

ISSN 2456-4990

J Ayu Med Sci

Quarterly
Journal for
Rapid
Publication
of Researches
in Ayurveda
and Other
Traditional
Medicines



Journal of Ayurveda Medical Sciences

J Ayu Med Sci | 2017 | Vol 2 | Issue 4 (Oct – Dec)

www.jayumedsci.com
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Rhabdomyosarcoma - A Clinical Approach with *Kshara Sutra*

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ABSTRACT

A Sarcoma is a cancer that arises from transformed cells of mesenchymal origin and affects all age groups; 15% are found in children <15 years and 40% occur after age 55. Approximately 60% of soft tissue sarcomas arises in the extremities, with the lower extremities involved three times often as the upper extremities. Rhabdomyosarcoma is a variety of soft tissue sarcoma and the third most common extra cranial malignant solid tumour in children and adolescents. Recent estimates place the incident of the disease at approximately 4.5 case per 1 million of children/adolescents with approximately 350 new cases in the United States each year. In most of the cases, there are no clear predisposing risk factors for the development of rhabdomyosarcoma which tends to occur sporadically with no obvious cause. Acharya explained different varieties of tumours under the broad heading of *Arbuda* and so also about the treatment. Here is a case study of a female patient aged about 51 years (with OP -269202/IP-105922) diagnosed as a *Mamsarbuda* and managed with *Kshara sutra* and application of *Arbudahara lepa*. This treatment helped to terminate the invasion of fast growing tumour and also resulted in necrosis after application of *Lepa*. Through this treatment the patient showed statistically significant symptomatic relief in comparison to the initial intensity. The *Arbudahara lepa* and *Kshara sutra* treatment acts as pain management and palliative therapy here.

KEYWORDS

Arbudahara lepa, *Kshara sutra*, *Mamsarbuda*, Rhabdomyosarcoma.

PICTORIAL ABSTRACT



ARTICLE HISTORY Received 26.08.2017 Accepted 06.11.2017

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CITE THIS RESEARCH AS Kamble M, Rao N, Ambalpad RA. Rhabdomyosarcoma – A Clinical Approach With *Kshara Sutra*. J Ayu Med Sci 2017;2(4):278-81.

DOI 10.5530/jams.2017.2.28

1. Introduction

Soft tissue sarcomas include muscles, tendons, fat, fibrous tissue, synovial tissue, vessel and nerves. Approximately 60% of soft tissue sarcomas arises in the extremities with the lower extremities involved three times as often as the upper extremities, 30% arise in the trunk, the retro-peritoneum accounting for 40% of all trunk lesions. The remaining 10% arises in head and neck^[1].

1.1 Classifications

Approximately 20 different groups of sarcomas recognized on the basis of the pattern of differentiation towards normal tissue. For example, rhabdomyosarcoma shows evidence of skeletal muscle fibers with cross-striation; leiomyosarcoma contain interlacing fascicles of spindle cells resembling smooth muscle; and liposarcoma contain adipocytes. Rhabdomyosarcoma is histologically sub classified into the embryonal, alveolar, and pleomorphic variants. The rhabdomyoblast is the diagnostic cell in all types and contains eccentric, eosinophilic, granular cytoplasm rich in thick and thin filaments^[2].

1.1.1 Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma includes the variant known as “sarcoma botryoides.” This is the most common variant accounting for 66% of rhabdomyosarcoma.

1.1.2 Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma occurs in early to middle adolescence and commonly arises in the deep musculature of the extremities.

1.1.3 Pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma is characterized by numerous large, sometimes multinucleated, bizarre tumour cells. This variant is uncommon, has a tendency to arise in the deep soft tissue of adults, and can be confused histologically with malignant fibrous histiocytoma.

Several etiologic factors have been implicated in soft tissue sarcomas like environmental factors, iatrogenic factors, viruses, immunological factors, genetic factors etc.

1.2 Causes

1.2.1 Environmental factors

Trauma or previous injury is rarely involved, but sarcomas can arise in scar tissue resulting from a prior operation, burn, fracture, or foreign body implantation.

1.2.2 Iatrogenic factors

Sarcomas in bone or soft tissues occurs patient who are treated with radiation therapy. The tumour nearly always arises in the irradiated

field. The risk increases with time.

