



ROLE OF CHANDRAPRABHA VATI IN UTI

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INTRODUCTION

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is common disorder of all ages and both sexes. It is a worldwide problem. For the treatment of UTI, there are plenty of drugs but the problem of drug resistance and dependence and toxic effect of long term use are common. The main aim of Ayurveda is to preserve positive health and to afford relief from diseases.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Aim: To study the efficacy of Chandraprabha Vati in Urinary Track Infection (UTI).

Objectives

- 1) To study the Chandraprabha Vati in Detail.
- 2) To study the Urinary Track Infection in Detail.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was conducted at YMT Ayurved College and hospital Kharghar in 2013-14. Total numbers of 35 cases were studied where complete cases were recorded in specially prepared research proforma. Urine analysis, culture and USG of KUB were conducted before starting the treatment. Chandraprabha vati is given in the dose of 2tab t.i.d. for three weeks. Weekly urine analysis and culture was done and clinical finding were noted. The final assessment of result was made at the end of three weeks. Total 30 patients were treated

and the result analyzed. Patient showed improved after treatment with chandraprabha vati. In this study Chandraprabha vati has been quite effective against E. coli, B. proteus, Klebsiella, pseudomonas and mixed infection which are seen commonly in UTI. Bacteriological cure was obtained in 88.9% and symptomatic relief is 82% of the cases under trial. No toxic or side effects were noticed during the trial period.

OBSERVATIONS

Chandraprabha vati is having synergetic action. It has anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiseptic, astringent, diuretic, healing and cooling properties. It detoxicate genitourinary tract and restores its normal functions. It is said to raise body resistance to infection.

17 female and 3 males were in included patients. The distribution as per their age group is shown as in Table no. 1 N-30.

Sr. No.	Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	10-20	-	2	2	06.7%
2	21-30	3	7	10	33.0%
3	31-40	4	4	8	26.0%
4	41-50	2	1	3	10.0%
5	51-60	2	2	4	10.0%
6	61-70	2	1	3	10.0%

Table showing percentage according to age groups.

The distribution of the symptoms is as shown in table no. 2 N-30

Sr no.	Symptoms	No of patients	percentage
1	Burning micturation	28	93.33%
2	Frequency of micturation	21	70.00%
3	Urgency	18	60.00%
4	Dysuria	10	33.33%
5	Pain at lower abdomen	10	33.33%
6	Fever	6	20.00%
7	Discharge per urethra	1	03.33%
8	Haematuria	3	10.00%

USG of KUB showing

Urine culture of every patient is done where organisms were detected in culture. Culture was positive in 90% and negative in 10% of patients.

Out of 30 patients 27 patients showed positive in urine culture and 3 patients were negative. Out of 27 patients 19 had E. coli, 4 had b-proteus, 2 had klebsiella, pseudomonas and mixed showed 1 each. Details are showed in table no 3.

Sr. no.	Organisms	No of patients	percentage
1	E.coli	19	70.40%
2	B. proteus	04	14.80%
3	Klebseilla	02	07.40%
4	Pseudomonas	01	03.70%
5	Mixed	01	03.70%

Urine analysis

Urine analysis was done in all the 30 cases. Albumin was present in 20 patients, epithelial cells in 18 patients, in 24

patients pus cells were present and R.B.C in 6 patients. Details are given below in table no. 4.

Sr. No.	Urine analysis	No. of patients	Percentage
1	Albumin trace	20	66.70%
2	Pus cells	24	80.00%
3	Epithelial cells	18	66.00%
4	R.B. C.	06	20.00%

Clinical Response

Response to chandraprabha vati was recorded after every seven days of treatment. There was marked improvement in combating major symptoms like burning, frequency of micturition and other symptoms. Particularly there was a

feeling of well being and appetite improved. No untoward effects were observed with Chandraprabha vati. Details of above is given in table no. 5.

Clinical response after 21 days.

Sr. No.	Symptoms	No. of cases before t/t	No. of cases after t/t	%	No. of non relieved cases	%
1	Burning mict.	28	24	85.70	4	14.30
2	Frequency	21	19	90.50	2	09.50
3	Dysuria	10	07	70.00	3	30.00
4	Urgency	18	15	85.33	3	16.70
5	Pain	10	08	80.00	2	20.00
6	Fever	06	04	66.70	2	33.33
7	Haematuria	03	02	66.70	1	33.33
8	Discharge	01	01	100	0	0

Result of Chandraprabha vati therapy

Culture with chandraprabha vati after treatment; B. proteus, klebsiella, pseudomonas were completely

negative. Only 3 out of 119 cases of E. coli did not respond. Details are given in table no. 6.

Result of Chandraprabha vati against microorganisms

Sr. No.	Organisms	No. of micro orga before t/t	No. of neg. after t/t	%	No. of positive after t/t	%
1	E. coli	19	16	84.2	3	15.8
2	B. Proteus	4	4	100	-	-
3	Klebsiella	2	2	100	-	-
4	Pseudomonas	1	1	100	-	-
5	Mixed	1	1	100	-	-

DISCUSSION

Urinary tract infection is common problem. Chandraprabha vati is tried and it is having less toxic effect. Selected cases were treated with the same and result is analyzed. Patient showed much improvement with chandraprabha vati and it is quite effective against E. coli, B. proteus, Klebsiella, pseudomonas and mixed infection which are seen commonly in urinary tract infection. 0% toxic or side effect were noticed during the trial period and bacteriological cure was obtained is 88.9% and symptomatic relief is 8.52% of the case under trial.

SUMMARY

- Chandraprabha vati was tried in 30 cases of U.T.I. 13 were male and 17 were females.
- 2 tablets of chandraprabha vati were given three times a day.
- Within the trial period symptoms relief was 82.5% and bacteriological 88.9%
- No toxic or side effects were noticed during the study period.
- Chandraprabha vati is cheap and effective can be used for long period.

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