

## **Priyangvadi taila in the management of *Dusta Vrana* (Infected Wound): A classical drug review**

**Dr. Sangam Kumar Verma<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Surendra Kumar Mishra<sup>2</sup>,**

<sup>\*1</sup>PG Scholar, <sup>2</sup>Professor & Head, Department of Shalya Tantra, S.G.M.P.G. Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital Saheri, Ghazipur, V. B. S. Purvanchal, University, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh, India.

### **\*Address for corresponding Author:**

PG Scholar, Department of Shalya Tantra, S.G.M.P.G. Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital Saheri, Ghazipur, Pin code: 233302, V. B. S. Purvanchal University, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Pin code: 222001, **Email:** [doctorskvarma@gmail.com](mailto:doctorskvarma@gmail.com)

---

**Cite this paper as:** Dr. Sangam Kumar Verma, Dr. Surendra Kumar Mishra (2022). Priyangvadi taila in the management of *Dusta Vrana* (Infected Wound): A classical drug review. *Frontiers in Health Informatics*, Vol.11(2022),619-627

---

### **ABSTRACT**

Background: Wound was probably the primary ailment, which man had suffered and identified in early days. Nearly 6 million people suffer from chronic wounds worldwide. Priyangvadi taila consists of poly-herbal drugs as mentioned in Vidradhirogaadhikar of Vangsen Samhita with the applicability in *Dusta Vrana* (Infected Wound). Material and Methods: Ayurvedic texts, as well as the data bases web-based search engines, journal, were used to search for relevant literature and information. Result: Priyanvadi taila is kashaya rasa dominant drug and according to Sushruta & Charaka, Kashaya rasa having shodhana, ropana, lekha, kledashoshana properties and also krimighna and kandughna due to katu and tikta rasa. Tikta rasa also having the properties of chhedana and puyushoshana. Pharmacological activity like anti-microbial effect were also reported. Conclusion: The shodhana and ropana karma of Priyanvadi taila was found in effective in *Dusta Vrana* (Infected Wound) as described in Ayurveda text.

**Keywords:** Anti-microbial, *Dusta Vrana*, Infected Wound, Priyanvadi taila

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Wound is type of injury in which skin, muscles, etc. get torn or cut. Of course healing is normal physiological phenomenon which starts immediate after injury, but scar of wound remains forever. Wound and particularly chronic wounds are major concerns for the patient and clinician alike; chronic wound affect a large number of patients and seriously reduce their quality of life since past in all over. Most of the wound heals on its own. Some local factors like sough, infections, foreign bodies, haematoma and deficient blood supply etc. also retard the normal process of healing. In Ayurvedic text, such types of wounds called as *Dushta Vrana*. Literally means durable (unhealthy) or an *adhama* (degraded) *Vrana*. It is an excessively damaged or ragged wound with putrid odour, discoloured, excruciating pain and excessively discharging condition discolouration of its adhistan (the body tissues).

Current estimates indicates that nearly 6 million people suffer from chronic wounds worldwide.

In an Indian study, the prevalence of chronic wound in the community was reported as 4.5 per 1000 population whereas that of acute wounds was nearly doubled at 10.5 per 1000 population. The commonest cause of chronic wound in India is systemic diseases like diabetes mellitus, tuberculosis, and leprosy. The practice working and walking barefoot, especially in agriculture fields leads to increased risk of infection in the wound.

In a country like India, where nearly 80% of the population resides in rural areas under poor hygienic and nutritional conditions, not only able to afford their treatments offered by modern medicine practitioners. Often due to their poverty and unhygienic living condition, even simple wounds are infected to cause a great sufferance to them. Hence, there is a need to find out such treatment modalities, which are cheap, easily available in the neighbourhood and also free from side effects. So it is needed to use poly-herbal preparation for the management of Dushta vrana, which have shodhana, ropana, krimighna and shothhara properties. So, keeping this in mind by Ayurvedic literature it was found that “Priyanguvadi taila” combination of six drugs mentioned in Vidradhirogaadhikar of Vangsen Samhita (77/62-63) was selected to see its debriding, purificative and healing effect on Dushta Vrana. Present review was aimed at gathering the information about the details of the constituents of this formulation along with the applicability of this formulation in Dusta Vrana (Infected Wound).

