

MANAGEMENT OF DOOSHIVISHA JANAYA VRANA (NON-HEALING WOUND): A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Non-healing ulcers are the most common problem encountered in clinics today. Ulcer is a discontinuity over the skin exhibiting loss of epidermis, dermis, and sometimes subcutaneous fat as well. In Ayurveda, Dushta vrana can be correlated with non-healing ulcers. Acharyas mentioned detailed Dushta Vrana (Dooshivisha janya vrana). It is characterized by symptoms like Durgandha (foul smell), Vedana (pain), Chirakali (chronicity), Utsangi (elevated), Atipooyasrava (pus discharge), Atigandha Vrana srava, etc. All these features can be observed in non-healing ulcers. This study explores the Ayurvedic management of Dooshivisha janya vrana using the principles of the Agada Tantra. Methods: Medicines like Bilwadi agada, pancha valkala kahsya churna seka, Nimbadi guggulu, Nimba kalka lepa, parantyadi Taila and Jalookavacharana. Prayoga samuchaya and Visha Vaidya jyotsnika, contains too many Yoga that can be used in the management of Dushta vrana. Results: Symptoms were assessed before and after treatment. Discharge, foul smell, pain, numbness, and wound size were considerably reduced. Conclusion: Special Yogas mentioned in the context of Agada Tantra are found to be effective in the management of Dooshovisha janya vrana.

Keywords: Case report, Dooshi Visha, Jalaukavacharana

INTRODUCTION

Wounds are significantly problematic for all healthcare systems worldwide¹. Vrana (wound) is the most common problem encountered since the start of civilization. Dushta Vrana is the major problem in surgical practice. Healing Dushta Vrana has been a challenge in ancient as well as in today's era. Vrana Ropana (healing of wounds) is a natural process of the body, but due to various factors and the invasion of micro-organisms, the natural course of healing may get delayed. In India, a recent study estimated a prevalence rate of chronic wounds at 4.5 per 1000 population. The etiology of these wounds included systemic conditions such as diabetes, atherosclerosis, tuberculosis, leprosy, venous ulcers, pressure ulcers, and trauma.² Dushta Vrana is invaded by Doshas and difficult to manage. Improperly treated Vranas further get affected by the Tridoshas and converted into Dushta Vrana. Acharya Susruta and Caraka detailed the management of Dushta Vrana. Principles of Agada tantra can be used in management of Dushta vrana. Considering Doshavastha and chronicity. The science of wound healing has an existing journey over the ages. From the references available in Ayurveda and History, we come across warriors being treated very effectively with then available medicines. When an individual develops an open wound nature attempts to cover the wound to prevent infection by the growth and migration of epithelial cells. Wounds are treated differently from another, depending upon how they happened and how serious they are. Healing is the response of the body to injury that sets into motion a sequence of events. With the exception of bone, all tissues heal with some scarring. The object of proper care is to minimize the possibility of infection and scarring. Though it is a natural phenomenon, many factors interfere with the healing of wounds. The role of wound healing medicines is to prevent infection and to fasten the healing process.

CASE REPORT

A 75-year-old patient hailing from sidnath tq-Bilagi came to Agad tantra OPD on January 2025 with a non-healing ulcer over the dorsum of the right foot associated with foul-smelling, bloody discharge, pus, pain, and numbness over the peripheral area. 3 Years ago, he had a snake bite in river and had an ulcer over his right foot toe finger and taken treatment. He was working as a farmer. Two years later, he developed an ulcer on his right foot. He took medication and got relief. Further, he noticed a recurrence of ulcers at the same site, associated with swelling of the right leg, bleeding, pus formation, blackish discoloration of the skin, etc. After 3 years, he developed a similar ulcer in his right foot toe finger. And on medication, it healed. Five months ago, he developed a non-healing ulcer over his right foot toe finger. He was admitted and underwent cleaning and dressing in local hospital. After 20 days, he was discharged. But the wound is not healed. He is having numbness over his right foot, pricking pain, blood discharge, pus formation, and a foul smell on the ulcer. And plan for amputation of right toe finger. But patient approached our Smt shantadevi memorial Ayurvedic medical college for further management.

Personal History

Bowel: Regular
 Appetite: Reduced
 Micturition: Normal
 Sleep: Disturbed due to pain
 Addiction: Nil

Physical Examination

Temperature – 99°F
 B.P: 142/76 mm of Hg
 P.R: 82/min. No Pallor, Icterus, Cyanosis and Clubbing
 Lymph Node – Palpable in B/L Inguinal region
 Oedema – Non-pitting oedema, B/L lower limb

Systemic Examination

CVS: S1, S1 Sound Normal
 CNS: Well conscious. Well Oriented to time, place, and person.
 RS: Broncho-Vesicular sound normal.
 GIS: Umbilicus centrally placed and inverted, no scar mark, non-tender.

