A review on Vranagranthi (Keloid) in Ayurvedic and Modern Aspect

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ABSTRACT:

Hypertrophic appearing scar tissue formation is known as Keloids. The growth of keloid is as compare to other raised scars is more rapid and progressive. If the keloid is formed then it grow much larger than the wound that caused the scar. Keloid is hypertrophic appearing scar that continue to evolve over the time without quiescent or regressive phase in the process of wound healing [1,2]. The certain communities e.g. Africans having Keloid-prone skin. The cut, burn, pin prick or severe acne are the some examples that causes Keloid. A keloid can also form as chickenpox clear. Sometimes, a surgical scar becomes a keloid. In very rare cases, keloids form when people do not injure their skin. These are called “spontaneous keloids.” A keloid usually takes time to appear. After an injury, months can pass before this scar appears. A keloid can also form more quickly. Once it begins, a keloid can enlarge slowly for months or years. Ayurveda Vagbhatacharya described it is as Vrunagranthi. This review article is a comparative pathological study of Vrunagranthi with special references to
Keloid is found that having direct and much more identical Causes, features, pathology and prognostic between these.

**KEYWORDS:** keloid, vrangranthi, scar, hypertrophy

**INTRODUCTION:**

Hypertrophic appearing scar tissue formation is known as *Keloids.*[1] is the formation of a type of scar which, depending on its maturity, is composed mainly of either type III [early] or type I [late] collagen. It is a result of an overgrowth of granulation tissue [collagen type 3] at the site of a healed skin injury which is then slowly replaced by collagen type 1. *Keloids* are firm, rubbery lesions or shiny, fibrous nodules, and can vary from pink to the color of the person's skin or red to dark brown in color. A keloid scar is benign and not contagious, but sometimes accompanied by severe itchiness, pain.

**Material and methods:**

- From Ayurvedic compendia, basic of *Vrunagranthi* in perspective Keloid.
- Published journals related to subject, update information available on internet is critically analyzed and assessed
- Modern literature regarding Prognosis of the *Keloid* disease is reviewed.

**Type of study—Fundamental study**

**Literature search:**

Hypertrophic appearing scar tissue formation is known as Keloids. Injured skin repairs itself and forms scar tissues. During healing process the tissue formation normally forms scars on skin. When the formation of scar tissue is become abnormal or due to in unresponsive, It develops in to the hypertrophied scar formation which results in to keloid. The rate and quality of scar formation very among individuals. The alteration in this process may result in the development of chronic wound or an abnormal scar. As per charak when *Dohas* accumulates at one particular site part of body becomes thick and gives hard feel is *granthi*[4] *Sushrut* define it as vitiated *dohas* start pathogenesis in *mansa, medadhatus* along with *kapha* accumulates there at one site forming circular thick swelling. [5]Vagbhata also reiterate above samprati,[6] *Vramgranthi* can be co-related with keloid. As per *vagbhata varnganthi* is not curable condition.[7] Keloid seldom shows tendency to regress
spontaneously. In addition to their variable increase in size keloid can become painful or pruritic causing functional defects or especially potential risk of uncontrolled growth and cosmetic nuisance.

Any therapeutic regimen has yet to be established for the treatment of keloid. Common treatment includes surgical excision, occlusive dressing, compression therapy, steroidal injection[8]. The surgical excision of keloid has proven to be ineffective with high recurrences rate.

**Discussion and conclusion:**

*Keloid* is hypertrophic tissues are developed during scar formation. Also *Vaghbhatacharya* has been described that the same pathology of in the description of *Vrunaghranthi*. In this literature review found that, The Causes and pathology as well as the prognosis of disease is same as per modern and *Ayurveda*.

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