



Guduchi Patradana In Dagdha Vrana - A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

Dagdhavrana (Burn) is a wound in which the tissue has undergone coagulative necrosis. Among the Chaturvidha Agnidagdha Durdagdha (Second Degree Burn), Uthistha (Elevation), Sphota (Blister Formation), Thivrachosha (Excessive Sucking Pain), and Daha (Burning), Paka (Inflammation), Vedana (Pain), Raaga (Redness), and Chira Upashamyanti (long-lasting effects) are the clinical symptoms that present.

Application of Sheeta (Cold) and Ushna (Hot) medications, Gritha (Ghee) and Seka (Sprinkling) with Sheethala Dravya (Cold Medicaments) are the methods of Chikitsa (Treatment) for Durdagdha (Second Degree Burn). Guduchi Patradana is after Ropana Gritha. Guduchi Performs the roles of Shophahara, Pittasamaka, and Soola Prasamana. Therefore, the goal of the current study is to assess the Dagdhavrana's potential as an external medication for pain relief, inflammation reduction, and wound healing.

Key words: Dagdhavrana, Burn, Patradana

INTRODUCTION

In Ayurvedic classics for different ailments Acharyas described many modalities for treatment like Aushadi (Medicines), Panchakarma (Therapies), Shashtra (Surgical) and Anushastra (Parasurgical).

The principles of Chikitsa (Treatment), Upadrava (Complication), Lakshanas (Clinical Features), and Bhedha (Types) of vrana have all been thoroughly. Dagdha vrana was explained by Acharya Sushruta in the context of Agnikarma adhyaya under the heading of itaratha dagdha. In the Dhuvivraneeya Adhyaya, Acharya Caraka refers to Burn wounds as Agantuja Vrana.

Modern medical descriptions of burn injuries closely resemble the Ayurvedic texts which have the description of Dagdha Vrana. A wound is characterized as a burn where the tissue has undergone coagulative necrosis, which can be brought on by heat, cold, electricity, chemicals, friction, or UV radiation. Burn is divided into four degrees. First degree, second degree, third degree, and fourth degree. Dagdha Vrana and Burn may be correlated .

CASE REPORT

A 27year male presented with complaints of severe pain and burning sensation at forearm of right upper limb associated with mild swelling with small blebs on forearm of right upper limb since 2days gave a history of accidental burn with direct contact of a red hot cylinder burst and as traditionally patient poured normal water immediate as a first aid.

Clinical Findings

- Site: Multiple Blebs were present over the forearm from dorsal aspect of palm up to elbow joint of the right upper limb
- Size: around 15cm ×4cm.
- Shape: longitudinal x horizontal
- Number: Multiple
- Swelling: Noted
- Floor: Red granulation tissue

Investigation

- Hb% - 13.8gm%
- TC- 9500cells/cmm
- R.B.S - 120mg/dl
- HIV - Non reactive
- HBsAg - Non reactive

Diagnostic Assessment

Based on rule of nines: 2nd degree superficial 9% burn (Durdagdha).

Therapeutic Intervention

Wound debridement followed by Ropana Gritha application and Guduchi Patradana.

Oral medications-

1. kushmanda avaleha 1TSP TID A/F
2. Tab Nimbadi guggulu 2 BD A/F
3. Tab Soothashekara rasa 2 BD A/F

Follow-up & Outcome After 7 days of treatment the patient got discharged and advised to come for daily dressing. The burn wound was completely healed without any contractures in 21 days.

DISCUSSION Dagdhavrana (Burn) is leaded to Pitta & Rakta vitiation which caused severe Daha (Burning sensation) hence Ropana Gritha is applied which pacifies Daha and helps in Vrana Ropana (Wound healing) and Guduchi Patradana keeps medicament in in-situ and acts as Kaphapittanila Prasamana, Shoolahara (Analgesic), Shopahara (Anti-inflammatory) and Vrana Roopaka (Wound healer).

CONCLUSION; Management burns is challenging, and even after full recovery, issues like contractures, discoloration, and keloid formation are common. In this case, a combination of Ayurveda and modern medicine was used successfully, leading to complete healing within 21 days. This integrated approach reduced hospital stay and minimized discoloration. Ayurvedic treatments like fumigation, applying medicated ghee, and using Tinospora leaves for bandaging showed positive results in healing the burn. Although this was a single case study, more research with larger groups is needed.

IMAGES





DAY 6



Day 12



DAY -15





DAY 21

DAY 18

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