Local Examination

Site: Over right foot toe finger
 Size: Larger one ulcer with

Parameter	size
Length	4cm
Width	3cm
Depth	2mm
Number	One
Margin	Inflamed with irregular border
Floor	Covered with slough
Discharge	Foul smelling pus discharge

Management in OPD Level

On the first day, when he came to OP SSMAMC Hospital Badagandi, Bilwadi gulika, Parantaydi taila and pancha valkala kashaya chuna seka, were also given. 1 month later, he continued the medicines and noted improvement, so he got admitted for IP treatment.

IP Treatment - Cleaning and dressing were done daily with lemon juice. Patola katurohinyadi kashaya was also given internal administration as 10 ml TID before food. Vilwadi Agada also continued. Nimba kalka prepared with nalpamaradi taila lepa was done. Then wound was washed and application of parantaydi taila started then after that, nimbadi guggulu given. After that, he noted a marked improvement.

The size of the ulcer, pain, and foul smell were reduced considerably. Jalookavacharana is done three times. The patient got discharged advised Pathyas and Apathyas.

Table 1: Ingredients of Paranthyadi tailam³⁻⁴

Sr. No.	Drug (Ayurvedic Name)	Botanical name	Family	Rasa	Guna	Veerya	Vipaka	Karma
1	Paranthi	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Rubiaceae	Kashaya, Tikta	Laghu	Sheeta	Katu	Tridosahara
2	Malathi	<i>Jasinium grandifolium</i>	Oleaceae	Katu, Tikta	Laghu, Rooksha	Sheeta	Katu	Vishaghna Kushthaghna
3	Durva	<i>Cyanodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Kashaya Tikta	Laghu	Sheeta	Madhura	Kaphapittahara
4	Tankaare	<i>Physalis minima</i>		Tikta Kashay	Laghu	Sheeta	Madhura	Tridoshara
5	Brahmi	<i>Bacopa moneiri</i>	scroplulaceae	Tikta Kashay	Laghu	Sheeta	Madhura	Kaphapittahara
6	Sushavi	<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i>	Combritaceae	Tikta, Katu	Laghu	Sheeta	Katu	Kushthaghna Kamala
7	Parpataka	<i>Fumaria vaillantii</i>	Fumariaceae	Tikta	Laghu	Sheeta	Katu	Krimighna
8	Paribhadra	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Leguminaceae	Katu	Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Raktapreasada a
9	Apamarga	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Katu, Tikta	Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavatahara
10	Haridra	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Scitaminaceae	Tikta Katu	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphapittahara
11	Kritavetasa	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Tikta Madhura	Laghu	Sheeta	Katu	Vishaghna
12	Ashwagan dha	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Solanaceae	Katu Tikta Kashay	Snigdha Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Vatakaphahara
13	Tagara	<i>Valeriana wallichii</i>	Valerianaceae	Katu Tikta Kashay	Laghu Snigdha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavatahara
14	Vacha	<i>Acorus</i>	Araceae	Katu	Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavatahara

		calamus		Tikta	Tikshna			Krimighna
15	Patha	<i>Cycleapeltata</i>	Menispermaceae	Tikta	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Tridosahara
16	Haridra	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Scitaminaceae	Tikta Katu	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphapittahara
17	Daruharidra	<i>Berberis aristata</i>	Berberidaceae	Tikta Kashaya	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavatahara
18	Chandana	<i>Santalum album</i>	Santalaceae	Tikta Madhura	Laghu Rooksha	Sheeta	Katu	Kaphapittahara
19	Ishwarimola	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	Aristolochiaceae	Tikta Katu Kashay	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavatahara
20	Haritaki	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Combretaceae	Pancha rasa except Lavan	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Madhura	Tridosahara
21	Bibhitaki	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i>	Combrataceae	Kashay	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Madhura	Kaphapittahara