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1. Method of review

The pertinent literature was found and presented in a methodical manner using all the pertinent Ayurvedic texts, the databases Google Scholar, PubMed, Medline, AYUSH Research Portal, and Digital Helpline for Ayurveda Research Articles (DHARA), dissertations from Ayurvedic colleges, studies accessible on Research Gate web-based search engines, and journals.

### 2.2. Procurement of Trial Drugs

All the trial drugs i.e. Priyanguvadi taila was identified.

### 2.3. Preparation of Drugs

All the drugs were prepared as per the method of preparation of Sneha kalpana as mentioned in Sharangadhara Samhita in Pharmacy of S.G.M.P.G Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital Saheri, Ghazipur.

### 2.4. Materials for Priyanguvadi taila

Description of Ingredients of Priyanguvadi taila, with English / Latin name, Part used and its quantities are as given in Table 1:

**Table 1: Ingredients of ‘Priyanguvadi taila’**

| Sr. No | Name of Drugs    | Botanical name/ English Name        | Part used | Proportion |
|--------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1.     | <i>Priyangu</i>  | <i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i> Vahl. | Flower    | 1 part     |
| 2.     | <i>Lodhra</i>    | <i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb.     | Bark      | 1 Part     |
| 3.     | <i>Kattphala</i> | <i>Myrica esculenta</i> Buch-Ham.   | Bark      | 1 Part     |

|    |                    |                                   |         |         |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 4. | <i>Dhataki</i>     | <i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> Kurz. | Flower  | 1 Part  |
| 5. | <i>Haridra</i>     | <i>Curcuma longa</i> Linn.        | Rhizome | 1 Part  |
| 6. | <i>Daruharidra</i> | <i>Berberis aristata</i> DC.      | Root    | 1 Part  |
| 7. | <i>Tila Taila</i>  | <i>Sesamum indicum</i> Linn.      | Seed    | 24 part |

### 3. RESULT

The pharmacological properties of the formulation can be explained on the basis of the individual drug properties as mentioned below:

#### 1. PRIYANGU

|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Latin Name</b>                 | <i>Caliparpa marcrophylla</i> Vahl.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Family</b>                     | Verbenaceae                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                   | <i>Phalini, Kanta, Shyama, Anganapriya</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Vernacular Name</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hindi Name:</b> Priyangu</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Classical Categorization:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Charakasamhita:</b> Sandhaniya, Shonitsthapaniya</li> <li>• <b>Susrutasamhita:</b> Pryanvadi, Eladi</li> </ul>                                                                                   |
| <b>Part Used</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flowers</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Rasapanchaka</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rasa:</b> Tikta, Kashaya, Madhura</li> <li>• <b>Guna:</b> Guru, Ruksha</li> <li>• <b>Virya:</b> Sheeta</li> <li>• <b>Vipaka:</b> Katu</li> <li>• <b>Doshaghnata:</b> Vata - Pittahara</li> </ul> |
| <b>Karma</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vranaropana, Raktastambhana, Vedanasthapana, Tvachya</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Rogaghnata</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Durgandhivrana, Charmavikara, Vrana-vidhradhi</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Chemical constituents</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tetracycline diterpens, Oleanolic acid, Calliterpenone, Luteolin, Apigenin</li> </ul>                                                                                                               |
| <b>Pharmacological activities</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-pyretic, anti-fungal, anti-bacterial.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                 |

