Int. j. adv. multidisc. res. stud. 2022; 2(4):760-765

International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies

ISSN: 2583-049X

An open labeled single arm clinical study to assess the effect of Sadyovirechana along with Shivagutika in the subjects of Stage IV Cancer

¹Dr. Beena MD, ²Dr. P Sudhakar Reddy

¹Reader & Head, Department of PG Studies in Kayachikitsa, JSS Ayurveda Medical College & Hospital, Mysuru, Karnataka, India

² Professor & Head, Department of PG Studies in Swasthavritta, JSS Ayurveda Medical College & Hospital, Mysuru, Karnataka, India

Corresponding Author: Dr. P Sudhakar Reddy

Abstract

Background: Cancer is the gravest and tissue invasive disease which gradually hampers the quality of life and causes the decreased life expectancy. Ayurvedic classics were aware of malignant diseases; they referred to it as superficial swellings on the body (Arbuda) and Gulma (abdominal tumor) as internal or abdominal tumors. Also, other asadhya (not curable) conditions of diseases mentioned in the classics like Kshataja (cough due to injury) and Kshayaja (cough due to degeneration of tissues), TridoshajaArshas (advanced stage of hemorrhoids), Yakritodara (hepatomegaly) can be considered as advanced stages of cancer. At present the modern treatments for cancer are complex, unpleasant for patients and relatives as it requires long periods of treatment with risk of relapse. Also, in the advanced stage of this grave disease modern medicine has not seen beneficial in reducing the signs and symptoms and improving the quality of life. With this background the present proposal has been taken up to reduce the sufferings and to improve the quality of life in stage 4 cancer subjects.

Objectives: То assess the combined effect of Sadhyovirechana (mild therapeutic purgation) along with Shivagutika (poly herbo-mineral preparation) in improving the quality of life in Subjects of Stage IV Cancer.

Methodology: 14 subjects of either gender diagnosed with Carcinoma of Stage IV were selected and administered three Sadhvovirechana with 20-30 davs ml of Gandharvahastadierandataila (processed castor oil) along with 10-20 ml of Gomutra (Cow's urine) after assessing the Koshtha. 5th day onwards Shivagutika 1 tablet three times a day for 3 months.

Result: The 'study treatment' has shown efficacy in relieving the symptoms on majority of the patients i.e., 10 subjects out of 14 subjects (71.42%) while 4 subjects (28.57%) were not responded to the treatment. 10 (71.42%) subjects showed improvement in performance status (general condition) noted on Karnofsky scales. While 4 (28.57%) of the patients were not shown any improvement in general condition.

Conclusion: The study treatment has proved to be of beneficial in improving the general condition and well-being of cancer patients as documented by the improvement in performance status noted on Karnofsky scales. Overall, it can be concluded that Ayurvedic treatment principles holds good in the management of advanced stage of cancer with respect to improvement in the quality of life, reducing the signs and symptoms, improving the general conditions and in providing the survival benefit to a great extent.

Keywords: Sadyovirechana, Shivagutika, Arbuda, Cancer, Rasayana

1. Introduction

By definition cancer is as a mass of tissue formed as a result of abnormal, excessive, uncoordinated, autonomous and purposeless proliferation of cells.^[1] It is estimated that 19.3 million new cancer and almost 10.0 million cancer deaths occurred in 2020 worldwide.^[2] The most common cancer diagnosed were Breast (47.8%) followed by cancer Lung (45.1%), Prostate (30.7%), Colorectal (30.1%) and Stomach (22.8%). The most common cause of death due to cancer was cancer lung, liver, stomach and breast. The projected incidence of patients with cancer in India as per ICMR report, among males was 679,421 (94.1 per 100,000) and among females 712,758 (103.6 per 100,000) for the year 2020. One in 68 males (lung cancer), 1 in 29 females (breast cancer), and 1 in 9 Indians will develop cancer during their lifetime. ^[3]

Ayurvedic classics were not unaware of malignant diseases; they referred to it as swellings anywhere on the body (Arbuda).





