Managament of Bhagandara (Fistula-in-Ano) by Palasha Ksharasutra prepared with Arkaksheera - A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

A standard Ksharasutra is practiced in treatment of Bhagandara (fistula-in-ano) with high success rate and minimum recurrence rate. In previous research it was noted that Pittaja Prakruti patients sometime might cause more perianal irritation due to Apamarga Ksharasutra. So in this study Palasha Ksharasutra prepared in Arkaksheera was prepared by Palasha Kshara (Ash of Butea monosperma), Arka Ksheera (Calotropis gigantic) and turmeric powder (Curcuma longa). This Ksharasutra was prepared as per the API guidelines and preserved in air tight tube. A patient of Pittaja predominant Prakruti with fistula-in-ano having two external opening at 6 and 7 O’clock position of anus was treated with application of Ksharasutra. The Palasha Ksharasutra prepared in Arkaksheera was applied in these two opening under spinal anesthesia. Then Ksharasutra was changed by weekly interval under local xylocaine jelly 2%. The length of thread was measured weekly and noted in the case to assess the unit cutting time (UCT). The unit cutting time (UCT) of first thread was 7.5 days/cm and second one had UCT 6.8 days/cm. During the treatment patient was doing his job regularly without hampering the quality of life. After 2 months patient was free from all symptoms of fistula with normal scar and without any complications. This case study demonstrated the utility of Palasha Ksharasutra prepared in Arkaksheera in multiple fistula-in-ano.

Key words: Palasha Kshara, Bhagandara, Arkaksheera, Fistula-in-Ano, Ksharasutra.

INTRODUCTION

In Ayurveda, Bhagandara (Fistula-in-ano) is considered under the heading of eight major diseases (Ashtomahagada) due to its notorious nature.¹ In previous research it was noted that Pittaja Prakruti patients sometime might cause more perianal irritation due to Apamarga Ksharasutra.² In surgery fistulectomy, fistulotomy, new techniques like fistula plug, and LIFT (Ligation of Inter-sphincteric Fistula Tract) are available options with their own limitations.³ On other hand side surgery in fistula has always put fear in mind of treating surgeons of recurrence and complications like incontinence, particularly in cases of horse shoe fistula. Sushruta, the father of surgery described application of Kshara (alkaline ash) in Bhagandara (fistula-in-ano).⁴ Later on Chakrapani and Bhavmishra detailed the preparation and application of Ksharasutra in Bhagandara (fistula-in-ano).⁵,⁶ In this study, a case of posterior multiple fistula in ano having external opening at 6 O’Clock and 7 O’Clock position was treated with the Ksharasutra application. The Palasha Ksharasutra prepared in Arkaksheera was prepared as per Ayurved Pharmacopia of India (API) guidelines.⁷ In this Ksharasutra the Snuhi (latex of Euphorbia nerifolia) was replaced with Arka Ksheera.
The rest of the procedure was followed as per preparation of standard Ksharasutra. Palasha Ksharasutra prepared in Arkaksheera for Fistula-in-ano was applied and patient was cured within two months without complication.

**CASE HISTORY**

A 32 years old male patient of Pittavataja Prakriti consulted at outpatient department of Shalya Tantra with complaints of perianal pus discharge, itching, intermittent bleeding and swelling. These symptoms were since last 20 days with compromising his quality of life during his duty schedule. Patient worked in government service, and had habit to consume spicy foods and addiction to tobacco chewing. Patient also had complaints of loose motion and constipation i.e. symptoms of Grahanī (Irritable Bowel syndrome - IBS).

On inspection at perianal region two external opening at 6 O’clock and 7 O’clock positions were noted. After probing it was found that tract of 6 O’clock position and 7 O’clock positions both were connected to the internal opening at 6 O’ clock position. For conformation trans-rectal ultrasound (TRUS) was done and report showed that 33 mm long linear fistula in right perinal region and 14 mm long linear fistula in posterior perianal region. Hence on the basis of clinical observations and TRUS the case diagnose d as posterior multiple fistula-in-ano.

The length of both external opening from anal verge was 3 cm and open internally below anorectal ring. The induration was noted at posterior and right side of anus of perianal region having two external openings. Routine blood and urine examinations of patient were done and found within normal range. There was no previous history of surgery and other illness noted by patient. So patient was diagnosed as a case of Bhagandara (multiple fistula-in-ano) and admitted in Shalya male ward for further management with Ksharasutra.

**Preparation of Palasha Ksharasutra prepared in Arka Ksheera.**

The ingredients of Palasha Ksharasutra prepared in Arka Ksheera are Barbour thread no. 20, Apamarga Kshara, Arkaksheera and turmeric powder. The linen barber thread no. 20 was taken and autoclaved then it was mounted on the hanger. The initial 11 coatings were done with plain Arka Ksheera later on 7 coatings of Arka Ksheera and Apamarga Kshara was done. Lastly 3 coatings of Arkaksheera and turmeric were done. After every coating the hangers were kept in the Ksharasutra cabinet for drying and sterilization purpose. Total 21 coating were done and the Palasha Ksharasutra prepared in Arkaksheera was kept in air tight glass tube.