22	Aamalaki	Embelia officianalis	Euphorbiaceae	Amlapradhan pancha rasa	Laghu Rooksha	Sheeta	Madhura	Tridoshahara
23	Katuki	Picorrhiza kurroa	Scrophalariaceae	Tikta	Rooksha Laghu	Sheeta	Katu	Kaphapittahara
24	Tivrutta	Operculina turpentum	Convovulaceae	Tikta Katu	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphapittahara
25	Yashtimadhu	Glycyrrhiza glabra	Leguminaceae	Madhura	Laghu Snigdha	Sheeta	Madhura	Dahashamaka Keshya
26	Shunthi	Zingiber officianale	Zingiberaceae	Katu	Guru Rooksha	Ushna	Madhura	Kaphavatahara
27	Pippali	Piper longum	Piperaceae	Katu	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Madhura	Kaphavatahara
28	Marich	Piper nigrum	Piperaceae	Katu	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavatahara
29	Jatamansi	Nardostachys jatamansi	Valarianaceae	Tikta Kashay	Laghu Snigdha	Sheeta	Katu	Tridoshahara
30	Ashwatha	Ficus religiosa	Moraceae	Kashay Madhura	Laghu	Sheeta	Katu	Pittakaphahara Vranaropana Raktashodhana
31	Vata	Ficus bengalensis	Moraceae	Kashay	Guru	Sheeta	Katu	Kaphapittahara
32	Udumbara	Ficus recemosa	Moraceae	Kashay	Guru Rooksha	Sheeta	Katu	Pittakaphahara Vranashodhana Ropana
33	Plaksha	Ficus lacor	Moraceae	Kashaya	Guru	Sheeta	Katu	Pittakaphahara Raktavikara
34	Tamboolpatra	Piper betel	Piperaceae	Katu Tikta	Laghu Tikshna	Ushna	Katu	Vatashamaka Raktaprasadana
35	Karpura	Cinnamon camphora	Lauraceae	Tikta, Katu Madhura	Laghu Rooksha	Sheeta	Katu	Kaphahara
36	Parisa	Thepesian populnea	Malvaceae	Amla, Madhura, Kashay	Snigdha	Sheeta	Katu	Kaphapittahara Vranavikara
37	Jati	Jasminium grandifolia	Oleaceae	Tikta Kashay	Laghu Snigdha	Ushna	Katu	Tridoshahara
38	Coconut	Cocos nucifera	Arecaceae	Madhura	Guru Snigdha	Sheeta	Madhura	Vatapittahara
39	Jambir	Citrus lemon	Rutaceae	Amla Madhura	Laghu Snigdha	Ushna	Amla	Vatakaphakar
40	Tuttha	Copper sulphate		Katu Kashay	Laghu Sara	Ushna	Katu	Kaphapittahara

Nimba patra properties and uses⁵

निम्बपत्रं स्मृतं नेत्र्यं कृमिपित्तविषप्रणुत् ॥

वातलं कटुपाकं च सर्व आरौचक कुष्ठनुत् । भाव प्रकाश

निम्बः शीतो लघुः ग्राही कटुः तिक्तो अग्नि वातकृत् ।
अहयः श्रम तृट् कास ज्वर अरुचि कृमिप्रणुत् ॥
व्रणपित्त कफच्छर्दि कुष्ठ हल्लास मेहनुत् । भाव प्रकाश

Table 2 Patolakaturohinyadi kashaya ingredients⁶

NAME	LATIN NAME	RASA	GUNA	VIRYA	VIPAKA	DOSHA KARMA
<i>Patol</i>	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	Tikta	Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Kapha- pittahara
<i>Katu rohini</i>	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	Tikta	Laghu	Sheet	Katu	Kapha- pittahara
<i>Chandan</i>	<i>Santalum album</i>	MadhuTikta	Laghu	Sheet	Katu	Kapha- pittahara
<i>Murva</i>	<i>Chonemorpha macrophylla</i>	Madhur, Tikta	Guru	Sheet	Madhura	Tridoshahar
<i>Guduchi</i>	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Tikta,Kau Kashay	Laghu	Ushna	Madhura	Tridoshahar
<i>Patha</i>	<i>Cissampelos pariera</i>	Tikta	Laghu, Teekshana	Ushna	Katu	Kapha- pittahara

Table 3-Rasa-panchaka of Panchavalkala⁷

Drug	Rasa	Guna	Veerya	Vipaka
<i>Aswatha(F. religiosa)</i>	Kashaya Madhura	Guru Ruksha	Sheeta	Katu
<i>Udumbara(F. racemosa)</i>	Kashaya	Laghu Ruksha	Sheeta	Katu
<i>Vata(F. benghalensis)</i>	Kashaya	Guru Ruksha	Sheeta	Katu
<i>Plaksha(F. lacor)</i>	Kashaya	Guru Ruksha	Sheeta	Katu
<i>Parisha(T. populnea)</i>	Kashaya	Laghu Ruksha	Sheeta	Katu

