

Review literature of Vidradhi

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Abstract— Acharya Sushruta is the pioneer of Surgery. He has described about various diseases like Vidradhi, Arsha, Bhagandara, Ashmari, Guda bransha, with their management. The basic principles regarding surgery mentioned by Acharya Sushruta are also acceptable today. In Sushruta Samhita, Charak Samhita and Vagbhat description about aetopathogenesis, types, clinical presentation, complication and management of vidradhi is given. Acharya Sushruta has described about Vidradhi in Nidan sthana Chapter 9 and about its Chikista in Chikisthana Chapter 16. Vidradhi word is derived from vidra, i.e., a painful condition like stabbing, pricking or cutting sensation in the skin. Acharya Sushruta has described "vidradhi as if not treated it may cause destructiveness of the disease. Gudavidradhi is a common disease found that causes intense pain, swelling which a person difficulty in performing daily activities. There is discomfort seen in this condition which is continuous and acute due to the inflammation and pus collection. In India there is high prevalence of Vidradhi due to hot climate and due life style changes.

Index Terms- Vidradhi, Abscess, Saptoupkrama, Ayurvedic management.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to Acharya Sushruta Vidradhi is known as "Sheegravidhahivat" which means fast destructiveness. Vitiated dosha destroy the skin, blood, muscle, fat and bone tissues, which gradually inflamed, deep rooted, is painful and round.¹ Abscess is a localized collection of pus surrounding tissue with localised temperature raised.² An abscess is caused due to organisms as staphylococci or streptococcus when encountered with tissue e.g., through a little injury on the skin. These micro-organisms deliver toxins these duplicating microorganisms destroy cells and, in this way, trigger an intense irritation at the site, with its indications such as redness, pain, expanding, and heat.³ Acharya Susruta has given description about Vidradhi as mahamoola (deep seated), rujawanta (painful), vrittam (rounded) or aayatam (extended) swelling. This occurs due aggravated and

deranged vata, pitta and kapha dosha which vitiate the Twacha, Rakta, Mamsa, Meda and even Asthi. Vidradhi is of 6 types.⁴ According to Acharya Charak in Vidradhi there is involvement of Rakta Dushti. This Rakta Dushti leads to pus formation (Paka) which causes Vidradhi.⁵

AIM- To study concepts of vidradhi

Review of literature

Review of ayurvedic literature

Etymological origin Vidradhi = vidra+ dha + i

Vidra = root word (Dhatu)

Dha implies is to "have" I

Nirukti: It means a condition which causes daha (burning sensation)"vidradhi".

Paribhasa (definition): A condition which causes severe pain with enlargement of surrounding areas is known as vidradhi.⁶

Nidana: Nidana or the etiological factors mainly comprises of - Samanya (General), Vishesha (Specific).⁷

Sushruta Samhita

Acharya Sushruta has described about nidana of bahya vidradhi in vranaprassana adhyaya.

Vataja⁸

Ahara: Intake of Kashaya, Katu, Tikta, Laghu, Ruksha, Sheeta, Shushka Shaka and Mamsa, Varaka, Udhalaka, Khoradusha, Shyamaka, Neevara, Mudga, Masoora, Harenuka, Khalaya, Nishpava, Upavasa, Vishamashana.

Vihara: Balavadvigraha, Ativyayama, Ati Adhyayana, Ati vyavaya, Pradhavana, Prapedana, Prapatana, Abhigaatha, Langhana, Plavana, Pratarana, Bharaharana, Raatri jagarana, Ratha Atiyaana, Gaja, Turaga and Paada Aticharana. Vegavidharana Mootra, Vit, Shukra, Chardi, Shavathu, Udgara, Ashru etc.

Bheda or Prakara Vidradhi is grossly divided into two types by Acharyas.

Pittaja⁹

Ahara: Intake of Katu, Lavana, Amla, Teekshna, Ushna, Vidhagda, Laghu, Vidhahi, taila pinyaka, Tila Kulatha, Harita Shakha, Sarshapa, Matsya, Javika mamsa, Takra, Dadhi, Kurchika, Masthu, Sura vikara, Souveeraka, Amla phala etc.

Vihara: Krodha, Shoka, Upavasa, Bhaya, Aayasa, Ati maithuna.