Received: 29-06-2022 Accepted: 09-08-2022 International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies

By definition *Arbuda* is a swelling occurring anywhere in the body due to vitiation of *tridoshas*, afflicting the *mamsadhatu*, which is circular, fixed and firm, slightly painful, big or wide spread, deep seated, slowly growing and non-suppurative. ^[4]

Regarding the treatment of *arbuda*, *acharyas* followed the line of treatment of *'shopha'* (oedema) and 'Granthi' (tumor) which includes shaman (palliative), shodhana (systemic treatment), shastrakarma (Surgery) – *agnikarma* (cauterization) – *kshara karma* (alkali treatment)^[5]. Hence *Arbuda* can be correlated with Cancer by definition, signs and symptoms and treatment.

At present the available Allopathic treatments for cancer are complex, unpleasant for patients and relatives, as it requires long period of treatment with the risk of relapse. Also, there is no significant or effective management of terminally ill patients in reducing the sufferings or in improving the quality of life. According to allied science, the maximum numbers of subjects of 'fourth stage' cancer may eventually become terminally ill where the prognosis is very bad.

So, the study is intended to cure the subject as far as possible, if not, give a maximum relief, so that subject can live with minimal sufferings. It is the need of the hour to care for this group of subjects who needs a careful observation and soothing relief.

1.1 Objective

To assess the combined effect of Sadhyovirechana along

with *Shivagutika* in improving the quality of life in Subjects of Stage IV Cancer

2. Materials and methods Details of the drugs

Gandharvahastadi eranda taila ^[6, 7]: The ingredients are Gandharvahasta moola (root of castor -ricinus communis), Yava (Barley-hordeum vulgare), Nagara (ginger – Zingifer officinalis- rhizome), water for decoction, Ksheera (Cow's milk) and murchita eranda taila (Castor oil). Gandarvahastadierandatailam is Madhura (sweet in taste) and Kashayanurasam (astringent sub- taste), Madhura vipaka (undergoes sweet taste conversion after digestion), ushna (hot in potency) Vata – Kaphahara (alleviate vata and kapha), Pittala (increase pitta), Sookshma (minute), Teekshna (piercing onto minute channels-penetrating action), Sara (smooth mobility) Snigdha (unctuousness), Srotovishodhana (cleanses body channels), twachya (improves skin quality) vrushya (aphrodisiac), vayahsthaapi (anti-ageing), arogyakara (promotes health), Medhakara (improves intelligence), Smritikara (improves memory), Balakara (improves immunity), deepana (improves digestion strength), Vatodara (useful in bloating), Gulma hara (anti- abdominal tumour), vibandha hara (alleviates constipation) and Adhobhaga dosha hara (expels vitiated doshas from lower part of the body – purgation) etc.

Gomutra: Cow's urine [8, 9]

Acharya	Qualities	Effect on Doshas	Other effects on the body					
Charaka Sweet	Decrease Vata, Pitta	Wormidide, use in various skin disorders, beneficial in leprosy, itchin						
	Sweet	and Kapha	and ascites					
Chushruta	Dungant sharp hat light alkaling	Decrease Vata and	Promotes intellect and digestive power, beneficial in colic, digestive					
Snusnruta	Pungent, sharp, hot, light, alkaline	Kapha	disorders, constipation, useful as purgative and for non-lubricant enema					

Shivagutika ^[10, 11]: *Shivagutika* with *shilajith* as its main ingredient is indicated for various types of yoniroga, arbuda, pradara and considered as rasayana. Ingredients of Shivagutika 1. *Shilajith* (Bitumen) 640 gms 2. *Shunti* (Zingiber officinale) 80 gms 3. *Pippali* (Piper longum) 80 gms 4. *Katuka* (Picrorhiza kurroa) 80 gms 5. *Karkatashringi* (Pistacia integerrima) 80 gms 6. *Maricha* (Piper nigrum) 80 gms 7. *Vidarikanda* (Pueraria tuberose) 40 gms 8. *Talisapatra* (Abies webbiana) 160 gms 9. *Vamshalochana* (Bambusa arundinacea) 20 gms 10. *Patra* (Cinnamomum zeylanicum) (bark) 20 gms 12. *Nagakesara* (Mesua ferra) 20 gms 13. Ela Eletharia cardamomum 20 gms 14. Sesamum oil 80 ml 15. Sugar 640 gms 16. Ghee 160 gms 17. Honey 320 gms.

