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## Patradana in Dagdha Vrana - A Case Study

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### ABSTRACT

*Dagdhavrana* (Burn) is a wound in which there is coagulative necrosis of the tissue. Among *Chaturvidha Agnidagdhama Durdagdha* (Second Degree Burn) presents with *Lakshanasa* (clinical features) as *Uthistha* (Elevation), *Sphota* (Blister formation), *Thivrachosha* (Excessive Sucking Pain), *Daha* (Burning Sensation), *Raaga* (Redness), *Paka* (Inflammation), *Vedana* (Pain) and *Chira Upashamyanti* (takes long time to subside). *Chikitsa* (Treatment) for *Durdagdha* (Second Degree Burn) is application of *Sheeta* (Cold) and *Ushna* (Hot) medicaments, application of *Ghruta* (Ghee) and *Sheka* (Sprinkling) with *Sheetala Dravya* (Cold Medicaments). As *Sheetaupachara*, *Dahasamana* and *Vrana Roopaka*, application of *Shatdoutha Ghruta* is done followed by *Eranda Patradana*. *Eranda* acts as *Pittasamaka*, *Soola Prasamana* and *Shophahara*. Hence present study is undertaken to evaluate the analgesic, antiinflammatory, wound healing effect on *Dagdhavrana* as an external medicament.

**Key words:** *Dagdhavrana*, *Burn*, *Patradana*

### INTRODUCTION

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

*Acharya Sushruta* has elaborately described the *Bhedha* (Types), *Lakshanas* (Clinical Features), *Chikitsa* (Treatment) Principles and *Upadrava* (Complication) of *Dagdha Vrana* (Burn Injury) in the context of *Agnikarma* (Cauterization) chapter.<sup>[1]</sup>

*Acharya Charaka* has mentioned burn wound as *Agantuja*

*Vrana* in *Dhwivraneeya Adhyaya*.<sup>[2]</sup>

The description of *Dagdha Vrana* in *Ayurvedic* classics are quite similar to burn injury described in modern medicine.

A burn is a type of injury to skin or other tissues. Burn is defined as, it is a wound in which there is coagulative necrosis of the tissue,<sup>[3]</sup> caused by heat, cold, electricity, chemicals, friction or ultraviolet radiation. Classified into first, second, third and fourth degree burn. Burn can be co-related to *Dagdha Vrana*.

Among *Chaturvidha Agnidagdhama Durdagdha* (Second Degree Burn) presents with *Lakshanasa* (clinical features) as *Uthistha* (Elevation), *Sphota* (Blister formation), *Thivrachosha* (Excessive Sucking Pain), *Daha* (Burning Sensation), *Raaga* (Redness), *Paka* (Inflammation), *Vedana* (Pain) and *Chira Upashamyanti* (takes long time to subside).<sup>[4]</sup> *Chikitsa* for *Durdagdha* is application of *Sheeta* (cold) and *Ushna* (Hot) medicaments, application of *Ghruta* and *Sheka* with *Sheetala Dravya*.<sup>[5]</sup>

Importance of *Patradana* one among *Shashti Upakrama* is described by *Acharya Sushruta*.<sup>[6]</sup> *Shatadouta ghruta* is *Vrana Ropaka*, *Daha Prasamana*.

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*Eranda* acts as Kaphapittanilasamaka, *Shoolahara*, *Shophahara*.<sup>[7]</sup>

## CASE REPORT

A 27 year female presented with complaints of severe pain and burning sensation at dorsal aspect of right foot associated with mild swelling with blebs on dorsal aspect of right foot since one day gave a history of accidental burn with direct contact of a red hot charcoal and as traditionally patient applied fountain pen ink (camlin) as immediate first aid.

### Clinical Findings

- Site: Bleb was extended from 2<sup>nd</sup> toe to little toe and covered 1/4<sup>th</sup> part of dorsal aspect of right foot.
- Size: around 4cm ×3cm.
- Shape: oval
- Number: 3, one large bleb of 4×3cm and two small bleb of 1×0.5cm.
- Swelling: noted
- Floor: red granulation tissue
- Blanch on pressure.

### Investigation

- Hb% - 11.8gm%
- BT - 3min
- CT - 4min
- R.B.S - 106mg/dl
- HIV - Non reactive
- HBsAg - Non reactive

### Diagnostic Assessment

Based on rule of nines: 2<sup>nd</sup> degree superficial 2% burn (*Durdagdha*).

### Therapeutic Intervention

Wound debridement followed by *Shatdhouth Ghruta* application and *Eranda Patradana*.

## METHODOLOGY

Incision & Drainage: prick is made and drained out fluid collection.

External covering (skin) is excised and wound debridement is done.

Application of *Shatdhoutha Ghruta* and followed by *Eranda Patradana* carried out for 7 days.

### Before Treatment (0<sup>th</sup> Day)







Wound Debridement - During Treatment



Day 1<sup>st</sup>



Day 2<sup>nd</sup>



Day 4<sup>th</sup>

Day 15<sup>th</sup>

### Follow-up & Outcome

After 15 days of treatment, the burn wound was completely healed without any contractures.

### DISCUSSION

*Dagdhavrana* (Burn) is led to *Pitta & Rakta* vitiation which caused severe *Daha* (Burning sensation) hence *Shatdhouta Ghruta* is applied which pacifies *Daha* and helps in *Vrana Roopana* (Wound healing) and *Eranda Patradana* keeps medicament in situ and acts as *Kaphapittanila Prasamana*, *Shoolahara* (Analgesic), *Shophahara* (Anti-inflammatory) *Vrana Roopaka* (Wound healer).

### CONCLUSION

Above said medicaments helps in early wound healing without any contractures and any complication. There were no any oral medicines prescribed.

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