ABSTRACT
Dustavrana (non healing ulcer) are a frequently encountered problem in present era produced commonly as a complication of trauma or pathologic insult and it causes long term agony to the patient. The issue of Non-healing ulcers management with ayurvedic remedy is one of the major areas of the research and has come under increased study. In the present study nimbapatrilakalkawith madhu is selected which is mentioned by acharya sushrutha in the context of vrana. These medicaments possess vranashodhana and ropana properties. It was used topically in non healing ulcer once daily for 28 days.

KEYWORDS: Dustavrana, Nimbapatra, Tilakalka, Madhu, Vrana Shodana- Ropana, Non healing ulcer.

INTRODUCTION
The vrana(wound) and ropana(healing) are the two sides of the surgical coin on which an expert surgeon has to play his role sincerely. The word Vrana(wound) is imitative from the verbal root “Vran” which means anything that causing discontinuity of the skin and other tissues under lying it.\[1\]

Means splitting or tearing of the body tissues, since it causes discontinuity of the body. The scars of the wound never disappear even after healing and remains till the body survives is called vrana(wound) by the wise.\[2\]

Detailed description about vrana(wound) is mentioned by sushrutha acharya. Vrana(wound) is generally classified into two groups i.e., Sharirara are due to vitiated dosha and Agantuja i.e., Sadhyo Vrana(wound) which caused due to trauma.\[3\] If the vrana(wound)gets infective or not to heal for a long time then it is called as Dustavrana(infected woundor non-healing ulcer).\[4\]

Now a days the clinician giving the treatment like betadine, silver nitrate, H2O2, Eusol or antibiotics, or any medications which are used in day to day practice but clinicians have their own limitations or available life saving procedure like amputation or surgery only but Sushruthaacharya already mentioned about any type of vrana(wound) can be treated by Sasti Upakramas method or else wise principle of management runs through Vedana shamaka, Shothahara, Rakta stambhaka, Aushadhi prayoga, Sodhana and Ropana karmawith pathya -apathyaprayoga.

CASE HISTORY
A 53 years old male came to the shalya OPD no 116 of Parul Ayurveda Hospital, Vadodara, Gujarat with the complaints of painless wound at lateral aspect of left ankle joint since 1 year.

Patient having History of road traffic accident before 1 year with wound at lateral aspect of lower 1/3rd of left leg didn’t get healed even after 1 year.

PAST HISTORY
patient is k/c/o diabetes mellitus for 13 year underregular oral hypoglycemicagents.

On examination the wound was 5x3 cm (lengthxwidth) situated on muscle of lateral aspect of lower 1/3rd of left leg involving skin and muscle with punched out edges and fragile granulation tissue. Irregular and pale margin with slight foul smell.
MATERIALS AND METHODS
Materials for Treatment
Formulation of the proper and relevant line of treatment is the main entity in the wound management, which includes external and internal medication in the form of Sodhana and Ropana concept with relation to Dustavrana (non healing ulcer).

Externally
For Sodhana, Vrana(wound) prakshalana(rinsing) with Panchavalkalakwatha followed by dressing with Nimbatratikalikalka with honey for 7 days for Ropana (healing process).

Internally
Table no.1 showing the internal medicines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arogyavardhinivati</td>
<td>2-2-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manjistadhiganavati</td>
<td>2-0-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swadistavirechana</td>
<td>2-0-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamejwaganavati</td>
<td>2-2-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhumeharichurna</td>
<td>5gm-5gm-5gm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalatrikadikashaya</td>
<td>20ml-0-20ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syp.Liv. 52</td>
<td>2 Tsf – 0 – 2 Tsf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the end of 28 days the 1-yearold Dustavrana (wound) was completely healed.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA
The wound healing was assessed based on
1. Vrana srava
2. Vrana varna with before treatment and after treatment gradation as below

Vrana srava
- No discharge = 0
- Serous discharge = 1
- Mucous discharge = 2
- Serosanguinous discharge = 3
- Mucopurulent discharge = 4

Vrana varna
- Skin colour = 0
- Pale pink granulation = 1
- Red granulation = 2
- White (pale granulation) = 3
- Black / grey = 4

RESULT
1st day wound which was having pale white granulation with mucopurulent discharge turned into red granulation and serous discharge on 7th day after the application of Nimbatratikalikalka with madhu, further wound was improved with healthy granulation tissue and mild serous discharge from 14th and 21st day to start with epithelization to get completely healed by 28th day with the continuation of same treatment.