Source of Data: The subjects of either sex diagnosed with Carcinoma of Stage IV were selected from OPD of JSS Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital, Mysore, Preeti Cancer Centre, Mysore and JSS Hospital, Mysuru.

IEC No: 24/JSSAMC/Research Project/2020-21

Inclusion Criteria: All types of cancer subjects in stage IV and Either Gender

Exclusion Criteria: Subjects with systemic disorders which interfere the treatment, Pregnant and Lactating women and Children below 12 years of age

Diagnostic Criteria: Cytology / Biopsy proved malignancies& Radiological documented metastatic diseases.

Study Design: It is an open labeled single arm clinical study

Intervention: After obtaining consent from 14 subjects, three days *Sadhyovirechana* (mild therapeutic purgation) with 30 ml of *Gandharvahastadi erandataila* along with 20 ml of *Gomutra* (Cow's urine) was carried out. From 5th day onwards Tab. *Shivagutika* one trice daily for 3 months administered.

Assessment criteria

General condition – by using **Performance Status** Karnofsky Scale.

Documentation of the pain - in terms of severity

Measurement of weight in kilogram

Symptoms were graded in order of severity

The subjective parameters were assessed once in 30 days during the treatment period

Objective parameters: Hb%, TC, DC, ESR, RBS.

3. Observation and results

As present study was conducted on one group with small sample size of 14 different sites of cancers, it was not appropriate to apply major statistical measures to analyze the results. Hence descriptive statics are used to assess the relief in clinical features, quality of life, life expectancy and International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies

tumor size.

The 'study treatment' has shown efficacy in relieving the symptoms on majority of the subjects i.e., 10 patients out of 14 patients (71.42%) while 4 subjects (28.57%) were not responded to the treatment. 10 (71.42%) subjects showed improvement in performance status (general condition)

noted on Karnofsky scales. While 4 (28.57%) of the subjects were not shown any improvement in general condition. Out of 14 in 8 (57.14%) subjects, the tumor size not grown further during the treatment. Out of 14 subjects 7 subjects (50%) showed possible survival benefit compared to expected median survival as per the extent of disease.

Table 1:	Showing	the Incidence	of Relief in	Symptoms
----------	---------	---------------	--------------	----------

S. No	Relief in Symptoms	No. of patients	Percentage (%)		
01	Yes	10	71.42%	INCIDEN	CE OF
02	No	4	28.57%		■ RELIEF IN SYMPTO

The 'study treatment' has shown efficacy in relieving the symptoms on majority of the patients i.e., 10 patients out of

14 patients (71.42%) while 4 patients (28.57%) were not responded to the treatment.

S. No	Improvement in Performance Status	No. of patients	Percentage (%)	
01	Yes	10	71.42%	IMPROVEMENT IN
				PRFORMANCE
02	No	4	28.57%	4 YES 10 NO

Table 3: Showing the Further Growth of Tumor Size

S. No	Further growth seen	No. of patients	Percentage (%)	
1	No	8	57.14%	GROWTH OF TUMOUR
				SIZE
2	Yes	6	42.85%	6 8 NO FURTHER GROWTH

In 8 (57.14%) patients the tumor size not grown further during the treatment.

S. No	Survival Benefit	No. of patients	Percentage (%)	
1	Yes	7	50%	CLIDV/IV/AL DENIEEIT
2	No	7	50%	SURVIVAL BENEFIT

Out of 14 patients 7 patients (50%) showed possible survival benefit compared to expected median survival as per the extent of disease.

