (Bangasen Netraroga 200) and relief in shoola (Harit Samhita 3-30-4, Mutrakricha). • Haridra has analgesic effect (Indian Journal of Exp. Biology). • Powder of dhaktai and lodhra promotes wound healing (C.S.Ci. 25. 67-68). • Pippli has vatahara karma.(B.P.54 Haritkyadi verga) • Truti has vatahara karma (B.P.Ni.62 Kapooradi verga) • Padmak in vedna-sthapan Mahakasaya (Ch.su.4/47) • Madhuk works as Vedna-sthapana drug(Su.su.5) • Bijora nimbu has vatahara karma.(Ch.su.27/153-154) • Tila-taila has vatahara karma.(Ch.su.27/286) Effect on Burning sensation : • Padmak has pitta-daha nasak property.(B.P.Ni.31 Kapooradi verga) • Ala having sita karma.(B.P.Ni.63 Kapooradi verga) • Padmak has Daha-nasak property. (B.P.Ni.90 Amaraphaladi verga) • Kamal in Daha-prasmana Mahakasaya (Ch.su.4/14) • Kamal is very effective in Daha.

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(Kaidev Nighantu oushdiverga 14451446) (B.P.Ni. Amradiverga 89-90) (Raj Nighantu 176-177). • Kustha has also effective in Daha. (Raj Martanda). • Padmak has Daha-nasak effect effect (B.P. Ni. Karpuradi Verga 30-31). Effect on Itching • Sariva showed significant antifungal effect (Malhotra, S.C. editor 1996 pharmacognostical investigation of certain medical plant and comp. formulation used in Ayurveda and Siddha. • The antibacterial property of Haridra oil was tested on staphylococcus aureus. • Pippli has antifungel activity against Aspergillus, Trichoderma, Viridi, Curvularia, Lunata, P. Javanicum and P. striatum Ind. Drugs. 1976, 14,62). • Kusth has Kandughna effect (Raj Martand). • Lodhra is useful drug in Kandu. (Chakradatta Netra roga Chi. 59-27) • Sariva having Kandughna effect.(Dh.Ni) Effect on Tenderness : • Sariva - Saporin fraction was anti-inflammatory in experimental condition in rats (Ind. J. Pharmacol., 1982, 1978). • Haridra - Anti inflammatory activity of Haridra were reported by several researcher (Waxgner, New netural products, 1977, Page 222). • Lodhra has Shothaghna effect (B.P.Ni. Haritikyadi Verga 216). • Manjistha is effective drug in Tenderness (B.P. Ni. Haritikyadi verga 188- 189, Chakradatta, 42-8). • Madhuk has Vrana-shothaghna effect. (B.P.Ni 146 Haritkyadi verga) • Haridra has Vrana-shothaghna effect.(B.P.Ni 197Haritkyadi verga) Effect on Discharge : • Haridra - The antibacterial properties of the oil were tested on staphylococcus S. albus and baccillus typosis. • Sariva - Antibacterial - essential oil (2-hydroxy, 4-methoxy benzoldehyde) active v/s gram (+ve) & gram (-ve) organism. • Pippli - Anti microbacterial antitubercular activity due to isolated compound. Sivarajan, V.V. and Indria Balachandran, 1994, Ayurvedic Drugs and their plant source. • Kustha - Effective in discharge. (Astanga Hridaya UttarTantra23-24). • Haridra helps in wound heeling. (B.P.Ni 197 Haritkyadi verga) • Dhataki has Krimi-nasan effect. (B.P.Ni 186 Haritkyadi verga) • Pippli has Kapha-hara property. (B.P.Ni 58 Haritkyadi verga) • Kustha has Kapha-hara property. (B.P.Ni 173Haritkyadi verga) • Taila having Vrana-shodhna Property. (Bhaisajya Ratnavali) B. Dashang Lepa The contents of Dashang Lepa described below. 1. Shirish Bark 2. Yashtimadhu 3. Tagar 4. Rakt Chandan 5. Ela 6. Jatamansi 7. Haridra 8. Daruharida 9. Kustha 10. Netra Bala PROCEDURE 1st day – in morning, the wound was cleaned Apamarga Kshara, all the unhealthy tissue was scrapped & wound become cleaned. 2nd day- patient was examined in the morning, some bite of pseudo-epithelium & pus is coming out from the wound. Now again the wound was cleaned by cotton, applied Dasaang Lepa in the morning and bandaged and in the evening bandage was done by Madhukaadi Taila. 3rd to 7th days- The bandage of Dasaang Lepa in the morning and bandage of Madhukaadi Taila in the evening was continued next 3-7 days. After seven days wound was better & healthy stage. The unhealthy blackish tissue has been finish and wound was clear and radish like Suddha Vrana. There is no complaining of pain, swelling, tenderness and pus discharge. Patient was waking easily and having not any complain. Follow up -The follow up was one months and any recurrence was not seen. RESULT Maximum relief was seen in the

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patient with signs and symptoms. Necrosis, ischemia and watery discharges, pus discharge, swelling, tenderness showed relief.

DISCUSSION

Wound healing is a normal physiological phenomenon that starts immediately after the injury and runs until it is completely heal. The formation of healthy scar is ending event of wound healing. Madhukaadi Taila contains 16 ingredients including Till Tail and Dasaang Lepa contains 10 ingredients. Application of Madhukaadi taila and Dasaang lepa both are very effective for healing and for the chronic wound healing.

CONCLUSION

Observation, analysis and results of the present case study can be concluded as follow. Topical use of Madhukaadi Taila and Dasaang Lepa is found efficacious in the wound healing. It possesses adequate efficacy in Vrana Ropana and Vrana Shodhan without generating any adverse effects.

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