

Understanding of Vidradhi W. S. R to Abcess

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Abstract

Acharya Sushruta has explained sheegra vidhahivat meaning of Vidradhi it self recommends the destructiveness the illness. Exasperated TriDoshas Vitiate the skin, Muscle, fat and bone tissue, blood get limited and produce an irksome enlarging and is painful , inflammation, rooted deeply and rounded. This is Vidradhi. Abcess is collection of pus and limited assortment of discharge and shape is depression from tissues that have been seperated by irresistible bacteria. An abcess is caused by organisms as staphylococcus or staphylococci admittance to strong tissue .

Keywords - Sushruta, Vidradhi, Abcess, pus, Staphylococcus etc.

Introduction :

Doshas can be located around the bone tissues on getting vitiated will contaminated skin, muscle, fat, Blood and then produce inflammation (blisters) . Vidradhi are deep located and symptoms is pain, swelling, pus formation etc. Guda vidradhi is coming related with anal abcess on the basis of symptoms. Anal abcess origin is mostly infection or blockage ata anal gland many times resulting from blood born infection.

Aim and objectives -

1. To evaluate the study of Vidradhi.
2. To study the concept of abcess.
3. To study the correlation between Vidradhi and abcess.

Material and methods - Ayurveda texts books, Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, Modern literature and journal etc.

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Nidana -

- Vataja Vidradhi - Intake of Kashaya, Katu, Tikta Rasa, Fasting Aahata Sevana etc. Vihara - Vegavrodha, Langhana, Ati Adhyashana etc.
- Pittaja Vidradhi - excess intake of lavana (salty), Katu (spicy) , Tikshna Aahara Sevana Etc. , and by doing Upavasa, Atimaothuna, Shoka, Bhaya etc.
- Kaphaja Vidradhi - excess intake of lavana , Shetta, Guru, Snigdha Aahara Sevana , and by doing Diwaswapa, Alasya etc.
- Raktaja Vidradhi - continue admission of Pittaja Prakopaka Karana .

Samprapti -

Aaharaja and Viharaja Nidana due to Vitiation of Blood, the Tridoshas Getting exasperated cause vitiate of Twacha, Meda, Mamsa, Asthi, Snayu Kandara and Cause and enlarge bumpy swelling from them. Either outside and inside the body

arranged somewhere inside went with serious agony, round or widely, this is called Vidradhi .

TYPES (Bheda) Acharya Sushruta has been divided by Vidradhi in 2 types - this is classified based on Rogamarga .

Bahya (bahyarogmarga) -6 types according to Doshas.

Abyantara (Abhyatara and Madhya Rogamarga) 10 types according to Location.

Bahya Vidradhi - Every Acharya Sushruta, Ashtang Hridayam, Bhavprakasha has mentioned 6 types but acharya Charaka has explained 4 types of Vidradhi as he preclude Raktaja and Kshataja.

Abhyantara Vidradhi - Acharya Sushruta and Madhava Nidana there 10 types of Abhyantara described as follows:

Guda (anus), kukshi , Nabhi (umbilicus) , Bastimukha, vrikka (kidney), Yakrit (liver), pleeha (spleen), Hridya (heart), Kloma, vankahana.

Vataja Vidradhi - Thin and transparent fluid, hard texture, pain, black color appearance, inconsistent inflammation which raises and goes away in an unpredictable way. All painful with serous fluid blisters including in Vataja Vidradhi.

Pittaja Vidradhi - blisters filled with yellow fluid or pus, painful burning sensation. The abcess comes quickly and suppurate quick.

Kaphana Vidradhi - white in colour, shape of Sharava or crucible, filled with white coloured fluid, cold touch mild touch, slow raising and slowly separate.

Sannipataja Vidradhi -

Caused due to tridoshas appear in different colors , size of blisters vary from small and big size, blisters caused due to various cause infection, pressure.

Abhighataja Vidradhi -

Caused due to injury, visitation of Vata, Pitta, And Rakta after injury. Then symptoms are burning sensation, fever, thirst.

Raktaja Vidradhi -

Caused due to vitiated of Blood are black in colour, burning sensation, pain, fever.

Investigation :

- Urine analysis- routine and microscopic.
- Hematological examination. CT, MRI,
- Trans rectal Ultra sonography.
- Pus culture test.
- Differential diagnosis -
- Fissure in ano, fistula in ano.
- Acute proctatitits
- Inflammatory bowel disease.
- CHIKITSA - Bhedana and Siravedhana karma in Abhyantara Vidradhi as emergency Treatment (chikitsa).
- Apakvastha Vidradhi - Prasadana, Rakta Shodhaka.
- Pakvastha Vidradhi - ropana, Bhedana, Shodhana.
- Shamana Chikitsa in Apakvastha Vidradhi - virechana with Ghrita preparation, Asthapana - Anivasana Basthi, Varunadi Gana Aushadhi Dravyaman etc.

Conclusion -

Understanding about Vidradhi and abcess with a comparative analysis as far as Samprapti, Nidana(Causes) , Lakshana (symptoms and sign) , Chikitsa (management) affirms that Vidradhi and abcess can be practically identical infection.

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