

National Journal of Research in Ayurved Science

A review on Vranagranthi (Keloid) in Ayurvedic and Modern Aspect

Abhijeet suresh shinde*¹, Srinivas Turlapati²

1. P. G. Scholar
2. Professor,

Dept. of Shalya Tantra, Yashwant Ayurved Mahavidyalay,

P. G. Training and Research Centre Kodoli, Kolhapur, Maharashtra

*Corresponding Author: abhijeet07shinde@gmail.com



ABSTRACT:

Hypertrophic appearing scar tissue formation is known as *Keloids*. The growth of *keloid* is as compare to other raised scars is more rapid and progressive. If the *keloid* is formed then it grow much larger than the wound that caused the scar. *Keloid* is hypertrophic appearing scar that continue to evolve over the time without quiescent or regressive phase in the process of wound healing [1,2] The certain communities e.g. Africans having *Keloid*-prone skin. The cut, burn, pin prick or severe acne are

the some examples that causes *Keloid*. A keloid can also form as chickenpox clear. Sometimes, a surgical scar becomes a keloid. In very rare cases, *keloids* form when people do not injure their skin. These are called “spontaneous keloids.” A keloid usually takes time to appear. After an injury, months can pass before this scar appears. A *keloid* can also form more quickly. Once it begins, a keloid can enlarge slowly for months or years. *Ayurveda Vagbhatacharya* described it is as *Vrunagranthi*. This review article is a comparative pathological study of *Vrunagranthi* with special references to

keloid is found that having direct and much more identical Causes, features, pathology and prognostic between these.

KEYWORDS: keloid, *vrangranthi*, *scar*, *hypertrophy*

INTRODUCTION:

Hypertrophic appearing scar tissue formation is known as *Keloids*. [1] is the formation of a type of scar which, depending on its maturity, is composed mainly of either type III [early] or type I [late] collagen. It is a result of an overgrowth of granulation tissue [collagen type 3] at the site of a healed skin injury which is then slowly replaced by collagen type 1. *Keloids* are firm, rubbery lesions or shiny, fibrous nodules, and can vary from pink to the color of the person's skin or red to dark brown in color. A keloid scar is benign and not contagious, but sometimes accompanied by severe itchiness, pain.

Material and methods:

- From *Ayurvedic* compendia, basic of *Vrunagranthi* in perspective *Keloid*.
- Published journals related to subject, update information available on internet is critically analyzed and assessed

- Modern literature regarding Prognosis of the *Keloid* disease is reviewed.

Type of study–Fundamental study

Literature search:

Hypertrophic appearing scar tissue formation is known as *Keloids*. Injured skin repairs itself and forms scar tissues. During healing process the tissue formation normally forms scars on skin. When the formation of scar tissue is become abnormal or due to in unresponsive, It develops in to the hypertrophied scar formation which results in to *keloid*. The rate and quality of scar formation very among individuals. The alteration in this process may result in the development of chronic wound or an abnormal scar. As per *charak* when *Dohas* accumulates at one particular site part of body becomes thick and gives hard feel is *granthi*[4]

Sushrut define it as vitiated *dohas* start pathogenesis in *mansa*, *medadhatus* along with *kapha* accumulates there at one site forming circular thick swelling. [5] *Vagbhata* also reiterate above samprati.[6] *Vramgranthi* can be co-related with keloid. As per *vagbhata varnganthi* is not curable condition.[7] *Keloid* seldom shows tendency to regress

spontaneously. In addition to their variable increase in size keloid can become painful or pruritic causing functional defects or especially potential risk of uncontrolled growth and cosmetic nuisance.

Any therapeutic regimen has yet to be established for the treatment of keloid. Common treatment includes surgical excision, occlusive dressing, compression therapy, steroidal injection[8]. The surgical excision of keloid has proven to be ineffective with high recurrences rate.

Discussion and conclusion:

Keloid is hypertrophic tissues are developed during scar formation. Also *Vagbhatacharya* has been described that the same pathology of in the description of *Vrunaghranthi*. In this literature review found that, The Causes and pathology as well as the prognosis of disease is same as per modern and *Ayurveda*.

REFERENCES:

1. Brangm, goessler UR Hormonk; Keloid current conceptof pathogenesis [review]it j.molmed 200924[3]283-293pubmed Article
2. Taun TL.Nichter LS.; the molecular basis of keloid and hypertrophic scar formation

Mol.med today1998; 4[1]:19-24[pub med article]

3. Butler PD Longaker MT Yang G.P. current progress in keloid research and treatment. JAMCOLL:surg.2008;206[4]:731-741[pubmed article]
4. Vaidya Yadavaji Trikamji Acharya, Charaka Samhita of Agnivesha elaborated by Charaka & Drudhabala with Ayurveda Dipika Commentary by Chakrapanidatta, Varanasi Choukhambha Surbharati Prakashan, Reprinted 2005Charaka Chikitsasthan 12-81
5. Anantram Sharma, Sushrut Samhita, Varanasi, Choukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, 1st Edition 2001, Sushrut Nidanstan 11-3
6. Pt. Hari Sadashiva Shastri Paradkar Ashtanga Hridaya of Vagbhata Annotated by Dr. Anna Kunte & Krishna Navre, Varanasi Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, Reprinted 2002, Vagbhata Uttar Sthan 12-16
7. Pt. Hari Sadashiva Shastri Paradkar Ashtanga Hridaya of Vagbhata Annotated by Dr. Anna Kunte & Krishna Navre, Varanasi Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, Reprinted 2002, Vaghata Uttar sthan 29-14

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>8. Block O mrovietz. V. A fibroprolitive disorder of unknown etiology Haytartz.2002;53[8] 513-523[pubmed.article]</p> <p>9. Anantram Sharma, Sushrut Samhita, Varanasi, Choukhamba</p> | <p>Surbharati Prakashan, 1st Edition 2001, Sushruta Sutra sthan 17-29</p> <p>10. Anantram Sharma, Sushrut Samhita, Varanasi, Choukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, 1st Edition 2001, Sushruta sutra sthan 11-3</p> |
|---|---|

Conflict of Interest: Non

Article Type: Review Article

Source of funding: Nil

Cite this article:

A review on Vranagranthi (Keloid) in Ayurvedic and Modern Aspect

Abhijeet suresh shinde, Srinivas Turlapati

Ayurlog: National Journal of Research in Ayurved Science- 2019; (7) (6): 1 - 4

