



### A Critical Review on *Aagantuj Vrana* and its importance in *Vyavahar*

#### *Ayurveda*

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#### Abstract:

In Medico-legal cases injury has its own importance. Many types and nature of injuries are found. In Ayurveda the *Aagantuj Vrana* is described and has main role in causing diseases which is described as *Aagantuj Vikar*. In Sushrut Samhita it's termed as *Sanghatbal pravrut vyadhi or Adhiboutic Vyadhi*. After literature review of Modern forensic Medicine and Toxicology and Ayurvedic Classical text, it observed that the types of injuries mentioned in Modern Era was also same as described in Ayurvedic Classical Text. In this

critical review study of *Aagantuj Vrana* and its importance in *Vyavahar Ayurveda*, concluded that as per Modern forensic Medicine and Toxicology and Ayurved both emphasized the importance of *Agantuj Vrana* which are caused by various types of injuries i.e. *Abhighat or Aghat*

#### Keywords:

*Aagantuj Vran, Abhighat, Aghat, Sanghatbal pravrut vyadhi or Adhiboutic Vyadhi.*

## Aims and Objects:

Aim and objects of this critical Review of this study is evaluation of the importance of the various types of Ayurvedic methods.

## Material and Method:

Literature reviewed from Modern Allopath text and Ancient Ayurvedic classical text.

## Introduction:

Ayurved accepted the *Karyakaran bhav Sidhant*. Its importance in every physiological, anatomical as well as in pathological conditions. There are main two types causes of disease is described in Ayurveda e. g. *Neej* and *Aagantuj*<sup>[1]</sup>

त्रयो रोगाः निजागन्तुमानसाः।

तत्र निजः शारीरदोषसमुत्थः ।

आगन्तुः भूतविषवाय्वग्निसंप्रहारादिसमुत्थः

मानस

पुनरिष्टस्यालाभात्लाभाच्चानिष्टस्योपजायते।

(च.सू.११/४५)

*Aagantuj* Causes is called as diseases caused by foreign body injuries like *bhutaj*, *Vishaj*, *vyavu*, *Agni*, *Samprahar* etc. In

Classification of diseases, in *Saptveedh rog Sushruta* described it as *Adhiboudtik* and *Vaghbhatacharya* described the *Pidaj Vikaraj*.

( पिडाकृताः क्षत-भंग-प्रहार क्रोधशोकभायाद्यः

शारीराः मानसाश्च। )

The types *Abhighataj* or *Agantuj* or *Sanghatbal pravrutta vyadhi* are described as per the nature of injury<sup>[2]</sup>. These types of injuries are has its significant importance in *Vyavahar Ayurveda* in injured victims.

As per modern concept, Any harm cause to a person by violence is called injury in medico legal terminology. Dissolution of the natural continuity of any tissue of the body is known as wound.

## Injury:

1. Classification of injury:
2. Mechanical
3. Thermal
4. Chemical
5. Injuries due to electricity, lightning, x-ray, radioactive substances etc.

## Abrasion:

Abrasion involves loss and damage of the superficial epithelial layer of the skin only.

Medico legal importance of wound: injury is not significant and or and maybe

significant. but it always has importance in medical-legal aspect.

Following some important points to be considered in medico-legal cases

1. Nature of injury
2. Sign of struggling
3. Direction of force can be detected
4. Nature of crime can be detected from the site of injury
5. It may be an external sign for an internal injury.
6. Eight injured sites main decide the nature of injury and age of the injury.
7. in Injury like bruises, may define the age of the injury on the colour of the wound site. e. g. Red color gives an idea about Fresh wound. blue colour- a few hours to 2-3 days. Yellow colour-between 6 to 12 days.
8. We define the type of injury is artificial or true e.g. Artificial injury at accessible parts. And true injury may be at any site.
9. The importance of the injury is also in ante-mortem and postmortem. e.g. in ante-mortem- Color changes and Swelling seen and in Post- Mortem it absent.

#### **Discussion:**

After reviewing the both Ancient Ayurvedic as well as modern Alopactic

literature found that, in both sciences it emphasized the importance of injury. In *Daivyabal pravrutta Vyadhi* (दैवबलप्रवृत्त व्याधी) there is one type described as *Vidhyut-dashanikruta* (विद्युदशनिकृता), This type also we found in modern text. After the injury the wound is pathology become progressive which has been described in Ayurveda as *Vrunashotha*.

#### **Conclusion:**

In this A Critical Review on *Aagantuj Vrana* and its importance in *Vyavahar Ayurveda* study can be concluded that in injury in Ayurveda the detail study of Injury i.e. Causes, Types, pathological and medico-legal concept is well elaborated and emphasised. It will be beneficial to research in future to study the ancient classical text books for evaluation of injuries and its importance in vyavaar Ayurved.

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