



Review Article

www.ijrap.net



VISHAJA VRANA: A LITERARY REVIEW

Sourav Ballav^{1*}, Ashwini Kumar S Bharati², Sanath Kumar T³, Sunitha G¹, Sk. Hafiz Hassan¹

¹PG Scholar, Department of Agada Tantra Evum vidhivaidhyaka, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Hassan, Karnataka, India

²Professor, Department of Agada Tantra Evum vidhivaidhyaka, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Hassan, Karnataka, India

³Assistant Professor, Department of Agada Tantra Evum vidhivaidhyaka, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Hassan, Karnataka, India

Received on: 19/01/17 Accepted on: 27/02/17

*Corresponding author

E-mail: drsouravballav@gmail.com

DOI: 10.7897/2277-4343.08130

ABSTRACT

Agada Tantra is a specialized branch of Ayurveda which mainly deals with the sign and symptoms and also management of visha (poisoning). Visha is an etiological factor of vrana. Vishaja vrana become a global burden in present era; produced by injury with poisonous substances or fang, teeth, nail, assault as well as due to poisonous contact and weapon. The main objective of this article is to discuss the vishaja vrana sign symptom and management according to acharyas.

Keywords: Vrana, Visha Digdha Vrana, Vishaja Vrana, Wound.

INTRODUCTION

The word “Vrana” (Wound) is derived from the verbal root “Vran” meaning splitting or tearing of the body. Vrana define as “Vrana Gatra Vichurnane Vrana iti Vranaha”¹ here “Gatra” means tissue or body parts and “Vichurnane” meaning discontinuity. The discontinuity or breakdown of body tissue or body part is called Vrana. Vrana which caused by the visha called as vishaja vrana.

Charaka Samhita

Vrana is two type i.e. - innate and exogenous. The agantuja vrana (exogenous wound) caused by visha (poisoning), injury with poisonous fang, teeth, nail, and as well as due to poisonous contact and weapon, etc². Charaka have brought the words - visha yukta vrana (toxin induced wound), visharohita vrana (toxin traceable virulent wound), vishamasthita vrana (intoxicated wound)³ into use while, naming twenty distinctive vrana (wound). Again presence of visha in vrana considered as vrana - dosha (defect)⁴. For this type of vrana (wound) he has recommended agada yoga (antitoxic formulations) like-Gandhahashastiagada⁵ {Ingredients- *Wrightia tinctoria* (sveta), *Acorus calamus* (vaca), *Withania somnifera* (ashwagandha), *Ferula asafetida* (hingu), *Tinospora cordifolia* (guduchi), *Saussurea lappa* (kustha), Rock salt (saindhava), *Allium sativum* (lasuna), *Brassica juncea* (sarsapa), *Limonia acidissima* (kapittha)- fruit plup, seed of *Oroxylum indicum* (syonaka) and *Pongamia pinnata* (karanja), *Zingiber officinale*, *Piper longum*, *Pipernigrum* (trikatu), *Albezia lebeck* (sirisha) flower, two type of *Curcuma longa*, *Berberis aristata* (haridra), *Bambusa arundinaceae* (vamsalochana).} external application. Paste of *Acacia polyacantha* (somavalka), *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* (ashwarkana), *Onosma bracteatum* (gojibha), *Ocimum tenuiflorum* (hamsapadi), *Curcuma longa* (haridra), *Berberis aristata* (daruharidra) and ochre⁶ for external application.

Sushruta Samhita

Vrana (wound) is of two kind i.e. -sarira (endogenous wound) and agantu (external/ exogenous wound); among these agantu (external/ exogenous) vrana are caused by visha (poison), assaults / injury from human being weapons⁷ etc. This type of wound spreads wide quickly. For mitigating this required pittasamak chikitsa⁸ and paste of madhu (honey) and ghee for healing. He has recommended special method- Vishaghna⁹ (Detoxicating method); Jalukacharan¹⁰ (leech therapy). Vrana caused by visha should be made to heal by using ghee cooked with healing drugs and milk¹¹. Again he mentioned in kalpasthan special type of vrana; Visha dagdha vrana (wound from poisoned weapon) produces symptoms are black coloured blood (Krishna rakta), flow out from nascent wound, exudative, Krishna varna (black coloured), under goes pus formation, trishna (thirst), Daha (burning sensation), jwara (fever), murcha (fainting), bhram (dizziness), foul smell and torn piece of muscles coming out from vrana¹². In these vrana(wound) the foul-smelling muscles (puti -mamsa) should be removed out diligently; then the vitiated blood (rakta) eliminated by using leeches; flowed by vomiting (vamana), purgation (virechan) and panchavalkala -parisek (decoction of the bark of milky trees)¹³. Externally application of cold poultices made from vishaghna drugs (anti poisonous drugs) of sita virya (cold potency)¹⁴. When this vishaja vrana (poisonous-wound) complicated with swelling, suppuration, necrosis should not be bandaged¹⁵.