#### 2. LODHRA

|                                  |                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Latin Name</b>                | <i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb.                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Family</b>                    | Symplocaceae                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                  | <i>Balipriya, Bhillataru, Galava, Marjana</i>                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Vernacular Name</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>English Name:</b> Symplocos bark</li> <li>• <b>Hindi Name:</b> Lodha</li> </ul>                                     |
| <b>Classical Categorization:</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Charakasamhita:</b> Sandhaniya, Shonitsthapaniya</li> <li>• <b>Susrutasamhita:</b> Lodhradi, Nyagrodhadi</li> </ul> |
| <b>Part Used</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bark</li> </ul>                                                                                                        |
| <b>Rasapanchaka</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rasa:</b> Kashaya</li> <li>• <b>Guna:</b> Laghu, Ruksha</li> <li>• <b>Virya:</b> Sheeta</li> </ul>                  |

|                                   |                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Vipaka:</b> <i>Katu</i></li> <li>• <b>Doshaghnata:</b> <i>Kapha – Pittahara</i></li> </ul>   |
| <b>Karma</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Raktastambhana, Vranashodhana, Shothahara, Vranaropana, Kushthagha, Kandughna</i></li> </ul> |
| <b>Rogaghnata</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Yoniroga, Pradara, Vrana-ksata, Kushtha, Karnasrava, Kandu, Charmavikara.</i></li> </ul>     |
| <b>Chemical constituents</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monomethyl pelargonidin glucosides, loturine, Colloturine, Oxalic acid, Ellagic acid</li> </ul> |
| <b>Pharmacological activities</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-bacterial, anthelmintic, adaptogenic.</li> </ul>                                           |

### 3. KATTPHALA

|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Latin Name</b>                 | <i>Myrica esculenta</i> Buch-Ham.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Family</b>                     | Myricaceae                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                   | <i>Bhadra, Kumbhi, Rohini, Kumudika, Katphala</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Vernacular Name</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>English Name:</b> Bay Berry</li> <li>• <b>Hindi Name:</b> Kayphal</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Classical Categorization:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Charakasamhita:</b> <i>Sukrashodhana, Sandhaniya, Vedanasthapana</i></li> <li>• <b>Sushrutasamhita:</b> <i>Lodhradi, Surasadi, Lakshadi</i></li> </ul>                                                                            |
| <b>Part Used</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bark, Flower</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Rasapanchaka</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rasa:</b> <i>Kashaya, Tikta, Katu</i></li> <li>• <b>Guna:</b> <i>Laghu, Tikshna</i></li> <li>• <b>Virya:</b> <i>Usana</i></li> <li>• <b>Vipaka:</b> <i>Katu</i></li> <li>• <b>Doshakarma:</b> <i>Kapha - Vatahhara</i></li> </ul> |
| <b>Karma</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Tvachya, Kandughna, Shothahara, Sandhaniya, Vranasodhana – ropana, Krimighna</i></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Rogaghnata</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Vrana, Charmaroga, Shotha, Sukradosha</i></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Chemical constituents</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Myricitrin, Quercetine</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Pharmacological activities</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-allergic</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

### 4. DHATAKI

|                        |                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Latin Name</b>      | <i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> Kurz. Vol 3, 2005 206-216                                                                         |
| <b>Family</b>          | Lytheraceae.                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>        | <i>Dhatupushpi, Vahnijvala, Raktapushpa, Dadimapatra</i>                                                                      |
| <b>Vernacular Name</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>English Name:</b> Fire flame brush</li> <li>• <b>Hindi Name:</b> Dhava</li> </ul> |

|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Classical Categorization:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Charak:</b> Sandhaniya, Mutravirajaniya</li> <li>• <b>Shushruta:</b> Priyanvadi, Ambasthadi</li> </ul>                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Part Used</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flower</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Rasapanchaka</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rasa:</b> Kashaya, Katu</li> <li>• <b>Guna:</b> Laghu, Ruksha</li> <li>• <b>Virya:</b> Sheeta</li> <li>• <b>Vipaka:</b> Katu</li> <li>• <b>Doshakarma:</b> Kapha – Pittashamaka</li> <li>• <b>Prabhava:</b> Stambhana</li> </ul> |
| <b>Karma</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sandhaniya, Vranaropana, Raktastambhana, Tvachya. Krimighna</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Rogaghnata</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dushta Vrana, Kushtha, Charmaroga, Raktapradara</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Chemical constituents</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malvidine pentose glucosides, tannin, ursolic acid, carotene, insulin, citric acid, ellagic acid, gallic acid, malic acid, lawsone</li> </ul>                                                                                       |
| <b>Pharmacological activities</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                        |

