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CLINICAL EVALUATION AND THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS OF BILVA KSHARA: A CASE **STUDY**

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ABSTRACT:

The present sedentary lifestyle, irregular food intake, and prolonged sitting affected the quality of life. Hemorrhoids are one such grave disease. The lifestyle change caused an increase in the prevalence of this disease. Arsha is a disease that occurs in ano rectal region called Gudagata vikara. In Susrutha Samhitha various treatment modalities are explained, they are Bheshaja, Kshara, Agni, and Shastra Karma. Acharya Dalhana considers the importance of the Kshara, Agni, and Sastra Karma states that Arshasam Shalyatantra vyadhi pradhanacha. In Charaka Samhita explained the significance of the Bheshaja and exposed the adverse effect of Shastra Karma.

Preparation of Kshara is a technique of extracting water-soluble substances from the ashes of some specific medicinal plants. Acharya Susrutha has told Kshara asanusastra, upayantra, agropaharaniya and one of the upakrama of vrana. Kshara is said to be superior due to its property of Chedana, Bhedana, Lekhana, and Tridoshagna. After reviewing all classical textbooks, Susrutha's method seems ideal for preparing pratisaraneeya Kshara. Kshara was prepared according to a classical method and used for the external explanation of Arsha.

Keywords: Arsha, Pratisaraniya Kshara, Sushruta Samhita, Hemorrhoids, Lifestyle.

INTRODUCTION:

Arshas is considered one among Ashtamahagada. Acharya Vagbhata defines Arshas as Mamsa Ankura which occurs at *Gudamarga*, obstructs the pathway, and troubles like an enemy.¹

Acharya Charaka explains that Arshas is a condition where abnormal fleshy masses (mounds of dilated blood vessels) protrude in or around the rectum and anus causing pain, bleeding, and discomfort.²

The term Haemorrhoids is derived from the Greek word. Haima (Bleed) + Rhoos (flowering), means bleeding. It is a slippery slope of the anus cushions unusually due to mainly constipation.³

Hemorrhoids are dilated veins within the anal canal in the sub-epithelial region formed by radicles of the superior, middle and inferior rectal veins. The prevalence rate of piles is 4.4% in the world, in about 10 million people. It may occur at any age but is mostly seen in the age of 30-65 years. Incidence is equal in both sexes.

Hemorrhoids are of 2 types based on location -external and internal hemorrhoids. External hemorrhoid is situated below the dentate line and is covered by skin and are pain sensitive nerve endings in the area. Internal hemorrhoid is situated above the dentate line and is covered by mucous membranes and they are painless due to the absence of pain receptors in that region. The primary hemorrhoids occur at 3, 7, and 11 'o'clock positions. Secondary hemorrhoids occur between the primary hemorrhoids.

The main symptom is bleeding which is bright red, painless and occurs during defecation associated with constipation, prolapse, and mucous discharge.⁴

Based on prolapse, hemorrhoids are divided into 4 degrees: 1st degree- bleed only, no prolapse. 2nd degreeprolapse but reduce spontaneously. 3rd degree- prolapsed and has to be manually reduced. 4th degree- permanently prolapsed.⁵

Management of piles ranges from a simple dietic regimen to surgical excision. Conservative management like bowel regulation, use of laxatives, more fiber diet, sitz bath, and local topical applications. Interventional management like injection sclerotherapy, Rubber band ligation, Cryosurgery, Lord's anal dilatation, and Haemorrhoidectomy has been explained.⁶

"Acharya Sushruta" - a pioneer in the field of surgery has developed four treatments for hemorrhoids, apparently categorized based on specific symptoms. (a) 'Bheshja Chikitsa' (b) 'Kshara Karma' (c) 'Agni karma' (d) 'Shastra karma. "Kshara Karma" is very effective and acceptable in all medical procedures because it performs actions in both *Shastras* and *Anushastra* and acquires all three doshas.⁷

The prime cause of Arsha is the vitiation of Jatharagni leading to the vitiation of Tridosha, mainly Vata Dosha. These vitiated Doshas get localized in Guda Vali and Pradhana Dhamani which further vitiates Twak, Mansa, Meda, and Dhatus due to Annavaha srotodushti leading to the formation of Arsha.⁸,

Bilva is a drug mentioned by Sarangadhara in the preparation of Kshara due to its property of Arshogna, Tridoshagna, and Rakthastambana property.

Acharya Charaka said Bilva is one of the Arshogna Mahakashaya due to its properties.⁹

CASE REPORT:

A 40 year old patient came with present complaints of bleeding per rectum on and off and a mass has been coming out during defecation since 1 month. Patient had a history of constipation since 4 months approached Shalya Tantra OPD of R P Karadi Ayurvedic Hospital Ilkal.