Astanga Sangraha

Here he has highlighted about the visha dagdha vrana (wound by poisoned weapon) and its features like loses consciousness often, feeling tingling sensation all over the body as through swarmed by insects; pain in pelvis, head, shoulder, joint; black vitiated blood comes out; vomiting; dyspnoea, cough, the wound has reddish yellow edges and black in center, pus formation

quickly¹⁶ etc. and recommended agada yoga (antitoxic formulations) for treatment are- Gandhahasti agada¹⁷-externally. {Ingredients – *Wrightia tinctoria* (sveta), *Acorus calamus* (vacha), *Ferula asafetida* (hingu); *Tinospora cordifolia* (amrita), *Cinnamomum glaucescens* (sugandha), *Saussurea lappa* (kustha), Rock salt (saindhav), *Albizia lebbek* flower (sirisha puspa), *Curcuma longa*, *Berberis aristata* (twonisa), *Zingiber officinale*, *Piper longum*, *Piper nigrum* (vyosa), *Brassica juncea* (sarshapa), *Oroxylum indicum* (tuntuka), *Limonia acidissima* (kapittha), *Allium sativum* (lasuna), *Pongamia pinnata* (karanja), *Bambusa arundinaceae* (vamsalekhana).}; Dasangaagada¹⁸- {Ingredients-*Nardostachys jatamansi* (manshi), *Cinnamomum zeylanica* (twak), *Abes webbiana* (patra), *Ocimum sanctum* (surasa), Realgar /Arsenic Disulphide (monohava), *Santalum album* (sita), *Euphorbia nerifolia* (snuhi), *Curcuma longa* (nisha), *Crocus sativus* (kumkum), *Capparis zeylanica* Linn (Vyaghranakha) etc.}. Paste of *Aconitum heterophyllum* (prativisha), *Solanum surattense* Burm (vyaghri) root and *Oroxylum indicum* (sukanasa) is applied. ¹⁹ *Curcuma longa* (Haridra), salt (saindhava) and honey with ghee – internally²⁰. Hridayavarana therapy²¹ (cardio protective therapy)

Astanga Hridaya²²

When the person gets injured by a vishalipta shalya or poisoned arrow, he faints often, becomes discoloured, grief stricken, feeling tingling sensation all over the body as through insects are crawling on it, there is pain in pelvis, back, hand shoulders and joints; the blood coming out from the wound is black and vitiated in nature (Krishna -dustha sravi). trishna (thirst), Daha (burning sensation), jwara (fever), murcha (fainting), turbidity of vision, vomiting, dyspnoea and cough develop instantaneously; the wound has reddish yellow edges and bluish central portion with severe pain gets swollen; pus formation etc. If the marmasthan (vital spots) not injured then hridayabharana –therapy (cardio protective therapy) should be done immediately the arrow should be pulled out and the wound burnt with heated iron rod or kshara (alkali) prepared from *Butea monosperma* Kuntz (mushka) , *Wrightia tinctoria* (sveta), *Acacia polyacantha* (somatvak), *Rumbia cordifolia* Linn (tamravalli), *Albezia lebbek* (shirisa) and *Solanum indicum* (grdhranakha) should be applied to the wound; and paste of *Oroxylum indicum* (sukanasa), *Aconitum heterophyllum* (prativisha), and *Solanum surattense* Burm (vyaghrimula) should be applied. Four foul smelling treatments like pittaja visharpa must be done.

DISCUSSION

Human beings are more prone to get injury resulting vrana (wound) which made to think our Acharyas about healing. Wound healing is a natural procedure but they are often remaining in the inflammatory stage for too long; because of exotoxins and bacterial colonization; result delay in healing. Complications of non-healing wounds are vast and patients are at risk of septicaemia, toxic shock syndrome and in some case amputation. Histologically these types of wound are infiltrated by T cells and macrophages in the dermis, and this causes a cascade of tissue toxicity²³. Bacteria may also play a role in immune regulation locally by releasing exotoxin likely *Clostridium perfringens* alpha toxin is produced by the bacterium *Clostridium perfringens*. Alpha toxin responsible for gas gangrene and myonecrosis in infected tissue. The toxin also possesses hemolytic activity. Similarly, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin damage-Extracellular matrix. *Staphylococcus aureus* produces a wide variety of cytotoxins which includes four hemolysins (alpha, beta, gamma, and delta) which are

responsible for toxic shock syndrome. This way may be the vrana (wound) converted to Vishaja vrana (poisonous-wound).

CONCLUSION

Vishaja vrana (poisonous-wound) remain to be a clinical challenge with room for improvement. So before starting the treatment, we must assess the toxicity, predominance of dosha (toxin), dushya (entanglement of tissue), site and size of the Vrana (wound), Sadhyaasadyata (remediable or irremediable) of Vrana. When wound will be completely free from visha (poison) and vishaja (poisoning) complication; then healing can be achieved.

