

A Case Report on Ascites (*Jalodar*) Caused by Cryptogenic Liver Cirrhosis

Rajpoot Ranjana*

*Clinical Expert, Shri Babu Singh Jay Singh Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital Farrukhabad, UP, India

Abstract

Ascites or *Jalodar* is the most common decompensating event in cirrhosis. The standard modern treatments generally provide provisional relief with time dependent reoccurrence of disease due to permanent damage of hepatic paryenchyme which may finally require liver transplantation. A 30 year old female patient approached with grade II ascites with bilateral pedal edema (++). She was subjected to treatment involving ayurvedic drugs in specific dosing pattern with restricted diet plan for one year. This case report demonstrated the successful treatment of grade II ascitis due to cryptogenic liver cirrhosis with hepatorenal syndrome.

Keywords

Ascites, Jalodar, Cryptogenic liver cirrhosis, Ayurvedic drugs



Greentree Group

Received 02/10/16 Accepted 16/10/16 Published 10/11/16



INTRODUCTION

Ascites has been considered the free fluid within the peritoneal cavity¹. The cause of fluid accumulation is a result of various conditions directly involving the peritoneum (tuberculosis, malignancy), or diseases remote from the peritoneum (liver disease, heart failure, hypoproteinaemia). Majority (75%) of ascites patients suffered from liver cirrhosis² caused mainly by excessive alcohol intake³. But in non-alcoholic patients exact cause of disease is not identified which termed as 'cryptogenic liver cirrhosis'⁴ causing liver-related morbidity and mortality. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease⁵ (NAFLD) is recognized as one of the most probable and common cause of cryptogenic cirrhosis. NAFLD is suspected when USG or other imaging studies shows fatty liver with elevation in liver enzymes ALT, AST. *Aacharya Charak* told that both medicinal and surgical treatment can treat *jalodar*⁶ which is similar to ascites. The management of *Jalodar* involves *nitya virechan*⁷ (daily purgation), and drugs should have *deepan, kaphnasak, balprapti, balsthirita, and yakrut uttezak* properties⁸. So *pippalivardhman rasayan*⁹ with other drugs like *arogyavardhini vati,*

punarnavastak kwath, phaltrikadi kwath, trinpanchmool kwath, tamra sindoor, and jalodrari ras with restricted diet plan¹⁰ for one year were used in the treatment of *jalodar*. The drugs along with restricted diet plan are the key management of *jalodar*. This paper shows successful result in treatment of a complicated grade II ascites due to cryptogenic liver cirrhosis with hepatorenal syndrome.

CASE REPORT

A 30 year old female patient approached with chief complain of huge abdominal distention, swelling of lower limbs, fatigue, malaise, nausea and intermittent episode of vomiting, and difficulty in breathing. She was suffering from all these symptoms since two months.

History of present illness

The patient was asymptomatic before four months then she suddenly developed fever with chills and rigor ache and pain all over the body and this episode of relapses and remission occurs up to initial two months. In last two months she started feeling her abdomen is distending gradually and swelling of both lower limb appears.



Past History: No history of TB, DM, HTN, Hypothyroidism, any surgery, chronic illness.

Personal History: Decreased appetite, house wife, vegetarian, no alcoholic addiction,

Family History: Not relevance detail found.

Physical Examination:

B/L pitting pedal edema (++), mild pallor, No icterus, Temp: 99 F, BP- 112/68 mm hg,

Systematic examination (GIT)

Inspection: distended abdomen, Palpation: No any mass or lump felt over the abdomen; Percussion: Shifting dullness and fluid thrill was present.

Other systematic examination were within normal limit

Relevant Investigations

MRI Upper abdomen + MRCP: Moderate ascitis, mild to moderate hepatomegaly with coarse signal intensity, diffused fatty infiltration with irregular outline & prominent left lobe, no IHBR dilation, portal vein is normal in course and caliber. CBD is of normal caliber no intra luminal filling defect or extensive pressure effect. Main pancreatic duct not dilated.