Kaphaja¹⁰

Ahara: Intake of Madhura, Sheetha, Lavana, Guru, Snigdha, Abhishyandi, Phichila and Srotorodhakara Ahara, Yavaka Naishadha, Hayanaka products of masha, Ghodhuma, Mahamasha, Taila, Pishta vikriti, Dugdha, Krushara, Dadhi, Ekshu vikara, Payasa, Anooapa and Audhuka Mamsa, Vasa, Kamalanala, Shringataka, Kaseruka, Madhura and Valli Phala, Samashana and Adhyashana.

Vihara: Avyayama, Divaswapna, and Alasya

Raktaja

Ahara: Continous intake of Pitta prakopaka karana, Snigdha, Drava, Guru ahara.

Vihara: Krodha, Divaswapna, Anala and Atapa sevana, Parishrama, Abhigatha, Ajirna, Virudhashana, Adyashana.

Kshataja¹² Those Involved in improper diet and habits, if gets injury closed or an open wound caused by their respective agents, in them vayu causes heat of the injury to vitiate pitta along with shonita.

This classification is based on Rogamarga.

I. Bahya (Bahya Rogamarga)

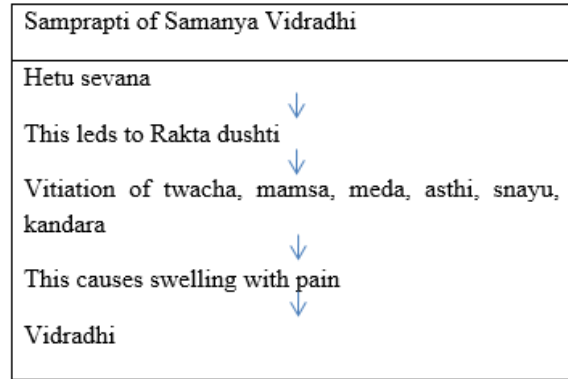
II. Abhyantara (Abhyantara and Madhyama Rogamarga)

Bahya Vidradhi:

Bahya Vidradhi Is Again Divided Into 6 Types on Basis of Doshas.

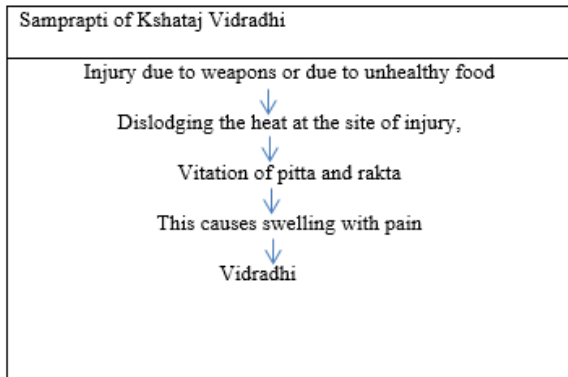
Classification of Bahya Vidradhi				
Type	Su	Ch	AS	AH
Vataj	+	+	+	+
Pittaj	+	+	+	+
Kaphaj	+	+	+	+
Raktaj	+	-	+	+
Sannipataj	+	+	+	+
Kshataj	+	-	+	+

Samprapti



Samprapti of kshataj vidradhi-

Due to injury by weapons or by inadmissible food sources Vata dosha gets vitiated



Roopa

Signs and symptoms of various types of vidradhi					
Types	Symptoms	Colour	Discharge	Nature	Surface
Vataja	Throbbing, cutting, Puncturing & piercing like Pain ¹³	Blackish Red color	Thin, unctuous, reddish gray and foamy	Spreading tendency	Bumpy and irregular placement
Pittaja	Burning sensation	Red copper	Like decoction	Quick growth	Smooth

	on, intoxication, thirst and delirium, fever ¹⁴	y and Black	of tila, mash a and kulth a	w and suppurate	
Kaphaja	Mild pain, itching, nausea, stiffness and shivering	Pal e yell ow	White, slim, thick and abundant	Spread slowly	sharava – earthen saucer
Raktaja	Severe pain, fever and symptoms like in pitaja vidradhi ¹⁵	bluish	Bluish black	Quick grow and suppurate	Krishanasa p hotaa vatra

Sannipataja	excruciating pain	Various colours	Thin yellow, white in colour	raised rim, is severe, large and suppurates irregularly	Huge and Irregular
Kshataja (Agantuja)	Rise in temperature, flaming sensation, thirst. This vidradhi of exogenous ¹⁶	Same as in pittaj vidradhi	Same as in pittaj vidradhi	Same as in pittaj vidradhi	Same as in pittaj vidradhi