## 5. HARIDRA

|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Latin Name</b>                 | <i>Curcuma longa</i> Linn.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Family</b>                     | Zingiberaceae                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                   | <i>Nisha, Gauri, Krimighna, Yoshitpriya, Hattavilashini</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Vernacular Name</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>English Name:</b> Turmeric</li> <li>• <b>Hindi Name:</b> Haldi</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Classical Categorization:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Charakasamhita:</b> Lekhaniya, Kushthaghna, Kandughna.</li> <li>• <b>Sushrutasamhita:</b> Mustadi, Vachadi.</li> <li>• <b>Vagbhata:</b> Mustadi, Haridradi, Lakshadi</li> </ul>                                            |
| <b>Part Used</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rhizome</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Rasapanchaka</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rasa:</b> Tikta, Katu</li> <li>• <b>Guna:</b> Laghu, Ruksha</li> <li>• <b>Virya:</b> Ushna</li> <li>• <b>Vipaka:</b> Katu</li> <li>• <b>Doshakarma:</b> Kapha-Vatashamaka</li> <li>• <b>Prabhava:</b> Kusthghna</li> </ul> |
| <b>Karma</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raktastambhana, Kandughna, Tvachya, Vrana-shodhana-ropana-lekhana</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Rogaghnata</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vranavikara, Vrana-kshata, Sukrameha, Vedanashotha</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Chemical constituents</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curcuminoids, Bisabolane, dihydrocurcumin, phytosterol, fatty acids, polysaccharides</li> </ul>                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Pharmacological activities</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-microbial, anti-fungal, anti-bacterial</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                        |

## 6. DARUHARIDRA

|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Latin Name</b>                 | <i>Berberis aristata</i> DC.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Family</b>                     | Berberidaceae                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                   | <i>Darvi, Parjanya, katankateri, pachampacha</i>                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Vernacular Name</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>English Name:</b> Indian Berberry</li> <li>• <b>Hindi Name:</b> Darhald</li> </ul>                                                                                                         |
| <b>Classical Categorization:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Charakasamhita:</b> Lekhaniya, Kandughna, Arshoghna</li> <li>• <b>Sushrutasamhita:</b> Haridradi, Mustadi, Lakshadi</li> </ul>                                                             |
| <b>Part Used</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Root, Stem, Fruit</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Rasapanchaka</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rasa:</b> Tikta, Kashaya</li> <li>• <b>Guna:</b> Laghu, Ruksha</li> <li>• <b>Virya:</b> Ushna</li> <li>• <b>Vipaka:</b> Katu</li> <li>• <b>Doshakarma:</b> Kapha - Pittashamaka</li> </ul> |
| <b>Karma</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Vranashodhana-ropana, Shothahara, Vedanasthapana</i></li> </ul>                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Rogaghnata</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Vrana, Nadivrana, Kushtha, Kandu, Raktapitta</i></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Chemical constituents</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Berberine, citric acid, malic acid, umbelliatine, oxycanthine</li> </ul>                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Pharmacological activities</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antibacterial, antifungal, hypoglycemic effect.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                    |

