Use of Calcurosin™ In Renal Calculi Management: A Case Report

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Abstract Management of renal calculi may prove to be a daunting task for physicians in certain clinical conditions such as bleeding complications, uncontrolled Blood Pressure, urinary infection, age factor, etc., these conditions also requires careful consideration. Most of the Indian patient prefers to give it a try to alternative medicine before undergoing painful surgery. Following case study shows an 83 year old male patient with three calculi in kidneys was treated with Calcurosin™ (Proprietary Ayurvedic Medicine) to avoid surgery, patient has shown promising result in subsequent investigations and at the end patient got free from renal calculi without surgical procedure.

Keywords Avoid Lithotripsy, Calculi Management and Kidney Stone

Background An 83 year old man was presented with pain in abdomen i.e. right and left abdomen, with burning micturation and urinary sensation.

Investigation Ultrasonography of abdomen and pelvic was prescribed and carried out.

Diagnosis Right Kidney – 13 mm renal calculus at mid pole & 10 mm renal calculus at lower urethra. Left Kidney – 11 mm renal calculus at upper urethra with hydronephrosis.

Management Immediately patient was prescribed with Calcurosin™ (Proprietary Ayurvedic Medicine) capsule and syrup for 1 month along with Norfloxacin 400 mg and Omeprazole 20 mg for 5 days. Dicyclomine hydrochloride 10 mg + Mefenamic acid 250 mg & Diclofenac 50 mg + Paracetamol 500 mg as needed for pain.

Follow-Up Evaluation a) Ultrasonography performed after four months suggested following findings: Right Kidney – 7.8 mm calculus at the upper calyx Left Kidney – No calculus seen.

b) Ultrasonography performed after six month from starting of treatment shown absence of any calculus.
1. Introduction

Urolithiasis continues to be a frequent cause of presentation to hospital. By age of 70 years, approximately 11% of men and 5.6% of women will have experienced a symptomatic kidney stone, and about 40% to 50% of initial stone formers will have a recurrence within 5 years [1 to 3]. The risk of recurrence within 20 years is as high as 75%. In addition to causing severe pain (renal colic) resulting in emergency room visits and sometimes hospitalization, stone formation is associated with increased rates of chronic kidney disease and hypertension [4, 5].

Despite enormous technological advances in minimally invasive therapy like extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL), percutaneous endourological techniques, and ureteroscopy over the past 20 years, the management of urinary calculi remains a challenge. Few conditions require the careful consideration of so many clinical factors in developing a treatment plan. Selecting appropriate treatment requires thorough evaluation of patient factors and it is not viable to perform lithotripsy in all the patients. Hence, it is needed to look for the alternative & safe treatment to avoid operational procedure.

2. Discussion

Calcurosin capsule is an authentic ayurvedic formula with combination of five herbal ingredients, usually prescribed one to two capsule(s) three times a day as adult dose. One of the ingredient Hazrool Yahood Bhasma is a rich source of Magnesium hydroxide [Mg(OH)₂] which react with Calcium Oxalate Calculus and forms Magnesium oxalate soluble complex [6, 7]. This process helps disintegration of large calculi into the smaller particles. Raphanus sativus present in capsule and syrup is useful in urinary complaints, dysuria and strangury [8]. Chandra Prabha is useful in retention of urine, polyuria, calculi, burning micturition, hematuria & urinary tract infection [9]. Eladi Churna significantly works on dysuria [10]. Trivikram Ras has excellent work in disintegration of any type of calculi [11]. Tankankhar has diuretic and local sedative/analgesic effect. As a solvent it is given in uric acid diathesis [12].

Calcurosin syrup is scientifically designed and clinically demonstrated formula which acts as natural alkalizer and pH regulator, usually prescribed two to three teaspoons three times a day. Navsar (Ammonium Chloride) present in it acts as diuretic, [13] ammonium chloride found to be reduced the incidence of calculi significantly [14]. Nimbu ka Sat (Citric Acid) - Urinary citrate inhibits calcium oxalate and phosphate crystallization, aggregation and agglomeration and low urine citrate levels can predispose to calcium oxalate nephrolithiasis [15]. Yavakshar (Potassium Carbonate) is diuretic and resolvent, it is use to remove obstruction in passages, and in colic, urinary diseases, uric acid diathesis, chronic dysuria and in painful micturition [16]. Smaller particles generated by the capsules can be flushed out from the body with help of diuretic action of syrup [17].

3. Conclusion

Stones are not uncommon in Indian population. The incidence of renal stone disease appears to be increasing. Preserving renal function, and attaining a stone-free state, while minimizing patient discomfort and disability. Careful consideration of a variety of clinical factors and treatment option from alternative science should be allowed for a successful outcome with minimal morbidity. In this case report Calcurosin™ is found to be a promising treatment which is backed by the modern scientific facts and evidences.
References


