

**“A COMPARATIVE CLINICAL STUDY ON PANCHAVALKALA OINTMENT AND
ZINC OXIDE OINTMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF AHIPUTANA W.S.R TO
NAPKIN RASH IN CHILDREN”**



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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Ahiputana can be co-related with Napkin rash in modern medicine which can be observed as the example of irritant contact dermatitis. As a reaction to over hydration of the skin, friction, maceration and prolonged contact with urine and faces kept napkin, soaps and topical preparation, the skin of the napkin are may be become erythematous and scaly, often with papulovesicular or bullous lesions, fissures and erosions

Napkin rash is treated by antimicrobial, antifungal treatment is mentioned in modern medicine. Acharyas have mentioned various internal medicine and external application such as Parisheka, Lepa, *Awachurnnan*, *Dhawan* etc to cure ahiputana. While describe the treatment of ahiputana Acharya have mentioned various external treatment of ahiputana from which Panchavlkala and Zink Oxide Ointment at perianal region is selected in present study. For treatment of Ahiputana Kapha rakta pittashamak, vrananashak, twachya, kledaghna drugs are used. As it is used in children externally to cure Ahiputana. *Bhaishajya Ratnawali* describes treatment for ahiputana.

The ahiputana is well treated by Panchvalkala as described in *Bhaishajya Ratnawali*.⁽¹⁾ As per above references Panchvalkala indicated in shotha & paka around guda & mutrendriya in children also indicated in boils wound piles & burn etc. Both Zink Oxide Ointment and Panchvalkala are easily available and cost resourceful, comparative study of Panchvalkala ointment and Zink Oxide Ointment studied with the aim of modernization a fruitful and efficient medicine in Ahiputana.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

AIM:

To compare the clinical efficacy of panchavalkala ointment and Zink Oxide Ointment in Ahiputana.

OBJECTIVES:

To study the concept of Napkin Rash with comparable entities in Ayurveda.

STUDY DESIGN: Comparative Clinical Trial.

MATERIALS & METHODS:

The attempts to validate the insinuations from the ancient structures of medicine on the basis of current scientific principles stand as the major step in order to recuperate them in the present era. The materials are the building blocks, whereas the methods are the strategies drawn by the Designer in case of erecting a structure called as the study. The methods employed in a study decide its fate of being acclaimed or otherwise. They design the advancement of the study and lastly its outcome. Hence methods and materials employed is the heart of the research. They are more significant in case of a scientific research movement, where accurate facts are to be exposed.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

Observations of the study were analysed and findings were evaluated by using statistical methods (Student's paired *t* test & Wilcoxon test).

Result:

The present study shows that the trail drug Panchavalkala ointment and Zinc oxide ointment both are effective. No adverse effect of the trail drug was observed during the study.

Conclusion:

Panchavalkalla Ointment have significant effect in reducing the napkin rash or Ahiputana than zinc oxide ointment.

Keywords: Ahiputana, Napkin Rash.