Subject Number		Before treatment						After Treatment						
Subject Number	Pain	KS	WT	Hb%	TC	ESR	RBS	Pain	KS	WT	Hb%	TC	ESR	RBS
1		20	85						80	82				
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														

Table 5: Significant parameters observed before and after treatment

4. Discussion

Criteria for selection of drugs: Selection of *Gandharvahastadierandataila* and *Gomutra* is based on following criteria

Gandarvahastadierandatailam: ^[6, 7] It derives its numerous health benefits from its unique phytonutrient composition. It includes various vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, proteins, good fats, flavonoides, gingerol and other photochemical. These active ingredients have been shown to have antiinflammatory and antioxidant properties. This allows the herbal oil to act as a natural removal, support for the body and support blood purification as well. It acts as Purgative in larger doses. It promotes digestive health by supporting regular bowel movements

Gomutra (Cow's urine): "*Vishaghna*" (Anti Poisonous) killer of all poisons and "*Rasayan*" (Rejuvenative) which can rejuvenate even old person and purify blood and cures all skin diseases. Cow urine destroys the diseases that are caused by poison (Toxin). Various poisonous chemicals can be purified with the help of cow urine. Cow urine increases the immunity power by increasing resistance power against diseases in human body

Anticancer Properties: ^[12] Studies shows that Cow urine therapy found that, it possesses anti-cancer properties and for that US granted patent in the field of cancer treatment by its virtues of bio-enhancing the activity of anti-cancer drugs Cow's urine has antioxidant properties and is a free radical and thus it neutralizes the oxidative stress. Cow's urine helps by repairing the damaged DNA and is therefore, effective as anti-cancer therapy ^[13] Chemopreventive potential of CU was observed in a study, which was conducted on 70 Swiss albino mice for 16 weeks. Papilloma were induced by 7, 12 dimethyl benzanthracene and later promoted by repeated application of croton oil. In mice treated with CU, the incidence of tumor (papilloma), tumor yield, and its burden was statistically less than the untreated group ^[14]. Effect of Cow Urine on various types of cancers was studied by Jain and his coworkers. Decrease in severity of various clinical symptoms (pain, inflammation, burning sensation, difficulty in swallowing, and irritation) was decreased from day 1 to day 8 with CU therapy. Percent of patients with severe symptoms decreased from 82.16to 7.9 on day 8, patients with moderate symptoms increased from 15.8 to 55.3 and with mild symptoms, patients increased from 1.58 to 36.34. The severity of symptoms decreased

further with continued CU therapy ^[15] In the classics *gomutraprayoga* (cows' urine with selected drugs) has been mentioned in various advanced disorders like *Jalodara* (ascites), *Pandu* (anaemia), *Arshas* (haemorrhoids) etc. specially as *srotoshodhaka* because of its *kshara-ksharanaguna* (alkaline-scraping nature), n *ushnaveerya* (hot potency), *agnideepana* (improves digestion). ^[16]

The administration of GandarvahastadiErandataila along with *Gomutra* helps in *vatanulomana* which is very much essential in all the cancerous conditions as vata is abnormally deranged which in turn leads to the excessive proliferation of tissues. Both *GandrvahastadiErandataila* and *gomutra* are *srotoshodhaka* by virtue of its *rasa* (taste), *guna* (property), *veerya* (potency) and *karma* (action).

As per the classics Shodhana¹⁷ therapy is a best practice before giving any *rasayanas* for its better absorption and action. Here the condition is an advanced case of different Carcinomas hence after assessing the *bala* of the patient a mild purificatory (Mridu Shodhana) therapy was given prior to the administration of the *Rasayana* drug – *Shivagutika*.