Ingredients of the ayurvedic medicine (Vilwadi gutika)⁷

S. No.	Drug	Botanical/ Zoological nae
1.	Vilwa	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Corr.
2.	Surasa	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.
3.	Karanja	<i>Pongamia glabra</i> Pierre.
4.	Tagara	<i>Valeriana wallichii</i> DC.
5.	Surahwa	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> Roxb.
6.	Amalaki	<i>Embllica officinalis</i> Gaertn.
7.	Haritaki	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.
8.	Vibhitaki	<i>Terminalia belerica</i> Roxb.
9.	Shunti	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.
10.	Maricha	<i>Piper nigrum</i> Linn.
11.	Pippali	<i>Piper longum</i> Linn.
12.	Haridra	<i>Curcuma longa</i> Linn.
13.	Daruharidra	<i>Cocinium fenestratum</i> Gaertn and Colber.
14.	Goat's urine (Basta mootra), medium for trituration	<i>Capra aegagrus</i> Gmelin.

Medicines

- ✓ Lepana with nimba kalka prepared with nimba and nalpamaradi taila
- ✓ *Bilwadi gulika*
- ✓ *Patola katurohinyadi kashaya*
- ✓ *Parantyadi taila*
- ✓ *Pancha valkala kashaya churna* Continued the same along with *Jalookavacharana* for three days

Before and after treatment





Assesment of Wound

Assessment Parameters	Before Treatment	After Treatment	First follow up	Second follow up
Discharge	+++++	++	-	-
Foul smell	+++	+	-	-
Wound size	4x3x2	2x2x1	1x1	-
Pain	+++++	++	+	-
Numbness	++++	++	-	-

DISCUSSION

The management of *Dushta vrana* needs special attention because it is difficult to treat. As per signs and symptoms, this *Vrana* showed *Kapha pitha* dominance and applied *Visha chikitsa* principles. *Nimbadi kalka lepa*, which is mentioned *visha chikitsa* for swelling, and *Visha samana*. Here, this *Vrana* has *Pitha kapha dushti* and *Dooshi visha* features; we selected the *kalka* for *vrana ropana*. In the context of pacifying the *Doshas* in the body, most drugs are *Tridoshagna*, *Pithahara*, and *Kaphapithahara* actions. *Vishagna*, *Kandugna*, *Kushtagna*, *Rakthaprasadanam*, *Sonithasthapana*, and *Dahahara* properties are also seen among drugs⁸. *Visha vilwadi gulika* is explained in *Kriyakaumudi*⁹ by Kuttikrishna Menon. It contains all ingredients like *Vilwadi Gulika*, with the addition of *Neelini*, *Eshwari*, and *Pata*. Most of the drugs have anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity. Many of the drugs have *Vishagna* and *Hrudya* as well. It is more potent than having *Visha samanatwa*. The chronicity of this condition is a factor in considering *Dooshi visha chikitsa*. *Jalookavacharana* was done to remove *Dushta raktha* from the body. *Paranthyaditaila* is explained in *vishavaidyajyotsnika*. It is used in all types of *visha*. Mainly, it is indicated in *mandalai sarpadamsha*. It is *pitta pradhana*, and most of the drugs used in this preparation are *sheetaveerya* and possesses properties like *vrana ropana*, *vishaghna*, *hrudya*, *sulahara*, etc. Hence it acts against the ill effects caused because of *mandali sarpadamsha* and in post snakebite ulcers. *Panchavalkala*, a combination of five tree barks, is significant in *Ayurvedic* formulations as an individual ingredient and in composite preparations. These five barks are *Vata* (*Ficus bengalensis* L.), *Udumbara* (*Ficus*

glomerata Roxb.), Ashwatha (*Ficus religiosa* L.), Parisha (*Thespesia populanea* Soland. ex-Correa.), and Plaksha (*Ficus lacor* Buch-Ham.). As per Ayurveda, Panchavalkala Kwatha has *vrana ropana* (wound healing) properties and is also known for its diverse properties encompassing antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antibacterial, and antimicrobial attributes, rendering it valuable for wound purification and healing.

Conclusion

Ayurvedic treatment modalities are effective in managing *Dushtavrana*. *Vrana chikitsa* is explained in detail by Surutha while explaining *Shashtirupakrama*. But management of chronic ulcers with the principle of *Agad tantra* also seems to be effective. The chronicity of *Vrana* makes it difficult to treat. In such situations, by analyzing *Doshavastha* and the stage of *Vrana*, if we apply *Visha chikitsa tatwa*, healing will be faster and complications will also be less.

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