ABSTRACT

A clinical study in the management of sadyovrana with Bala taila parisheka

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Proper care must be taken even for a clean wound in normal body to heal earlier with a minimum scar. Various scientific and technological advancement taking place from time to time the problem wound healing is still under evolution process, till now there are many research works have been undertaken on traumatic wounds. As sadyovrana is free from doshas so needs proper care to avoid doshik involvement. Hence in present concept all efforts are directed to keep the wound clean and also to enhance the wound healing. To manage the sadyovrana different type of treatment modalities explained in the classics, Bala taila is one among them. Objectives of study were to assess the effectiveness of Bala taila parisheka in wound healing and to assess the healing of wound (vrama ropana).

30 patients were selected according to inclusion criteria and divided into two groups of 15 each. Viz -Group I: Trail group, were treated by Bala taila local application once daily and Group II: Control group, were treated by the cleaning with normal saline, sterile dry gauze were used for dressing. Results were assessed with the help of prefixed assessment criteria, and favorable results obtained on, Vedana as 85%, Swelling 80%, Varna 84.44%, Srava 82.92% Granulation 86.66% and size of wound 79.41%. The result of Bala taila is found to be statically significant in the process of wound healing. The Bala taila proves a vital role in the healing of sadyovrana.

Keywords: Sadyovrana, Bala taila, Traumatic wound

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