The Shivagutika is a polyherbomineral formulation mentioned in Rasayana Prakarana of BhaishajyaRatnavali. ¹⁸ The main ingredient is Shilajitu (Black Bitumen) along with more than 50 herbal drugs like Triphala, Dashamula, Guduchi, Patola, Bala, Yastimadhu, Gomutra (cow' s urine), Gokshira (cow's milk), Kakolyadigana drugs, Shatavari, Narikela, Karkatasringi, Trikatu, Talisapatra, Vidari, Vamsalocana, Trijata, Nagakesara, Tilataila, Ghrita (cow's ghee), Madhu (honey). It is a Rasayana (Rejuvenative) drug, having a wide range of benefits in chronic and advanced diseases like vatarakta (gouty arthritis), rajayakshma (chronic respiratory disorders), jwara (chronic fever), pleeharoga (disorders of spleen), arshas (haemorrhoids), pandu (anaemia), hidroga (cardiac ailments), grahani (IBS/Sprue syndrome), gulma (abdominal tumors), hikka (hiccough), kasa (chronic cough), swasa (dyspnoea), udara (ascites), kushtha (chronic skin ailments), switra (leukoderma), kshaya (phthisis), shosha (emaciation), unmade (mental disorders), apasmara (epilepsy), mukharogas (oral cavity diseases), shiroroga (diseases related to the head), atisara (loose stools), asrigdhara (menorrhagia), kamala (jaundice), prameha (diabetes mellitus), yakritodara (liver disorders), arbuda (cancerous conditions), vidradhi (abscess), atisthoulya (obesity), *sleepada* (elephantiasis). Also alleviates different types of poisonous effects from the body. It promotes the strength, aphrodisiac, power, virility and lusture. It improves

memory, intellect, immunity, clarity of sense organs and provides maximum longevity.

Shivagutika^[19, 20, 21] is a polyherbal formulation can cure the morbid factor with oral medicine, nourishment and enhance the immunity (Ojas). It acts as an antibiotic, anti-diabetic, anti-venomous, anti-hypolipidaemic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, immuno-modulatory, antiviral, antimicrobial and antioxidant agents. In addition, it is also believed to increase the skin tone (Varna Prasadana), strengthen the body (Balya), scrapes off unwanted tissues, splits and expels the morbid matters from the body. Shiva Gutika is also responsible for the gain in body weight, counter-acting the symptoms and improvisation of the blood. It further ameliorates the body from maladies like tuberculosis, gout, diarrhea, jaundice, piles, anemia, and fever. Furthermore, it is also believed to have a positive effect on reproductive system diseases, fever, splenic disorders, vomiting, distension of abdomen, cough, dyspnoea, tastelessness, weakness, and diseases related with mouth, eyes, and head.

Shilajatu, the main ingredient of shiva gutika has kashaya (astringent), amla rasa (sour taste), katu vipaka (pungent in biotransformation), anushnasheeta veerya (not to cold in potency)7. It is useful in alleviating tridoshas (three humours). It possesses rasayana (rejuvenation), vrishya properties (aphrodisiac). It is useful in the treatment of prameha (diabetis mellitus), pandu (anemia), gulma (tumour), pleeharoga (spleen disorders), sthaulya (obesity), shotha (swelling), jvara (fever) etc. It is said that there is no such disease which cannot be cured with shilajatu.

Studies reveled that *Shilajit* and its combined constituents also elicited and activated, in different degrees, murine peritoneal macrophages and activated splenocytes of tumor-bearing animals at early and later stages (unresponsive) of tumor growth ^[22].

5. Conclusion

- 1. The study treatment has proved to be of beneficial in improving the general condition and well-being of cancer patients as documented by the improvement in performance status noted on Karnofsky scales.
- 2. The same combinations of drugs have been used to treat cancers of different sites taking only 'cancer' as the basic common factor. The study treatment has shown some efficacy in majority of patients (10 out of 14), showing effectiveness in malignancies in general.
- 3. The study treatment has been effective in reducing symptom produced by cancer in 10 out of 14 patients. Showing its possible effectiveness as a palliative care treatment. Seven patients have shown a possible survival benefit compared to expected median survival as per extent of disease.
- 4. Another interesting feature is that, in 8 patients out of 14, the tumors have not grown in size during the period of observation, showing possibility of some anti-tumor activity.
- 5. Overall, it can be concluded that Ayurvedic treatment principles holds good in the management of advanced stage of cancer with respect to improvement in the quality of life, reducing the signs and symptoms, improving the general conditions and in providing the survival benefit to a great extent.

6. Scope and recommendations

Randomized controlled clinical trials can be conducted to

evaluate the effect of *Sadyovirechana* (*Mridu Shodhana*) followed by *Rasayana* Therapy.