## 7. TILA TAILA

|                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Latin Name</b>                    | <i>Sesamum indicum</i> Linn. <sup>i</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Family</b>                        | Pedaliaceae                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Vernacular Name</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>English Name:</b> Sesame oil</li> <li>• <b>Hindi Name:</b> Til tel</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Part Used</b>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Rasapanchaka</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rasa:</b> Katu, Tikta, Madhura</li> <li>• <b>Guna:</b> Guru, Sara, Tikshna, Sukshma</li> <li>• <b>Virya:</b> Ushna</li> <li>• <b>Vipaka:</b> Madhura</li> <li>• <b>Doshaghnata:</b> Vata-Kaphashamaka</li> </ul>                                               |
| <b>Karma</b>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Vranashodhana-ropana, Lekhana, Twakprasadana</i></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Rogaghnata</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Vrana, Vataroga, Shiroroga, karnaroga</i></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Chemical constituents</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neural lipids, glycolipids, phospholipids, histidine, lysine, valine, biotin, glucose.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Characteristics of sesame oil</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific gravity – 0.924, Refractive index – 1.4770, Acid value – 2.2, Iodine value – 113, saponification value – 200.</li> <li>• Sesame oil contains about 80% unsaturated fatty acids composed mainly of oleic (18:1) and linoleic (18:2) acids. The</li> </ul> |

|  |                                                                                         |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | remaining 20% is composed of the saturated fatty acid namely palmitic and static acids. |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Table No. 2: Average of Pharmacodynamics of Priyanvadi taila**

| Properties             | Observations in <i>Priyanvadi taila</i> |             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------|
|                        | Total No. of Drugs                      | Percentage% |
| <b>Rasa</b>            |                                         |             |
| <i>Madhura</i>         | 2/7                                     | 28.50       |
| <i>Katu</i>            | 4/7                                     | 57.14       |
| <i>Tikta</i>           | 5/7                                     | 71.42       |
| <i>Kashaya</i>         | 5/7                                     | 71.42       |
| <b>Guna</b>            |                                         |             |
| <i>Guru</i>            | 2/7                                     | 28.50       |
| <i>Laghu</i>           | 5/7                                     | 71.42       |
| <i>Ruksha</i>          | 4/7                                     | 57.14       |
| <i>Tikshna</i>         | 2/7                                     | 28.50       |
| <b>Vipaka</b>          |                                         |             |
| <i>Madhura</i>         | 1/7                                     | 14.28       |
| <i>Katu</i>            | 6/7                                     | 85.71       |
| <b>Virya</b>           |                                         |             |
| <i>Ushna</i>           | 4/7                                     | 57.14       |
| <i>Sheeta</i>          | 3/7                                     | 42.85       |
| <b>Doshaghnata</b>     |                                         |             |
| <i>Vata-Pittahara</i>  | 1/7                                     | 14.28       |
| <i>Vata-Kaphahara</i>  | 3/7                                     | 42.85       |
| <i>Kapha-Pittahara</i> | 3/7                                     | 42.85       |
| <b>Karma</b>           |                                         |             |
| <i>Tvachya</i>         | 5/7                                     | 71.42       |
| <i>Vranashodhana</i>   | 7/7                                     | 100.00      |
| <i>Vranaropana</i>     | 7/7                                     | 100.00      |
| <i>Shothahara</i>      | 3/7                                     | 42.85       |
| <i>Sandhaniya</i>      | 2/7                                     | 28.50       |
| <i>Stambhana</i>       | 4/7                                     | 57.14       |
| <i>Vedanasthanpana</i> | 2/7                                     | 28.50       |
| <i>Kandughna</i>       | 3/7                                     | 42.85       |
| <i>Lekhaniya</i>       | 2/7                                     | 28.50       |
| <i>Krimighna</i>       | 2/7                                     | 28.50       |

#### 4. DISCUSSION

Charaka defined Ashudha Vrana as a foul smelling, discoloured, painful and excessively discharging condition. However according to Sushruta dushta Vrana shows clinical features

like fierce looking, excessive pus, sloughing of ligaments and muscles, unpleasant smell and appearance, severe pain.

The main purpose of treatments of Dushta Vrana is mainly converting Dushta Vrana into Shuddha Vrana. The concept of wound bed preparation now-a-days is very much similar to that mentioned by Sushruta for management of Dushta Vrana. Sushruta explained a sixty different procedure for the management of Dushta Vrana.

