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Research Paper

Historical Review Of Vrana And Wound

Medical Science

KEYWORDS : Wound Healing, Veda, Purana, Modern concept

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ABSTRACT

Men are susceptible to wounding and that has led him from very early stages of human development. Probably, after being exposed to injury, the first dressings ever used were the leaves of trees, which were easily available from the surrounding. By his constant experiences he may have found leaves of some trees useful in wound healing. The techniques of prevention of infection and its influence on wound are available in the scripture found during ancient civilization. The earliest record of treatment of wounds is found in Veda , the oldest book of the world, written about 3000 B.C whereas the general management of wounds by herbal drugs is found to have been mentioned. This present effort is plan to evolve some new facts in field of wound healing and this can work as bridge in between ancient (Veda, Purana, Samhita etc), and modern (present era) knowledge.

Introduction

The term "VRANA" stands for "WOUND" in Àyurveda. Our ancestors in prevedic period had tried various dravya for wound healing & gave a vivid description about wound & its management.

Men are susceptible to wounding and that has led him from very early stages of human development. The techniques of prevention of infection and its influence on wound are available in the scripture found during ancient civilization. The earliest record of treatment of wounds is found in Veda , the oldest book of the world, written about 3000 B.C whereas the general management of wounds by herbal drugs is found to have been mentioned. Veda & epics provide us Knowledge of wounding The earliest records of treatment of wound healing is found in Veda-

In rigaveda there is description about injured leg of queen Bishala being treated by amputation[1]

सद्यो जंघामायसी विश्वलायै धने हिते सर्वते प्रत्यधत्तम् (ऋ0वे0 1/116/15)

Vrana ropana in reference to transplantation of head of Yajña (Madhu vidya and Kaksya vidya) has also been mentioned in rigaveda. For inflammatory oedema (vrana sotha) use of drugs like ।श्रृंजीए च ातंए ट" ए ह्रुपहतन etc have been mentioned.(2) In Samaveda vrana rohana of a prince who was injured during war has been depicted[3] .

In Atharvaveda following terms appear which may be included under vrana.

ज्ञमजातपलं : It is disease like ज्ञनश्नीं ए[4].

Jayanya - Ulcer produced after sexual indulgence[5] .

Apaćita- Description of suppuration under this disease[6] .

Vidradha – A disease like ट्यकतंकीट्[7] .

}तंअं- Accidental haemorrhage, discharges from vrana[8].

उपजीका उद्भरान्नि समुद्रादधि भेजम्।

तदासावस्य भेजं तदु रोगमशीशमत्।। (अ0 वे0 2/31/6)

In Atharvaveda we come across number of references where wound and its management has been described. In case of traumatic injuries use of Jala ापपजेग्र has been advised[9].

"रूद्र जला भेजम्" (अ0 वे0 2/27/6)

Concept of Kémi (wounds infected by organisms) was also flourishing and methods to remove kémi by use of sun rays, agni10 (अग्निरस्मेन शोचिसा यंसद् विश्वन्यत्रिणाम) water and drugs like: Guggulu,ह्रुसनए श्रृंजप्रत्रै"पए सीप्रजांपए ी ईीं have been mentioned as kémighna drugs[11].

गुग्गुलु: पीता, नलद्यौरुगंधि प्रमन्दनी (अ0 वे0 4/37/3)

In Garuna ज्ञनप्रर्वि there is clear description of अर्ता" and its treatment with Madhu, ङ्कंत्यनदीग्र, and त्रंअप उंकीन[12].

In ठग्रसउपाप त्युग्रप्रर्ती" (500 B.C) we come across to reference where संभंर्ज" after being injured in battlefield, was treated by drugs उन्नर्जे«ग्रपअंदट्टए अप `सलांतंट्टिए `अंतर्तिर्टि, and `दक्षीप्रदांतंट्टि [13].

मृतसंजीवनी चैव विशल्यकरणीमपि।

सर्वण्य करणी चैव संधान करणी तथा। (वा0व0 युद्धकाण्ड सर्ग 74/32)

In डीप्रड्डीप्रतंज (400 BC) we come across reference for wound management and it has been mentioned that त्नकीपश्नीपतं sustained injury and was treated by his army surgeons.

It was duty of every soldier to carry with him first aid material of wound healing which included Madhu, Ghéta, Taila and VasÁ[14].

अर्थ संनिययं कुर्याद राजा परवला दता: ।

तैल वसा मधु घृतमौह्यानि च सर्वदः ॥ (महा0 शान्तिपर्व 11/48)

These instances indicates that the prompt healing indigenous drugs were easily available in those days and wounds were effectively treated with them.

Coming down to ages in three high profile physicians of ancient India we see that knowledge of wound and its management became more advanced and scientific.[15]

यौ व्रणे पूर्णमुद्वि टौ: .....विपरीत निड्डैर्व्रणै:। (च0 चि0 25/5-8)

Àtreya Punarvasu (2000 BC) expanded the knowledge of wound and its management and made a detailed description of wound which included their classification, sign, symptom, prognosis and 36 upakrama (essential procedures)[16] for management.

शोफघ्नं भाडविधं चैव.....

.....इति भाट्त्रिंशदुद्वि टा व्रणानां समुपक्रमा:। (च0 चि0 25/40-43)

SuÐruta (1000 B.C) significantly contributed to the knowledge of wound and their management. The subject of wound healing forms the central theme of SuÐruta SaÞhitÁ.