**Method of Ksharasutra application**

**Pre operative**

The written inform consent was taken for the procedure as well as for publication of this case in Journal. The perianal part was prepared and soap water enema was given at night. Proctolysis enema was given in early morning before procedure. Haritaki (Terminalia belerica) 5gm + Saindhav Churna 1gm with luke warm water was given at night. Inj. T.T. 0.5cc IM and sensitivity test for inj. xylocaine intra-dermal was done.

**Operative**

Under spinal anesthesia patient was kept in lithotomy position and painting (perianal part) and draping was done. A methylene blue dye was instilled in the track of 6 O’ clock opening and 7 O’ clock opening then the dye was go in upward direction to 9 O’ clock position with bulging which indicate cavity at that place. So the track or cavity at 7 O’ clock to 9 O’ clock was laid open and drained One Ksharasutra was applied form external opening at 7 O’ clock position to internal at 6 O’ clock position. Another Ksharasutra was also applied at 6 O’clock position and internal at 6 O’clock position (Fig 1). The open wound was packed with gauze and T-bandage applied.

**Post operative**

From next morning, sitz bath / Avagaha Sweda (warm water + Panchavalkala decoction) was advised for two times.[8] Diets like green vegetables, fruits was advised. Patient was advised not to consume non-vegetarian, spicy and oily food, Junk foods, alcohol. Patient was advised to avoid long sitting and riding/travelling. Haritaki 5gm + Saindhav Churna 1gm
with luke warm water two times a day was prescribed if patient felt constipated.

**Subsequent change of Ksharasutra.**

*Ksharasutra* was changed on weekly interval by inserting a new *Ksharasutra* in the fistula tract applying 2% xylocain jelly. The *Ksharasutra* thread was changed by railroad technique till complete cut through of fistulous tract. During each change length of *Ksharasutra* thread was recorded to assess the progress of treatment. The initial length of 1st thread (external 7 O’clock to internal 6 O’clock) was 8cms and that of second thread (external 6 O’clock to internal 6 O’clock) was 5cms. The unit cutting time (UCT) of first thread was 7.5 days/cm and second one had UCT 6.8 days/cms.

**DISCUSSION**

Sushruta advocated different treatment modalities to treat *Bhangadara* (fistula-in-ano) as per *Doshic* involvement. As per the classic all types of *Bhangadara* are difficult to treat.\(^9\) Today also in modern surgery there is high recurrence rate with surgery like fistulotomy and fistulectomy. There are different modalities available for fistula but still there is high recurrence rate. The ICMR (Indian Council of Medical Research) has been studied on *Ksharasutra* in fistula-in-ano and concluded better than conventional
In this study, *Palasha Ksharasutra* prepared in *Arkaksheera* was applied in both the tract first time under spinal anesthesia and kept in situ. Both *Ksharasutra* was changed after every week at the same time applying xylocaine jelly 2%. The length of *Ksharasutra* was noted and found decreased on every change which suggested the cutting of tract. The applied *Kshara* on thread acts as anti-inflammatory and anti-microbial activity. Alkaline nature of *Kshara* cauterizes of dead tissue which facilitates cutting and healing.²° The pH of *Ksharasutra* is alkaline (pH-10.3) so prevents bacterial infection in fistulous tract. This cutting is presumed by local action of *Kshara* and *Palasha Ksharasutra prepared in Arkaksheera* during initial 1-2 days followed by healing in rest of the 5-6 days. The *Butea monosperma* and *Calotrops gigantica* are well known for its anti-inflammatory, antibacterial property which helped in wound healing.²¹ Twelve *Curcuma longa* or turmeric powder minimizes reaction of caustics and helped for healing of tract.²² *Ksharasutra* has combined effect of these three herbal drugs (*Palasha Kshara, Arka Ksheera, turmeric*) and said to be unique drug formulation for cutting as well as healing of fistulous tract. Patient was check regularly on every week for relief in symptoms and status of wound. The patient was predominant *Pittaja Prakriti* but due to *Palasha Ksharasutra prepared in Arka Ksheera* there was no burning and irritation of *Kshara Sutra* after subsequent change of *Kshara Sutra*. The 1st thread (external 6 o’ clock to internal 6 o’ clock) cut through within 30 days and second (external 7 o’ clock to internal 6 o’ clock) cut through within 60 days. After 2 months patient was free from all symptoms of fistula with normal scar and without any complications (Fig-5).

**CONCLUSION**

This single case study demonstrated that multiple fistulae of *Pittaja* dominant *Prakriti* patients can be treated with *Palasha Ksharasutra* prepared in *Arkaksheera* without any adverse effects. As it is a single case study so it require to study in more number of patients for concrete conclusion.

**REFERENCES**


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