REFERENCES

1. Dalhana. Dvivraniyachikitsitam. In: Shastri, A (ed.) Sushruta Samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhambha sanskrit sansthan; 2009. p. 4.
2. Agnivesh. Dvivraniyachikitsitam. In: tripatthy; Brahmanand (ed.) Charaka samhita. Varanasi: Chaukamba surbharati praksashan; 2011. p. 837.
3. Agnivesh. Dvivraniyachikitsitam. In: tripatthy; Brahmanand (ed.) Charaka samhita. Varanasi: Chaukamba surbharati praksashan; 2011. p. 839.
4. Agnivesh. Dvivraniyachikitsitam. In: tripatthy Brahmanand (ed.) Charaka samhita. Varanasi: Chaukamba surbharati praksashan; 2011. p. 842-843.
5. Agnivesh. Vishachikitsitam. In: Sharma, P.V (ed.) Charaka samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhambha orientalia; 2011. p.372-373.
6. Agnivesh. Vishachikitsitam. In: Sharma, P.V (ed.) Charaka samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhambha orientalia; 2011. p.387.
7. Dalhana. Dvivraniyachikitsitam. In: Shastri, A (ed.) Sushruta Samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhambha sanskrit sansthan; 2009. p.1.
8. Dalhana. Sarpadanstchikitsitam. In: Sharma, P.V (ed.) Sushruta Samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhambha visvabharati; 2011. p. 55.
9. Dalhana. Dvivraniyachikitsitam. In: Shastri, A (ed.) Sushruta Samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhambha sanskrit sansthan; 2009. p.5.
10. Dalhana. Dvivraniyachikitsitam. In: Shastri, A (ed.) Sushruta Samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhambha sanskrit sansthan; 2009. p.8.
11. Dalhana. Dvivraniyachikitsitam. In: Shastri, A (ed.) Sushruta Samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhambha sanskrit sansthan; 2009. p.24.
12. Dalhana. Sarpadanstachikitsitam. In: Sharma, P.V (ed.) Sushruta Samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhambha visvabharati; 2011. p.54-55.
13. Dalhana. Sarpadanstachikitsitam. In: Sharma, P.V (ed.) Sushruta Samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhambha visvabharati; 2011. p. 55.
14. Dalhana. Sarpadanstachikitsitam. In: Sharma, P.V (ed.) Sushruta Samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhambha visvabharati; 2011. p. 55.
15. Dalhana. Vranalepanbandhavidhi. In: Shastri, A (ed.) Sushruta Samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan; 2009. p.101.
16. Vagbhata. Kitalutadivishapratisedha. In: Murthy, K.R.S (ed.) Astanga sangraha. Varanasi: Chaukamba orientalia; 2012. p. 365.
17. Vagbhata. Kitalutadivishapratisedha. In: Murthy, K.R.S (ed.) Astanga sangraha. Varanasi: Chaukamba orientalia; 2012. p. 363-364.

18. Vagbhata. Kitalutadivishapratishedha. In: Murthy, K.R.S (ed.) Astanga sangraha. Varanasi: Chaukamba orientalia; 2012. p. 362.
19. Vagbhata. Kitalutadivishapratishedha. In: Murthy, K.R.S (ed.) Astanga sangraha. Varanasi: Chaukamba orientalia; 2012. p. 365.
20. Vagbhata. Kitalutadivishapratishedha. In: Murthy, K.R.S (ed.) Astanga sangraha. Varanasi: Chaukamba orientalia; 2012. p. 363.
21. Vagbhata. Kitalutadivishapratishedha. In: Murthy, K.R.S (ed.) Astanga sangraha. Varanasi: Chaukamba orientalia; 2012. p. 365.
22. Vagbhata. Vishapratishedha. In: Murthy, K.R.S (ed.) Astanga Hridayam. Varanasi: Krishnadas academy oriental; 1997. p. 335-336.
23. Trøstrup H, Bjarnsholt T, Kirketerp-Møller K, Høiby N, Moser C. What Is New in the Understanding of Non Healing Wounds Epidemiology, Pathophysiology, and Therapies. Ulcers. 2013 May 12; 2013.

Cite this article as:

Sourav Ballav *et al.* Vishaja vrana: A literary review. *Int. J. Res. Ayurveda Pharm.* 2017;8(Suppl 1):22-24 <http://dx.doi.org/10.7897/2277-4343.08130>

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared

Disclaimer: IJRAP is solely owned by Moksha Publishing House - A non-profit publishing house, dedicated to publish quality research, while every effort has been taken to verify the accuracy of the content published in our Journal. IJRAP cannot accept any responsibility or liability for the site content and articles published. The views expressed in articles by our contributing authors are not necessarily those of IJRAP editor or editorial board members.