



### Study of *Parishek* with *Kwath* in wound management by two different Methods of *Kwath* preparation.

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#### ABSTRACT

In the management of post operative ano rectal wounds Sits bath plays gold Slandered role in wound management. In Ayurvedic surgical Practice, wound-wash is given with various decoctions. *Acharya Sushruta* has described *Shastiupakramas* (60 procedures) for management of Wound. In CSMSS *Ayurved Mahavidyalaya* in Regular Practice *Triphala Kwath* is being used. This study involves two different preparation methods of *Triphala Kwath* and there clinical significance. The present study aimed to evaluate the “Effect of *Vran Dhavan*(*Parishek*) in Wound Care and healing process”.

**Keywords:-** *Vranopakram*, *Vran Dhawan*, *Parishek*, *Post operated wound care*.

**INTRODUCTION** every Post Surgical wound if not kept clean and sterile tend to be infected and In Ayurvedic surgery Practice. Wound-wash given with various Preparations.<sup>1</sup> *Acharya Sushruta* has described *Shastiupakramas* (60 procedures) for management of Wound in this he described *Parishek* as one of the *Vranopakram*.<sup>2</sup> And For *Parishek Kwath* preparations are mostly used.<sup>3</sup> As it can be prepared fresh at the time and due to boiling fulfills all sterility criteria. The conventional way of *kwath* preparation<sup>4</sup> is Taking One Pal *Matra* (~50gm) Of Raw powder Ingredient and 16 time water and boiling it to get 1/4<sup>th</sup> Decoction. In this process raw Ingredients used which have uneven particle size. Hence the contaminated dust particle along with ingredient dust remains in *kwath*. While

using this *kwath* these particles stays on wound surface and washed by normal saline or distil water hence the contact time of *kwath* with wound is very less. Here in this study Ingredients Packed in Cotton cloth pouch, this pouch of cloth with 16 time water used for boiling to get 1/4<sup>th</sup> Decoction. And this preparation used for Wound *Parishek*

### Aim and Objective:

- To evaluate the effect of *Parishek* in Wound Healing

## MATERIALS AND METHODS:-

**Inclusion Criteria:-** All the post operated cases of *Anorectal Surgeries* (Post Partial *Fistulectomy*, Post *Fissurotomy* Post *Hemorrhoidectomy*) which having wound size in between 0.5 cm to 3 cm

**Exclusion Criteria:-** Sinuses with single opening and blind track,

### Criteria of Assesment<sup>5</sup>

- 1) Active Bleeding
- 2) Discharge
- 3) Granulation
- 4) Odour

Active Bleeding	Sever	Moderate	Mild	No Bleeding
Discharge	Thick Pus	Blood	Sirous	No Discharge
Granulation	Black Debries	Yellow Slough	Red Bleeder	Pink Granulating Buds
Colour	Black	Yellow	Red	Pink
Odour	Foul	Putried	Blood	No Odour

## Methodology

Group A: - *Kwath* Prepared by Conventional way taken for Wound irrigation for Five Patient for seven days.

Group B: - *Kwath* Prepared by Pouch Method taken for Wound irrigation for five patients for seven days.

## RESULTS:

GROUP A	Patient 1		Patient 1		Patient 1		Patient 1		Patient 1	
	BT	AT	BT	AT	BT	AT	BT	AT	BT	AT
Active Bleeding	Mild	No Bleeding	Mild	Mild	Moderate	No Bleeding	Moderate	No Bleeding	Moderate	No Bleeding
Discharge	Thick Pus	No Discharge	Thick Pus	Sirous	Blood	No Discharge	Thick Pus	No Discharge	Blood	No Discharge
Granulation	Red	Pink	Black	Red	Yellow	Pink	Yellow	Pink	Yellow	Pink

<b>ion</b>	Bleed er	Granulat ing Buds	Debri es	Bleed er	w Slough	Granulat ing Buds	w Slough	Granulat ing Buds	w Slough	Granulat ing Buds
<b>Colour</b>	Red	Pink	Black	Red	Yello w	Pink	Yello w	Pink	Yello w	Pink
<b>Odour</b>	Putri ed	No Odour	Foul	Putri ed	Putried	No Odour	Putried	No Odour	Putried	No Odour

<b>GROUP B</b>	<b>Patient 1</b>		<b>Patient 1</b>		<b>Patient 1</b>		<b>Patient 1</b>		<b>Patient 1</b>	
	<b>BT</b>	<b>AT</b>	<b>BT</b>	<b>AT</b>	<b>BT</b>	<b>AT</b>	<b>BT</b>	<b>AT</b>	<b>BT</b>	<b>AT</b>
<b>Active Bleeding</b>	<b>Mild</b>	<b>Mild</b>	Mild	No Bleeding	Mild	No Bleeding	Modera te	Mild	Modera te	Mild
<b>Discharge</b>	Thick Pus	Thick Pus	Sirous	No Discharg e	Sirous	No Discharg e	Blood	Sirous	Blood	Sirous
<b>Granulati on</b>	Black Debri es	Red Bleed er	Red Bleed er	Pink Granulati ng Buds	Red Bleed er	Pink Granulati ng Buds	Yellow Slough	Red Bleed er	Yellow Slough	Red Bleed er
<b>Colour</b>	Black	yello w	Red	Pink	Red	Pink	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red
<b>Odour</b>	Foul	Foul	Putrie d	No Odour	Putrie d	No Odour	Putried	Putrie d	Putried	Blood

## DISCUSSION:

Effect on **Active Bleeding was stopped or decreased in both the groups satisfactorily.**

**Discharge:-** in group A discharges stopped in about 60% and **decreased** satisfactorily 40% , where is in group B moisture tend to increase discharge in early days and took longer to decrease in 60% and in 40 % there was insignificant discharge.

Granulation In Group A Earlier Granulation Started As compared to Group B

Colour In Group A Colour Changes were proportionally changed with respect to duration where is in group B It was uncertain.

Odour In Group A odour Changes were proportionally changed with respect to duration where is in group B It was uncertain.

Probable mode of action of *Triphala kwath* is an antioxidant rich herbal formulation, is known to exhibit antioxidant, immunomodulatory, antimutagenic, antiviral, antibacterial and antifungal properties.

**CONCLUSION:** - by using *triphal* *kwath* for wound wash as per said method, By cleaning wound with *triphal kwath* only increases *kwath* contact time with wound floor and the aqueous extracts of the ingredients possessing antimicrobial, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects along with wound healing property gives better result. Where is by giving wound wash with *kwath* in conventional way and later on cleaning with sterile water and or normal saline makes the use of *kwath* forbidden. Hence while considering *Parishek* as a major step in wound healing as a part of shashti Upakrama the *kwath* used for *Parishek* would be prepared and used in such a way that the *kwath* will not be washed out after *Parishek*

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