1.2.3 Viruses

Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) in the patient with HIV type 1, classic KS and KS in HIV-negative homosexual men is caused by human herpes virus (HHV).

1.2.4 Immunological factors

Congenital or acquired immunodeficiency, including therapeutic immunosuppression, increased the risk of sarcoma.

1.2.5 Genetic factors

Li-Fraumeni syndrome is a familial cancer syndrome in which affected individuals have germ-line abnormalities of the tumour-suppressor gene p53. Germ-line mutation of the Rb-1 locus (chromosome 13q14) in patients with inherited retinoblastoma is associated with development of osteosarcoma in those who survive the retinoblastoma and soft tissue sarcomas unrelated to radiation therapy. Insulin-like growth factor (IGF) type 2 is produced by some sarcomas and may act as an autocrine growth factor and as a motility factor that promotes metastatic spread.

1.3 Treatment

The AJCC (American Joint Commission on Cancer) stage I patients are adequately treated with surgery alone. Stage II patients are considered for adjuvant radiation therapy. Stage III patients may benefit from adjuvant chemotherapy. Stage IV patients are managed primarily with chemotherapy with or without other modalities.

Our *Acharyas* have explained the different varieties of tumours under the broad heading of *Arbuda* and so also about the treatment. *Acharya Sushruta* have explained a definite clinical explanation of *Mamsarbudha*. He said due to *Mushtipraharadi abhigata*, the muscle tissues get damaged and produces swelling. This swelling is *Vedanarahita* (without pain), *Snigdha twacha varnayukta* (smooth skin colour), *Apaka* (non-suppurative), hard like a *Ashma* (stone), and *Apracalyam* (fixed). This type of swelling most predominantly occurs in those persons who are having the damage of muscle tissues and this is called as *Mamsarbudha* which is *Asadhya* in nature^[3].

The explanation of *Mamsarbudha* impersonators with the current scenario of Rhabdomyosarcoma and thus the line of treatment of *arbuda* have been implicated in this case study. *Acharya Sushruta* says that the *arbuda* which is not on the *Marmapradesha* (vital parts) and having the *alpamula* (smaller base) can deal with the *Kshara*, *Agni*, *Shastra* etc surgical intervention by preserving the life of a person and *Vrana shodhana* can be done with the *kashaya* prepared out of *Asphota* (*Hemidesmus indicus* R.Br), *Jati* (*Jasminum officinale* Linn.), *Karaveera* (*Nerium indicum* Mill.) etc^[4].

By keeping this treatment protocol in the mind, the present case treated with the *Kshara* sutra bandaging, application of *Arbudahara lepa* (*Anubhoota chikitsa*), and *Vrana prakshalana* with *Triphala kashaya*. The *Apamarga kshara* used for the preparation of *Kshara sutra* and the *Arbudahara lepa* contains the mixture of *Chitraka* (*Plumbago zeylanica* Linn.), *Chirabilwa* (*Holoptelea integrifolia* Planch), *Shringavera* (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.), *Punarnava* (*Boerhavia diffusa* Linn.), *Langali* (*Gloriosa superba* Linn.), *Shringamula*, *Danti* (*Baliospermum montanum* (Willd.) Müll.Arg.), *Panchalavana*, *Kana*, *Maricha* (*Piper nigrum* Linn.), *Triphala* (*Terminalia chebula* Retz., *Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb. and *Phyllanthus emblica* Linn.), *Nimba* (*Azadirachta indica* A.Juss.) and *Shuddha malla* mixed with the *Gomutra* and applied over the site of *Arbuda*.

2. Case report

A 51 years old female patient, housewife of *Vata-kapha prakruti*, residing in urban area suffering with a painless mass over the right