Past History: Patient is n/k/c/o HTN and T2DM. There was no relevant past illness, drug history, and no significant family history. There was no prior any surgical intervention in the history noted.

The Personal History revealed that the patient was a non-vegetarian, driver by his occupation with loss of appetite and irregular meal times. His sleep pattern and micturition were normal. No history of any addiction.

GENERAL PHYSICAL EXAMINATION:

a)	Built :	Moderate	f) Blood pressure :	110/80mmhg
b)	Nourishment	Nourished	g) Temperature :	98.6 F
c)	Pallor :	Absent	h) Respiratory rate :	20c/m
d)	Icterus:	Absent	i)Weight:	52kg
e)	Pulse:	88bpm	j)Lymphadenopathy:	Absent

SYSTEMIC EXAMINATION:

CNS: Conscious and Oriented

CVS: S1 S2 Heard

RS: B/L AE Clear No added sounds.

P/A: Soft, No tenderness.

LOCAL EXAMINATION:

INSPECTION:

No external opening was found.

Perianal region: NAD

Sphincter tone: Normal

PROCTOSCOPY EXAMINATION: 2nd Degree Internal Hemorrhoids at 3 and 11 'o'clock position.

INVESTIGATIONS:

CBC, ESR, BT, CT: Within Normal Limits.

HIV, HBsAg: Non-Reactive

FINAL DIAGNOSIS:

Based on physical examination and clinical findings, the patient was diagnosed as a case of Abhyantara Arsha (2nd Degree Hemorrhoids).

PLAN OF TREATMENT:

Under local Anesthesia, Bilva Pratisaraneeya Kshara was applied in one sitting. Post operatively oral medications were administered.

OPERATIVE PROCEDURE

Pre-Operative Procedure:

- Informed consent.
- Nil by mouth for a minimum of 6 hours.
- Part preparation.
- Injection of Lignocaine 2%, 0.5 ml test dose subcutaneously.
- Injection of Tetanus Toxoid, 0.5 ml IM stat.
- Phosphate Enema (100 ml).
- Secure the IV line and maintain the TPR chart.

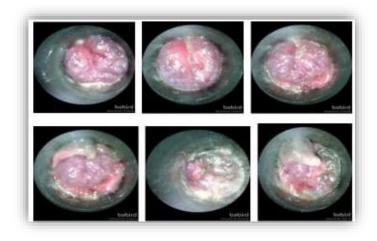
Operative Procedure:

- Patient will be made to lie down in lithotomy position.
- Under all aseptic precautions, painting and draping is done.
- Local Anesthesia (inj. Xylocaine 2%) was infiltrated.
- Lubricated protoscope will be introduced and position of the pile mass will be noted.
- Pratisaraneeya Kshara will be applied over pile mass and left for approximately 60 seconds.
- Then the pile mass will be cleaned with Nimbu Swarsa.
- The same procedure is repeated for each pile mass separately.
- Anal canal will be checked for any bleeding and hemostasis will be achieved.
- Anal canal packed with roller gauze wrung with Yashtimadhu Taila and dressing was done.

Post-Operative Procedure:

- Removed Anal Pack after 8 hours
- Tab. Triphala Guggulu 2/BD/AF/ warm water x 7 days
- Avipattikara churna 6 gms BD/ BF/ warm water x 7 days
- Yashtimadhu Taila 5 ml PR BD x 7 days

BEFORE APPLICATION



APPLICATION OF KSHARA



PAKWA JAMBU PHALA VARNA



SCAR FORMATION

HEALED ULCER





TOTAL EFFECT OF KSHARA KARMA:

DAYS	PATIENTS	OBSERVATION
	COMPLAINTS	
1st day – immediately after	Mild pain, moderate burning	Coagulation of hemorrhoid
Kshara Karma	sensation	plexus, blackish
		discoloration of mass looks
		like Jambu Phala Varna.
3 rd to 7 th day	Swelling, blackish discharge	Oedema and softening of
	with a mild burning	coagulated mass, sloughing,
	sensation.	necrosis of mass.
8 th to 14 th day	Mild burning sensation	Observed mucosal ulcer on
		site, mass was reduced.
15 th to 21 st day	No such complaints	Healing of ulcer with a scar
		on the site with complete
		obliteration and adhering of
		scar to mucosa.

RESULTS: The Pile mass and rectal hemorrhage were reduced within 21 days and the patient was free from all the symptoms. After 21 days there was no Pile mass observed in proctoscopy.

