

A CASE STUDY OF BURN WOUND TREATED WITH JATYADI GHRITA

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ABSTRACT

Initial treatment of burn wound aims at preventing infection and early wound healing. Burn wound are of prime concern regarding post healing scar. Various treatment modalities are used for dressing of burn wounds keeping in mind good cosmetic outcome. *Acharya Sushruta* has also explained treatment of burn wound while describing *Agnikarma adhyaya* treatment of wound due to *Agantuja* (external injury). *Vagbhatta Acharya* has also mentioned the effective treatment of *Jatyadi ghrita* in the management of wounds, painful ulcers, insect bite wounds, wounds caused by heat or fire and deep wounds by external application. In this context, *Jatyadi ghrita* application was carried out in the management of burn wound. The patient received in the casualty of SKAMCH RC and has been treated with *Jatyadi ghrita*. The patient recovered well with complete healing of the wound within span of 3 weeks.

Keywords: Burn wound, *Dagdha vrana*, *Jatyadi ghrita*.

INTRODUCTION

Burn is a wound in which there is coagulative necrosis of the tissue caused by dry heat, moist heat, electric, chemical, sunlight, radiation or cold burns³. Burn injuries can be accidental, suicidal and homicidal. Depending upon the extent and severity of burns, the impact of burns varies from superficial burns and scalds to damage of internal body organs⁴. Managing burns is important because they are painful

and can result in disfigurement. Hence the effective use of *jatyadi ghrita* in the management of burn wound is taken as *ghrita* is *vrana ropaka* (wound healing) and *kanti vardhaka* (improving lustre) was used for second degree burn and healing process was observed.

CASE REPORT:-

A female patient of 38 years age came to the casualty with complaints of burns over both

upper limbs (Extensor part of forearm) and face due to burst gas stove in the morning. Patient was having pain and watery discharge from wound.

PAST HISTORY:- Patient not a k/c/o DM/HTN.

On examination there was blister formation on both upper limbs and face of second degree. Mild discharge and eschar was present over wound. No purulent discharge was seen from wound.

TREATMENT GIVEN:- Blisters and eschar was removed and dressing by application of jatyadi ghrita and paraffin gauze covering over the wound once daily. Oral medications with antibiotics, analgesics and anti-inflammatory, IV Fluids were administered as a fluid replacement .Wound was observed for its healing process under following criteria.

- Edema around wound
- Discharge from wound
- Granulation tissue.

OBSERVATIONS:

ON 2nd day, new blister formation was removed and wound was devoid of slough. Redness and tenderness was present. Edema present.

On 4th day, the wound was bright red in colour and signs of epithelialisation at margins.

On 7th day, healthy granulation tissue was present. Daily dressing was continued upto 12 days and epithelialisation of wound was covered within 12 days. The colour of epithelialisation resembled with surrounding skin.

DISCUSSION

Burn wound requires four important conditions to be maintained:- prevention of infection, retention of fluid, prevention of blister formation and prevention of dry eschar formation.

Probable Mechanism of action of *Jatyadi ghrita* and its practical use:-

The *shodana* and *ropana* contents in *Jatyadi ghrita* drugs found very efficacious as described in ancient classics. The action of *tikta rasa* is *rakta prasadaka* (blood purifier), *ushna veerya* is *shothahara*, *ushna* and *teekshna* are *krimighna* in nature, action on *tri-doshas* as calms as *Pitta* .*Shodana* drugs on topical application reduce pain, discharge and oedema of the surrounding tissue. Initially drugs acts as a debriding agent, removing slough and necrotic material from wound and subsequently promotes smooth and uncomplicated healing. They reduce wound infection due to their bactericidal action on drug. The dressing soaked with *shodhana* drugs provides moist environment which enhances epithelialisation, prevent scales formation, beneficial in infected wounds with drug resistant bacteria. The content *Katuka* improves re-epithelialisation, neo-vascularisation and migration of endothelial cells, dermal myofibroblasts and fibroblasts into the wound bed⁵. The *jati patola* and *sikta* have *Vrana ropana* action⁶.

Ghrita prevents fluid loss from burn wound and also lubricates surface of wound and prevents hard eschar formation. *Ghrita* is having *vrana ropana* (healing) and *kantivardhana*⁷ (improving lustre) property so it helps in early healing with good pigmentation.

CONCLUSION

This case study reveals that burn wound dressing with *Jatyadi ghrita* produces good and

faster wound healing. Also it can help in minimising post healing complications like hypopigmentation or hyperpigmentation.

FIGURES:-



1. Burn Wound Of Face Before Treatment



2. Right Upper Limb:-Before Treatment.



3. LEFT UPPER LIMB:- BEFORE TREATMENT.



4. RIGHT AND LEFT UPPER LIMB DURING TREATMENT.



5. FACE DURING TREATMENT.



6. RIGHT, LEFT UPPER LIMB AND FACE AFTER TREATMENT.

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