7. References

- 1. Harshamohan, text book of Pathology, jaypee brothers, New Delhi, 5th edition, 2006, chapter8, p197.
- 2. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov.
- 3. https://www.cancer.org.
- 4. Acharya Yadavji Trikamji. Susruthasamhitha of Dalhana, Sanskrit translation, Chaukhamabha orientalia, Varanasi Reprint edition 2014, Nidanashtana 11/12-13, p312.
- Sharma RK, Bhagavan Dash, Charaka Samhita, vol.3, Choukhambha Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, edition 2018, chapter 12, Swayathu chikitsa, verse no. 87, p511.
- 6. Sahasra Yogam, Sujanapriya commentary, edited by K V Krishnan Vaidyan & S. Gopalapillai, Vidyarambham Publication, Mullackal, Alappuzha, Kerala, 27th edition, August 2007, p63.
- 7. Srikanthamuthy KR, Ashtangasangraha of Vagbhata, Chikistasthana Chaukhambhaorientalis, 5th edition, 2005 chapter 15, verse no.21, p416.
- 8. Charaka, charaka Samhita, with Ayurveda-DipikasAyusi Hindi-commentary edited by Kushavaha Harish Chandra Singh, sutrasthana, chapter 1, verse 111, Published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Delhi, 2011.
- 9. Sushruta, Sushrut Samhita edited by Sharma Anantaram, Sutrasasthana, Chapter 45, verse 217, Published Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, 2009.
- Sharangadhrara, Sharangadhra Samhita, Madhyamakhanda, Vatakakalpanaadhyaya, 7/75-100, translated by HimasagarChandramurthy, 2nd edition, Choukhambha Sanskrit Series, Varanasi, 2007, 190.
- 11. Tripathi JP, editor, Chakradatta with Bhavartha Sandipani Commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series, 2003, p218.
- Dhama K, Chauvhan RS, Singhal Lokesh. Anti-Cancer Activity of Cow Urine: Current Status and Future Directions, International Journal of Cow Science. 2005; 1(2):1-25.
- 13. Kumar A, Kumar P, Singh LK, Agrawal DK. Pathogenic effects of free radicals and their prevention through cowpathy. Indian Cow. 2004; 6:27-34.
- 14. Raja W, Agrawal RC. Chemopreventive potential of cow urine against 7, 12 dimethyl benz (a) anthraceneinduced skin papillomasgenesis in mice. Acad J Cancer Res. 2010; 3(1):7-10.
- Jain NK, Gupta VB, Garg R, Silawat N. Efficacy of cow urine therapy on various cancer patients in Mandsaur District, India -A survey. Int J Green Pharm. 2010; 4:29-35.
- Acharya Yadavji Trikamji, Susruthasamhitha of Dalhana, Sanskrit translation, Chaukhamabhaorientalia, Varanasi Reprint edition 2014, Sutra stahana 45/114, p205.
- 17. Sharma RK, Bhagavan Dash, Charaka Samhita, vol.3, Choukhambha Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, edition 2018, chapter 1, Rasyana adhyaya prathama pada, verse no. 28, p12.
- 18. Sen Govindadasa, Bhaishajyaratnavali. Edited by Brahmashankaramishra, sriAmbikadattashastri, 18th

edition, 16th chapter, Hikka –Swasachikitsa, verse no. 46-50, p466.

- 19. Remy A, *et al.* Evaluation of the antitumor activity of Ayurvedic formulation Kanchanaraguggulu on n-mythyle-n-nitrosourea (NMU) induced mammary tumor in Sprague-dawley rats, IMAJ. 2007; 5(1).
- 20. Bhaumik S, Chattapadhay S, Ghosal S. Effects of Shilajit on mouse peritoneal macrophages. Phytotherapy Research. 1993; 7:425-427.
- 21. Bhattacharya SK. Shilajit attenuates streptozotocin induced diabetes mellitus and decrease in pancreatic islet superoxide dismutase activity in rats. Phytotherapy Research. 1995; 9(1):41-44.
- 22. Ghosal S. Chemistry of shilajit, an immunomodulatory Ayurvedic rasayan. Pure and Applied Chemistry. 1990; 62(7):1285-1288.