calf muscles with bleeding and foul smell for two years visited the outpatient department of *Panchakarma* on 10/08/2015 with OPD number OP-269202 for Ayurvedic treatment. The patient was apparently healthy 2 years back then gradually she developed a progressive painless mass over the right calf muscles. Initially she consulted to the nearby physician and took conservative treatment for few days but does not get any relief. Then she visited to a multispecialty hospital in a district place and underwent for the investigation. In the Ultrasound of right calf muscle, they stated that probably muscle sarcoma (on 03/05/2013). When she underwent FNAC (Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology) test, it resulted as soft tissue sarcoma (Rhabdomyosarcoma) dated on 06/05/2013. Magnetic Resonance Imaging of right leg shown the impression as Well-defined lesion in distal 1/3rd of the leg in anterolateral aspect of fibula in intramuscular region in the form of hypo intense on T1 and hyper intense on T2 and stir surrounded oedema measuring 3.4 x 2.1 cm. Suggestive of soft tissue tumour probably Rhabdomyosarcoma (dated on 10/05/2013). There she has been suggested for the Surgery and she undergone through it. The surgical pathology report stated as Morphological features suggestive of Spindle cell Sarcoma-on 18/05/2013. The progression of swelling was persisted after the surgery and again she underwent surgery for second time but then also it does not stop. Finally, she suggested for the amputation of the right leg but the patient refused for the same and came to our hospital with this brief history.

When the patient got admitted in our hospital on 10/08/2015 with IP Number-103112 she presented with the large mass over the right calf muscle with excessive bleeding and foul smell. She was managed with the oral medications along with the blood transfusion (4 pints of whole blood) and daily dressing with *Triphala Kashaya Dhavana* and bandaging the part. She advised to continue the medication till next follow-up of 2 months. She came for the second visit and got admitted on 15/11/2015 with IP Number-105922 she managed with the tying of *Kshara sutra* over the area of base of mass and application of *Arbudahara lepa* beside the area of *Kshara sutra* for 7 consecutive days. The thread of the *Kshara sutra* has been tightened every day. Simultaneously the case is also managed with blood transfusion, daily dressing of a part and oral medication. After 7 days of the treatment patient felt significant changes in the symptoms of bleeding, foul smell and progression of mass. Patient got discharge and advised to continue the oral medication till next follow up.

In this case study the application of *Kshara sutra* and *Arbudahara lepa* over the *Arbuda* have given the significant changes in a symptomatic level and also the biochemical parameters shown the significant improvement. This treatment also helped for the improvement of the quality of life of a patient.

3. Result and discussion

The property of *Kshara* is *Ksharanat kshara* i.e it does the *Ksharana* of a part where it is applied. The *Kshara sutra* not only does the invasion of the cells but also stop the further abnormal growth of tissues. As *Acharya Sushruta* mentioned the application of the *Kshara karma* or *Agnikarma* or *Shastra karma* on any kind of *Arbuda* have to be practiced with utmost care and sustaining the life of a patient is the prime duty of a *Vaidya*. In this case, although the disease is in advanced stage and subjective parameters were worsening day by day yet the significant symptomatic changes observed. The tumour was in such an advanced stage that it appeared as the *Adhyarbuda* stage so the gross parts of the *Arbuda* constrict with *Kshara sutra* and over the remaining parts *Arbudahara lepa* has been applied. The application of the *Kshara sutra* on 7 consecutive days made cutting of tumour tissues and the reduction in the size of the tumour. The bleeding also controlled by this treatment. The remaining area over which the *Arbudahara lepa* has applied shown the tumour necrosis and falling of necrosed tissue every day has been observed.

Figure 1. Clinical approaches to Rhabdomyosarcoma



1.1 and 1.2 Growth of tumour after surgery



1.3 On the day of admission



1.4 and 1.5 Kshara sutra ligation



1.6 and 1.7 Arbudahara lepa application



1.8 Prognosis during treatment



1.9 and 1.10 End of the treatment

4. Conclusion

Rhabdomyosarcoma is a soft tissue sarcoma and bleeding tendency is more in such situation. The *Kshara sutra* has helped in the controlling the bleeding and also acted as chemotherapeutic agent. The *Arbudahara lepa* helped in tumour necrosis and thus it works as prevention for further tissue growth. Thus *Arbudahara lepa* and *Kshara sutra* treatment acts as pain management & palliative therapy here. This observation needs to be studied in more number of patients for better opinion to manage *Rhabdomyosarcoma (Mamsarbuda)*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT We would like to acknowledge all family members of the patient for providing valuable support and patient to conduct the treatment protocols.

SOURCE OF SUPPORT Nil

CONFLICT OF INTEREST None declared

CONTRIBUTORS Dr. Manisha contributed to the intellectual content,

design and collecting the source of data from patients. Dr. A.R Acharya contributed to the conceptualization of the topic, data analysis and manuscript editing. Dr. Niranjana Rao contributed to the manuscript review and analysis.

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