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A New Ayurvedic Medicine's Capability to Heal Wounds

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Introduction

Studies have shown that microbial infections account for nearly 10,000 deaths per million patients, making wounds a major cause of morbidity worldwide. A "wound" is a disruption of typical anatomical structures and function. Traumatic wounds affect 5 million people annually, according to studies. Acharya Sushruta places vrana (wound) first, describing it as a wound that causes shareeradhatu (body tissues) to be disrupted, leaves a scar after ropana (healing) and persists until death. He has emphasized the importance of wound care in providing in-depth descriptions of vrana categorization, sadya-asadyata (prognosis) and treatment [1]. Preventing infection and speeding up the healing process are the primary objectives of wound care. These objectives are accomplished by applying dressings containing topical antimicrobials like silver, povidone iodine and soframycin.

Description

Tissue regeneration is the primary factor in the natural process of wound healing. The management of wounds always aims to speed up the healing process and reduce risk factors like infection, which have a direct impact on it. The various medicinal plants used in these studies have properties that help heal wounds. A study of acute cutaneous toxicity was carried out prior to the product's capacity to promote wound healing in test animals in order to guarantee the safety of Pentabark Kashaya.

Six Wistar rats weighing between 150 and 200 grams each were divided into three healthy male groups by dividing the entire population. The control group was Group 1, the test group was Group 2 and the standard group was Group 3, which was treated with 5% Povidone iodine solution [2].

Creation of an excision wound: The animals' excised wounds were created following the Morton and Malone excision wound model as a guide. An electric razor was used to clip the rats' dorsal hair. During the patient's mild ether anesthesia, a circular seal was used to make a 2.5 cm impression on the dorsal interscapular area. Along the imprint, full-thickness skin was removed from a 2.5 cm-diameter, 2 mm-deep circle. While the wound was traced on the polythene sheet, the animals were kept in separate cages.

Estimate of the required quantity of Kashaya for application: Kashaya was dropped onto a piece of gauze weighing approximately 400 mg with a dropper. Six drops were sufficient to completely absorb into the gauze.

Chronic wounds are difficult to treat everywhere and have spread like an epidemic. If left untreated, chronic wounds have a poor prognosis and can quickly lead to amputation or even death. Even though this disease is old, there are no effective treatments for chronic wounds. We propose and describe a novel combination therapy that combines stem cell treatment with biological debridement. Even though some details need to be worked out before formal application [3], the combination of the two approaches will undoubtedly become a potential therapeutic approach with the characteristics of extensive source, biological intelligence, safety and high efficacy.

Infection is the main factor that prevents wounds from healing normally. Infection is caused by the presence of necrotic tissue and the breach of the barrier that prevents germs from entering the wound. On days 1, 3 and 12, swabs were used to measure the wound's microbial load. The results showed a steady decrease in total bacterial load and total fungal count compared to the control group (13, 24 and 27 cfu/ml, respectively). This could be due to the antibacterial properties of the PK, which aid in the formation of the wound's protective barrier [4].

PK demonstrated that the formulation was effective in reducing the microbial load, thereby limiting infection and promoting wound healing, by demonstrating a gradual decrease in the microbial burden over the course of treatment. It has been reported that the antibacterial properties of aqueous Panchavalkala extract reduce wound drainage, odor and slough [5]. Copper sulfate, or "tuttha," exhibits antimicrobial efficacy against microorganisms that are resistant to several drugs. PK has demonstrated antibacterial activity against a number of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, including Staphylococcus aureus at a concentration of 50 g/ml in the disc diffusion method and a MIC of 0.8 g/ml, E. coli at a concentration of 25 g/m

Conclusion

Pentabark Kashaya did not harm the skin when applied topically. PK demonstrated a significant improvement in evaluation metrics like wound contraction rate, epithelialization time, wound infection, wound closure day and histopathological alterations. The study demonstrates that Pentabark Kashaya is safe, effective and readily available as a wound healing substance.

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Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest.

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