PROBABLE MODE OF ACTION OF PRATISARNEEYA KSHARA

Application of Kshara Cauterises the Pile mass Decrease the size of the Pile mass Necrosis of the tissue with obliteration of haemorrhoidal radicles Necrosed tissue sloughed out Fibrosis and scar formation Obliteration of haemorrhoidal vein Complete wound healing

DISCUSSION:

According to Ayurveda Arsha is caused by an imbalance in the three Doshas (Vata, Pitta, Kapha), along with improper diet and lifestyle, leading to poor digestion, and constipation and eventually raised to haemorrhoidal swellings. These can be internal (*Abhyantara Arsha*) or external (*Bahya Arsha*).

Bilva commonly known as Bael, whose various parts are used medicinally in Ayurveda. Bilva are known for their ability to balance the *doshas* and improve digestion.

Bilva was beneficial in treating digestive disorders, including those related to constipation and hemorrhoids. Bilva Kshara is an alkali obtained from the ashes of the Bilva plant. Kshara therapy (alkaline therapy) is a classical Ayurvedic procedure used for its Teekshna, Shodhana and Lekhana actions making it effective in reducing haemorrhoidal masses.

MECHANISM OF ACTION OF BILVA KSHARA IN ABHYANTARA ARSHA:

Ksharana: The scraping action of Bilva Kshara helps to reduce the size of the haemorrhoidal masses by cutting and breaking down the abnormal tissues.

Vata Shamana: As Vata Dosha aggravation is a primary cause of constipation and hemorrhoids, Bilva balances Vata and improves bowel movements. This reduces the strain during defecation, addressing the root cause of hemorrhoids.

Shodhana: Bilva Kshara has purifying properties, helping to detoxify the intestines, and removing accumulated wastes and toxins that contribute to the development of hemorrhoids.

Anti-inflammatory effect: Kshara helps to reduce swelling, pain, and inflammation in haemorrhoidal tissues, thereby offering relief to patients.

Rakta Stambhana: Haemorrhoids are often associated with bleeding. The astringent nature of Bilva helps in stopping the bleeding from hemorrhoids by coagulating the blood and promoting healing.

The drug Bilva is Ushna Virya and have Kashaya Tikta rasa due to which it is Vata Kaphagna.

Due to its Kashaya Rasa hemostasis is carried out and Tikta Rasa relieves venous congestion and due to Ushna and Vata Kapha Shamak property swelling is reduced.

Tannins: These have astringent properties, which can help shrink tissues and reduce bleeding associated with hemorrhoids.

Marmelosin: This compound has anti-inflammatory and laxative effects, which can reduce inflammation and ease bowel movements, preventing strain during defecation—a major cause of hemorrhoids.

Luvangetin: Known for its anti-inflammatory effects, it may help in reducing the swelling of hemorrhoids.

Psoralen: This compound has antimicrobial properties that could help prevent infection, which is crucial in preventing complications in hemorrhoids.

Flavonoids: These have antioxidant properties that help reduce oxidative stress and promote healing of the inflamed tissues.

PROBABLE ACTION OF ADJUVANT DRUGS IN ABHYANTARA ARSHA:

TRIPHALA GUGGULU:

Triphala also heals the tissue along with increasing the digestion of the patient at the same time acting as a mild laxative.

- Triphala along with the anti-inflammatory and anti-infective action of Guggulu was found to have a marked effect in treatment of hemorrhoids.
- Ingredients of Triphala Guggulu were Amla, Haritaki, Vibhitaki, piper longum and Guggulu.
- Pippali promotes digestion and has Vata Shamaka, Sothahara and Vrana Ropana properties.
- It also soothes the inflamed mucous layer and helps in checking the further infection.
- Guggulu is one of the best known for its anti-inflammatory action.
- Triphala helps in easy bowel movements and relieves the constipation a problem often trouble people suffering from hemorrhoids.
- Owing to Vata Shamaka, Sothahara, Vatanulomaka, Amahara and Vrana Ropaka properties.

AVIPATTIKARA CHURNA:

It effectively mitigates constipation and indigestion also owing to its *Rechana* property.

YASTIMADHU TAILA:

- Yastimadhu is one of the best medicines for pitta. It is Vranaropaka and Anuloma.
- Tila taila is best for Vata.

CONCLUSION:

Kshara Karma is very effective in the management of Abhyantara Arsha. The effect of Kshara Karma is highly recommended, it can replace the Sastra Karma. The findings revealed that there are maximum advantages, including a shorter hospital stay, no bleeding during or after the procedure, and no post-operative complications. Many researches also reveal that Kshara therapy not only minimizes complications but also reduces the recurrence of diseases with minimal side effects. A healthy diet and lifestyle modifications can prevent the recurrence of the disease. No adverse effects have been reported during the follow-up period.

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