Amavastha, Pachyamana avastha and Pakvaavastha			
	Amavastha	Pachyamana avastha	Pakvaavastha
Lakshanas	Somewhat ascent of local temp., typical shade of the skin, cold fiery, enlarging, hardness, little torment and expanding are the lakshanas of Amavastha. ¹⁷	In this avastha there is agony like pricking of needles, biting by subterranean insects, insects are meandering all around the body, cutting by sharp instrument or weapons, hitting with stick, squeezing with hand, scouring with fingers, consuming and cooking with flame and so forth Patient doesn't get alleviation in standing, sitting, and lying, as though stung by scorpion. ¹⁸	The pain subsides, pallor, diminished aggravation, appearance of kinks, discouraged for all intents and purposes, rising again in the wake of squeezing with finger, development of discharge as in bladder so that, by squeezing one end it moves to opposite side and craving for food. ¹⁹

Bahya Viradhi Chikitsa

Ama avastha and pachyaman avastha should be treated by the same procedures as that of Shopha. Acharya Sushruta in Amapakveshaneeya Adhyaya, has explained Saptopakramas for Shopha.²⁰

	Upakrama	Avastha
Vimlapana	Dissolution of the inflammatory swelling by pressing with fingers	Amaavastha
Avasechana	Blood letting	Amaavastha
Upanaha	Poultice for ripening	Pachyamanavastha
Patana	Operative procedure	Pakvaavastha
Shodhana	Debridement of slough cleaning of the wounds	Vrana
Ropna	The drugs are used which enhances healing	Vrana
Vaikrutapaham	To bring normal pigmentation	Vrana

Dosha Wise Treatment Module

Vataja Vidradhi²¹

Amavastha:

In Vataj Vidradhi, a thick lukewarm thick lepa containing the roots of the vata-allaying drugs with ghrta, oil and fat should be used.

Pachyamana: For poultices, meats of swampy and aquatic animals together paste with the drugs of kakoli group and barley and processed with kanji and fats should be used; veśavara, krśara, milk, and rice pudding should, regularly be used for sudation therapy; blood-letting should also be done.

Pakva: If with the above treatment, it moves towards ripening then bhedan karma should be done. After bhedan karma of vidradhi it should be treated as vrana. **Vrana:** The wound should be washed with decoction of Panchamoola and filled with medicated oils prepared with predominantly salty and mixed with Bhadradarvadi drugs and Madhuka.

Pittaja Vidradhi²²

Ama: Vidradhi caused by Pitta should be pasted with Sharkara, Laja and Madhuka mixed with Sariva all pounded with milk or Payasa, Usira and Chandana. It should be irrigated with decoctions, cold infusion, milk and sugarcane juice or with Ghrita cooked with Kakolayadi drugs mixed with sugar.

Pachyamana: Powder of Trivrit and Haritaki should be licked by adding plenty of honey; blood letting should be done with leeches

Pakva: Even after the above treatment Vidradhi moves to Pakvavastha then is obtained then bhedan karma should be done. **Vrana:** After washing with decoction of milk trees or of aquatic plants it should be pasted with pounded Tila taila and Yastimadhu with honey and ghee, bandaged with thin cloth piece. Ghee cooked with Prapaundarika, Manjistha, Madhuka, Usira Padmaka, and Haridra along with milk is good for wound healing. Similarly Karanjadi Ghrita pacifies vitiated wounds, cleanses sinuses and accidental wounds.

Kaphaja Vidradhi²³

Ama: Abscess caused by Kapha should be fomented continuously with heated bricks, sand, cold cow-dung, husk dust and cowurines in Amavastha.

Pachyamana: In these Avastha impurities should be eliminated with frequent intake of decoctions, through vaman karma and poultices and blood-letting with gourd.

Pakva: When Pakvavastha is obtained it should be incised. It should be washed with decoction of Argwadhadi drugs. **Vrana:** Wound should be filled with Haridra Trivrit, parched grain flour and sesamum with honey and bandaged properly as mentioned. Oil cooked with Kullatika, Danti, Trivrit, Shyama, Arka,

and Tilwaka along with cow's urine and rock salt should be used.

Raktaja Vidradhi²⁴

Vidradhi caused by blood should be managed with all procedures as prescribed for Pittaja Vidradhi.

Kshataja Vidradhi²⁵

Vidradhi caused by extraneous factors should be managed with procedures prescribed for Pittaja Vidradhi.

CONCLUSION

An review of concepts about Vidradhi helps us to learn about Hetu(etiology), Samprapti (pathophysiology), Lakshanas (clinical feature) and Chikitsa (treatment) thus helps us in practically identical infection substances.

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