

Kadali Patradana in Dusta Vrana- A Single Case Study

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ABSTRACT

“Vrana Gatravichurnane” – the one which destructs the body. Now a day’s decubitus ulcer (pressure ulcer) is very much common in hospitalised patients and during postoperative period, because after many surgeries almost all the surgeon’s advice bed rest. Even though there are many advice given to patients such as frequent movement, posture change etc. but still decubitus ulcer incidence rate is high. Pressure is the challenging factor to deal with because it is not that easy to relieve. *Acharya Susruta* mentioned very detailed explanation regarding *vrana* where he told *shasti upakramas* for *vrana* in which *patradana* is one among them, which refers to application of leaves over the *vrana* for a particular period of time to heal the wound. In this study an attempt made to treat the decubitus ulcer with *kadalipatra*. *Kadali*(*Musa paradisiaca*) one among the important ancient medicinal plant, it is very economical and easy available, because of its properties like *madhura kashaya rasa*, *sheeta virya*, *madhura vipaka* and *kaphapittha hara* does *vrana shodhana* which further helps for the *vrana ropana*.

KEYWORDS: *vrana*, *kadalipatra*, *patradana*, *decubitus ulcer*

INTRODUCTION

Pressure sore is tissue necrosis and ulceration due to prolonged pressure. Blood flow to the skin stops once external pressure becomes more than 30 mmHg (more than capillary occlusive pressure) and this causes tissue hypoxia, necrosis and ulceration. It is due to impaired nutrition and defective blood supply, neurological deficit like leprosy, spinal injury, syringomyelia, tabes dorsalis, etc. Common sites are ischial tuberosity, sacrum, in the heel, head of metatarsals, buttocks, over shoulder, occiput. Bed sores are trophic ulcers. Common features seen are painless ulcer with punched out edge, and ulcer is non-mobile with base formed by bone. Mainly treatment follows as cause should be treated, rest, antibiotics, slough excision, regular dressing and vacuum assisted closure¹.

Vrana – “*Gatra vichurnane – vranayati iti vranaha*”² which means destruction or break in continuity of skin. *Acharya Susruta* mentioned stages of *vrana* they are *shudha vrana*, *dusta vrana*, *rudha vrana*, *ruhyamana vrana*. Decubitus ulcer can be compared to *dusta vrana*. *Lakshana*³ mentioned by our

acharaya as follows *ati samvruta*, *ativivruta*, *puya srava*, *ati Katina*, *atimrudu* etc.

Kadali is the drug described in *Ayurveda*. As it is having *Madhura kashaya rasa*, *sheeta virya*, *madhura vipaka* and does *pita*, *kapha* and *rakta hara*.⁴

Case report: A 65 years old, male patient came with a complaint of painless wound at right side gluteal region since 8 months associated with mild serous discharge since 5 days, is a known case of hypertension since 10 years under Tab Amlong 5 mg once a day at morning. He got operated for laminectomy and discectomy at cervical region 1 year back after 2 months of operation patient had right side hemiplegia. With this history patient visited on September 20 2022.

LOCAL EXAMINATION OF WOUND:

Inspection:

Site: Right gluteal region

Number: one.

Shape: oval.

Edge: punched out

How to cite this paper: Dr. S. Vaishnavi | Dr. Geetanjali Hiremath | Dr. Jeetendra A Javali "Kadali Patradana in Dusta Vrana- A Single Case Study" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-7 | Issue-1, February 2023, pp.175-177, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd52642.pdf



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Margin: regular.
Floor: unhealthy granulation tissue
Size: 5*3*0.5
Discharge: serous.
Foul smell: absent

Palpation:

Tenderness – absent
Temperature – not raised
Base – subcutaneous fascia.

INVESTIGATIONS;

CBC: Hb- 12gm%, WBC: 11000 cells/cumm, RBC: 4.5 Millions/cumm, platelets: 2 Lakhs/ul
ESR: 20 mm/hr
RBS: 98mg/dl
Serology: HIV: Negative.
HBSAG: Non-Reactive.
HCV: Non-Reactive.

TREATMENT:

Wound washed with NS.

Kadalipatra washed with NS and dried with gauze.

Then *kadalipatra* placed on wound for 12hours.

After 12 hours *kadalipatra* has been removed.

This was followed for 5 days.

From 6th day onwards *jatyadi taila* application done to attain *vrana ropana*.

RESULTS:

There was significant results noted in discharge, granulation tissue and margin of ulcer. Gradually the discharge has been reduced and completely disappeared on 5th day of *kadali patradana* which promotes further and fast healing.

The floor of the wound found was pallor in nature before treatment, as we apply *kadali patradana* then gradually healthy granulation tissue developed.

Margins of the wound turned healthy. Depth of the ulcer was 0.5cm before treatment with the application of *kadali patradana* the wound raised upto normal skin level i.e., *utsadana upakrama* has been achieved.

DISCUSSION:

In this, because of *kadali* properties like *kaphapittha hara* and *madhura kashaya* rasa and *sheeta veerya* and its tannins and flavonoids i.e., ethanol extract of leaf⁵ acts as antibacterial, *vrana shodhana* and thus helps in removing the pus, discharge, slough from the wound within 5 days and for *vrana ropana jatyadi taila* is being used.

CONCLUSION:

As said earlier *patradana* is one among the *sasti upakrama* which is said for *vrana shodhana* and

ropana. Here in this case report *patradana* was very useful for *puya nirharana* and *vrana ropana*,

Day 1 – Application of *kadali patradana* over the wound



Day 3



Day 5



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