SuÐruta has defined and classified wound from various angles, elaborated clinical presentation, pathogenesis (`जांतपलप्राप्रसं)[17], prognosis and 60 essential procedures ( `भजप नयांतरं)[18] for management. Special reference to wounds which fail to heal inspite of every effort has been separately dealt by him under 'वनभइं अर्ता"[19]. He considered wound treatments as speciality and called the persons responsible for management and treatment of wound as 'VraÆakovida'[20].

स्वबुद्धया चापि विभजेत्कृत्याश्च बुद्धिमान।

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देश दो ां या विज्ञाय व्रणं च व्रणकोविद्।। (सु0 सू0 8/34)

He had complete knowledge of the process of pus formation and knew preventive measures for them by describing Kémighna drugs[21] and also the prognosis of the wound[22].

Varieties of drugs to be used for Đodhana and ropaÆa. For cleansing he described Đodhana and wet fomentation method. He also described the varieties of bandages for different regions according to doĐa, their stage and climate[23].

टप्रहंईिं (5th Century AD) added more preparations for treatment of wound and described 8 types of traumatic wound[24]. He had emphasized also on ghéta and taila base ointment for local use[25].

In Bauddha ाप्रसं (300 BC) it has been mentioned that foot injury of Buddha was managed by श्रट्टआं, use of astringent herbs, compression and bandage was the management of abscess. When tumor growth appeared on wound Buddha allowed to cut it off by lancet and apply oil[26]. In Buddhist literature some methods of अर्ता management are given-

(i)टर्ता कीप्रअंदं :Cleansing of wound

(ii)ड्डव ि:Drying of wound

(iii)ठीम ंरप्रदनसपउचंदं : Application of ointment/medicaments.

In डप्रकींअं □पापजेप्र टन्नदकं उप्रकींअं (9thcentury A.D) has advocated use of श्रप्र. जलप्रकट्ट हीन्नजं in management of प्रहंदजनरं अर्ता.

ड्डतपाप्रदजं Datta (12th century A.D) has specified अर्ता with its character and classification[27].

In ड्डप्रर्तहिंकींतं ीपजप्र(13th century A.D) application of Nimba Dala Kalka in अर्ता has been given[28].

In the literature also one finds evidence of wound in the book "।ड्डीपर॰प्रदं ड्डप्रानदजंसंउं" of ज्ञप्रसपकप्रें treated her lovely deer with IÉgudi Taila[29].

यस्य त्वया व्रण विरोपणमिंगुदीनां।

तैलं न्यसिंचत मुखे कुशसूचिविध्वे।। (अभि0शा0 4)

In Western history it is found that the first great step in the study of wound healing was taken by Hippocrates the father of medicine in 400 B.C in western countries. He had great faith in natural healing power and he advised to keep wound dry & to use simple dressing with tepid or cold water with or without vinegar, wines, oil or honey.

Some Other facts

The first systematic study of wounds in the western surgery begins at the time of Celsus, a Greek surgeon of first century A.D. He suggested to cover the wounds with vinegar or soaked swab & to clean it with cold water. He applied ointment to produce suppuration in the wound with the idea that suppuration is necessary for healing.

In 2nd century A.D Hua (Chinese) who treated the wound by herbal drugs.

Albacasis a medical practitioner of 11th century A.D of Arabian medicine he used house oil in complicated wounds. Upto 11th century the medical practitioner of western countries had no knowledge of suppuration. They thought it was a normal pattern of healing.

In 12th century Theoderic and Henri observed that some wounds were healed up without suppuration if proper cleansing & care were taken during dressing.He is second, who described debridement of wounds after suĐruta.

In 1368 Gay supported Theodaric and said that the primary object of treating the wound was to follow natural healing by its own power & by suitable nourishment. Further he added 4 points for the treatment of wounds.

1) Removal of foreign body.
2) Approximation of parts and maintenance of the general body resistance.
3) Conservation abd reservation of the subject.
4) Checking and correction of complication.

Lord Lister who first used carbolic acid as chemical antiseptic for dressing the wounds and he became father of antiseptic surgery.

Some chemical drugs isolated in 1913 by Paul Ehrlich and they are known as chemotherapeutic agents. These therapeutic agents came in common practice in 1935 after various studies of toxicity and tolerance of doses.

The discovery of antibiotics is another weapon in the management of wounds which has help to keep the wound out of contamination.

Before the knowledge of biochemical substances of the wound tissue, contraction of the wound with gross appearence was the only reliable method of study. Contraction of wound was measured by graph paper method & it was calculated. However there is not any systematic knowledge about the sequence of wound healing till 1955.

In 1956 Dunphy & Uduppa were the first pioneer to measure the quantity of glucosamine & hydroxyproline in regenerated tissue to know the exact amount of mucopolysaccharide & collagen of different days of healing.

It is now an established fact that in early days of wounding mucopolysaccharide which is a building block for healing wound is formed, which in later days disappears & collagen fibres become prominent.These changes of the wound were also studied histologically[30].

But the actual wound promoter which can cut short the time utilize for a normal wound healing is not known.

Discussion-

So here it is my small effort to place some facts about vrana or wound which is present in our ancient literature.

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