LFT: AST-64 U/L, ALT-39 U/L, GGTP-105U/L,ALKP-253 U/L,Total Billirubin-

0.40 mg/dl, Total Protein-3.90 g /dl, Albumin-1.29 g/dl, A:G Ratio- 0.49

CBC: Hb-8.40 g/dl, TLC& DLC: no significant change

RFT: Serum creatinine-2.45 mg/dl

Urine R/M: Proteins present 1+ (30 mg/dl) and 24 hr urine protein: 0.43 g/dl

Hepatitis Profile: HBS Ag- Negative, Hepatitis A & Hepatitis C antibodies – WNL

Lipid profile: HDL Chol – 31 mg/dl, Rest lipids - WNL

ADA:62.2 IU/L

Quantiferon TB Gold: Negative

Differential Diagnosis:

Based on physical examination and investigation, it is deduced that this is case of cryptogenic liver cirrhosis which may be caused by NAFLD and the patient was in the condition of hepatorenal syndrome, after excluding tuberculosis causes, renal causes, and hepatitis A, B, C.

TREATMENT PLAN

It involves *pippali vardhman* pattern along with other drugs and diet regime.

Adopted *Pippali Vardhman pattern* (for one year):



For first Six month: The implemented pattern for *pippali vardhman* in *ksheerpak* was as follows:

1. First three Months: The dose was started with two *pippali*. Then dose was increased from two *pippali* to seven *pippali* with adding one more *pippali* per fifteen days for three months.
2. Next two Months: At the starting of fourth month, one more *pippali* was added per seven days which finally led to fifteen *pippali*.
3. Last one Month: Now this dose was tapered from fifteen *pippali* to two *pippali* with one *pippali* reduction per two days.

Time Lag: *Pippali* was not given for twenty days

Next Six Months: Repeat the same dosing pattern as followed above for first six months.

Other Drugs:

Punarnavastak kwath, phaltrikadi kwath, trinpanchmool kwath, swet parpati, yavkhar, arogyavardhini vati, tamra sindoor, prawal pisti, jalodrari ras and *punarnava mandoor*

Diet Regime:

Patient was kept on only cow milk for initially six months then in next three months she was given cow milk with *peya*¹¹

and in last three months she was again kept on cow milk with *kodo, sava bhat*¹⁰. For entire one year she was not allowed to take water and salt.

RESULTS AND OBSERVATION

All the hematological and radiological finding was normal within six months. Also Pedal edema disappeared within six months. The measurement for abdomen girth and midpoint between knee & ankle were taken before and after treatment are given in table1.

DISCUSSION

The treatment involves fluid elimination from peritoneal cavity simultaneously stopping the process of fluid formation along with recovery of liver cells. As *Acharaya Charak* told fluid elimination by *nityamevvirechatye* in *jalodar* and also explained the dose dependent *rasayan* activity of *pippali* (*pippalivardhman*). *Pippaliis* hepatoprotective it also reduces fat in liver parenchyma, normalizes the hepatic enzymes, regenerate liver cells and reduces the liver fibrosis¹¹. Therefore, the treatment of the patient was done in same line as discussed above. The adopted *vardhanman*

pattern was started with two *pippali* leading to 5-6 loose watery stool (purgation) per day and this dose continued till the frequency of stool sustained 1-2 per day. Then one more *pippali* was added in previous dosing. This pattern continued till 15 *pippali* at which patient started feeling discomfort like burning sensation in abdomen and dryness of mouth. After this the dose was tapered as per treatment plan. Along with *pippali* other drugs like *punarnavastak kwath*, *phaltrikadi kwath*, *trinpanchmool kwath*, *swetparpati*, *jalodrari* and *yavkahar* were given till the creatinine level reaches normal limit. Then after *arogyavardhini vati*, *tamra sindoor*, *prawal pisti*, *punarnava mandoor*, *jalodrari ras* were added till all haematological and radiological finding becomes normal

including pedal edema. This treatment took almost 6 months for complete relief. Then for next six months *pippalivardhman* pattern was repeated along with *punarnavastak kwath*, *phaltrikadi kwath*, *arogyavardhini vati*, and *punarnava mandoor* for first three months and in last three months only *punarnavastak kwath* and *phaltrikadi kwath* were given. Using above drugs, *pippali* dose pattern & diet plan, patient responded outstandingly after three months and complete relief in symptoms was ensured in initial six months witnessing normal relevant investigations. The drugs were clubbed with the continued diet plan (as suggested by *Acharaya Charka* for one year in *jalodar*) to avoid the reoccurrence of the diseases.