Priyanvadi taila is kashaya rasa dominant drug because 5 drugs out of 7 having kashaya rasa and according to Sushruta & Charaka, Kashaya rasa having shodhana, ropana, lekha, kledashoshana properties apart from this it is also having properties of krimighna and kandughna due to katu and tikta rasa. Tikta rasa also having the properties of chhedana and puyushoshana.

### **Probable mode of action of Priyanvadi taila**

Debridement of wound may be due to lekhan property of Haridra and Daruharidra and healing achieved by sandhaniya property of priyangu, lodhra, kattaphala and dhataki. In earlier phase the drug, expel out the slough and necrotic tissue due to property of katu, tikta and kashaya rasa. Further drug has reduced excessive exudation by decreasing inflammation due to katu rasa (Table 1 & 2). The katu and tikta rasa reduced bacteria load by its krimighna property. Katu rasa also splits the haemorrhagic clots and enhances the circulation at affected area.

Vrana shodhana is achieved followed by ropana karma by its kashaya rasa and sheeta veerya properties which further help in wound healing and action of all the drugs seems to be helpful in debriding the wound, healing of wound may be due to biosynthesis of mucopolysaccharides and collagen. Therefore, it facilitates wound healing of regeneration and organization of healthy granulation and epithelization. Anti-microbial effect of Priyanvadi taila may be due to katu and tikta rasa.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

The shodhana and ropana karma of Priyanvadi taila was found to be efficacious as described in Ayurveda text. Initially drug acts as a debriding agent, remove slough, necrotic agent from wound and subsequently promotes smooth and uncomplicated healing process. Topical application reduces pain and discharge of the surrounding tissues and reduces wound infection due to its antimicrobial effect.

## **CONSENT**

It is not applicable.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The authors are thankful to the Director, S.G.M.P.G. Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital for providing facilities, support and to carry out the research work in the institute.

## **COMPETING INTEREST**

Authors have declared that no competing interest exist.

## REFERENCES

<sup>i</sup> <https://www.cehat.org/uploads/files/a147.pdf>

<sup>i</sup> Nirmal S, editor. Vangasena Samhita or Cikitsasara Samgraha of Vangasena (Text with English Translation), Vol. 2., Ch. 77., Ver. 62-63., 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, Varanasi: Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series Office; 2004.

<sup>i</sup> Parashuram Shastri editor, Sharangadhara, Sharangadhara Samhita, Madhyama Khanda Ch. 2. Ver.12. Reprint edition, 2005. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Orientalia; Pg. 144.

<sup>i</sup> Billore KV, Yelne MB, Dennis TJ, Chaudhari BG, editor. Database on Medicinal plant used in Ayurveda (Text English), New Delhi: CCRAS, 2005; Vol. 7: p. 353-385.

<sup>i</sup> Sharma PC, Yelne MB, Dennis TJ, editor. Database on Medicinal plant used in Ayurveda (Text English), New Delhi: CCRAS, 2002; Vol. 5: p. 164-170.

<sup>i</sup> Lvekar GS, Yelne MB, Singh SP et al., editor. Database on Medicinal plant used in Ayurveda (Text English), New Delhi: CCRAS, 2007; Vol. 8: p. 207-218.

<sup>i</sup> Sharma PC, Yelne MB, Dennis TJ, editor. Database on Medicinal plant used in Ayurveda (Text English), Reprint edition, New Delhi: CCRAS, 2005; Vol. 3: p. 206-216.

<sup>i</sup> Sharma PC, Yelne MB, Dennis TJ, editor. Database on Medicinal plant used in Ayurveda (Text English), Reprint edition, New Delhi: CCRAS, 2000; Vol. 1: p. 152-199.

<sup>i</sup> Sharma PC, Yelne MB, Dennis TJ, editor. Database on Medicinal plant used in Ayurveda (Text English), Reprint edition, New Delhi: CCRAS, 2000; Vol. 1: p. 120-126.

<sup>i</sup> Sharma PC, Yelne MB, Dennis TJ, editor. Database on Medicinal plant used in Ayurveda (Text English), New Delhi: CCRAS, 2002; Vol. 5: p. 417-434.