DISCUSSION
The one year old dustavrana which was reluctant to heal even after proper management of diabetes mellitus and the wound by contemporary science, shown encouraging result by the ayurvedic medicines with 28 days.

The probable mode of action of the internal medication as well as external application can be drawn as below.

Neem leaves (Azadirachta Indica) have active ingredients such as nimbidin and sodium nimbidate which possessing anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral properties that help in healing process and also contains an excellent nutrition which plays a vital role information of collagen and formation of new capillaries. So it is clear that it might be helpful in the phases of wound healing process. [7]

Sesame is rich in Vitamin E. Hence acts as a natural antioxidant. It also contains Vitamin K. Sesame contains magnesium, copper, calcium, iron, zinc, and vitamin B6. In these vitamins are highly helpful for healing the wound by giving the vitamins at the phases of wound healing.

Terpenoid present in sesame also act as antibacterial and antidiabetic properties and also helpful in reducing blood sugar and blood pressure. [8]
For 1st day: Externally pariseka with panchavalkakakwatha and followed by application of nimbutaptra with tila and madhu. For that they having the properties like anti-inflammatory, antiulcer, antifungal, antibacterial, antioxidant is beneficial to cleanses and heals the wound.

Internally Arogyavardhinigutika (2-2-2) given for curing the medo dosha, madhumeha and yakrtavikara because the margin of the wound is blackish colour then we can assume that the yakrata is not functioning properly. Along that svadhishtavirechanagutika (2-0-2), phalatrikadi Kashaya(2tsf-0-2tsf)B/F and syp. Liv 52 (2tsf-02tsf) for functioning the liver properly so that leenasamadosa(toxins) inside the body get purified and cleared, Then we chose for controlling the diabetic by giving mamejwaghanavati(2-2-2)B/F, madhumeharichurna(5gm-5gm-5gm)B/F with luke warm water.

On 7th day: Vrana(wound) is changed into Ruhiyamanvrana(healing wound), which has the colour of pegion(grey) inside, is devoid of moisture(exudation), has good granulation tissue adhering firmly, is to be considered as healing[9] within this less time because above mentioned properties of the drug showed the progressive result.

On 14th day: the Vrana’s(wound) lips (edges) are blue in colour, which has developed (small) eruptions (granulation tissue) which is even, not having pain and exudation is said to be beshudhavrana(wound)[10] which means healing or healthy wound.

On 21st to 28th day: The lakshana of the vrana(wound) is was healed in its seat(dwelling place/tissue), which has no eruptions, swelling or pain, has the colour same as of the skin and which is even of one level considered it as healed wound.[11]

CONCLUSION

Even though the explanation in relation to dustavrana in the classics do not directly attribute the madhumeha(diabetes mellitus) as one of the cause, the sequel of dustavrana are similar to diabetic wound. Most of the dustavrana are the result of vitiation of all the 3 doshas with one of the dosadominance.

The lepa of tilalkalka and madhu mentioned for ropana where as the lepa of nimbutaptra and madhu is mentioned for vranashodana. The combination of all the three ie. Nimbutaptra, tilalkalka and madhu has given the effect of both shodhana and ropana of the vranawithin 28 days. The internal medication with
арогавардхинавати, манжистадиганаавати, мамамджваяганавати, свадистивирецаха, мадхумехаричурна, пхалатикадиксая, съп. лив 52 helped for the wound healing by systemic control of the vitiated досас и диабетис меллитус. The трidosasamaka effect of this лепа can be used in all types of dustavrana even secondary to diabetic mellitus also.

REFERENCES
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