Table 1 Showing the physical measurements of abdomen girth and midpoint between the knee and ankle

Date	Girth of abdomen at three fingers from umbilicus (in cm)		Midpoint between the Knee and Ankle (in cm)	
	Above	Below	Left	Right
10.06.15 (before treatment)	111.5	101	33	32.5
24.06.15	110	100	33	32.5
07.07.15	109	99	32.5	32
21.07.15	106	97	32	31.5
01.08.15	101	92	31.5	31
07.08.15	92	86	30	29.5
24.08.15	87.5	84	29.2	28.5
07.09.15	76	81	28	27.6
22.09.15	72	79	27	26.5
06.10.15	71	78	26	25.5
20.10.15	70	76	25	24
05.11.15	70	74	24	23.5
20.11.15	70	74	24	23.5

CONCLUSION

In Ayurveda, *Jalodar* has been considered one of the critical diseases whose treatment require time bound strict drugs and diet management. This patient, had approached with moderate ascites, was treated using ayurvedic principle of management which not only recovered her from ascites but also worked on avoiding recurrence of the ascites. In *Jalodar* (Ascites) strategic use of *pippalivardhman rasayan*, other ayurvedic drugs, and strict diet plan is found to be most effective treatment.



REFERENCES

1. Anthony S. Fauci, Eugene Braunwald, Dennis L. Kasper, Stephen L. Hauser, Dan L. Longo, J. Larry Jameson, Joseph Loscalzo, editors. (2008). Harrison's: Principle of Internal Medicine, (Vol II), 17th ed., United States Mc.Graw Hill, Medical Publishing Division; p-1978
2. Kim WR, Brown RS Jr, Terrault NA, & El-Serag H. (2002). Burden of liver disease in the United States: summary of the workshop. *Hepatology*, 36(1), 227–242.
3. Luis S. Marsano, Christian Mendez, Daniell Hill, Shirish Barve, & Craig J. McClain. (2003). Diagnosis and Treatment of Alcoholic Liver Disease and Its Complications. *Alcohol Research & Health*, 27(3), 247-256.
4. Caldwell SH, Oelsner DH, Iezzoni JC, Hespenheide EE, Battle EH, & Driscoll CJ. (1999). Cryptogenic cirrhosis: clinical characterization and risk factors for underlying disease. *Hepatology*, 29(3), 664-669.
5. Chalasani N, Younossi Z, Lavine JE, Diehl AM, Brunt EM, Cusi K, Charlton M, & Sanyal AJ (2012). The diagnosis and management of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: practice Guideline by the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases, American College of Gastroenterology, and the American Gastroenterological Association. *Hepatology*, 55(6), 2005-2037.
6. Agnivesha. (reprint 2007). Charaka Samhita (Vol II). Kashinath Shastri, Gorakha Nath Chaturvedi (editor). Ch. Chi. 13/47. Chaukhambha Bharti Academy, Varanasi; p-390
7. Agnivesha. (reprint 2007). Charaka Samhita (Vol II). Kashinath Shastri, Gorakha Nath Chaturvedi (editor). Ch. Chi. 13/61. Chaukhambha Bharti Academy Varanasi; p-392
8. Agnivesha. (reprint 2007). Charaka Samhita (Vol II). Kashinath Shastri, Gorakha Nath Chaturvedi (editor). Ch. Chi. 13/94. Chaukhambha Bharti Academy, Varanasi; p-398
9. Agnivesha. (reprint 2007). Charaka Samhita (Vol II). Kashinath Shastri, Gorakha Nath Chaturvedi (editor). Ch. Chi. 1/36, 37. Chaukhambha Bharti Academy, Varanasi; p-40
10. Agnivesha. (reprint 2007). Charaka Samhita (Vol II). Kashinath Shastri, Gorakha Nath Chaturvedi (editor). Ch. Chi. 13/191,192. Chaukhambha Bharti Academy, Varanasi; p-411

11. Patel AJ, Shah SU. (2009). Hepatoprotective activity of piper longum traditional milk extract on carbon tetrachloride induced liver toxicity in wistar rats. Boletin Lationamericano y del Caribe de Plantas Medicinales y Aromaticas. 8(2), 121-129