

Tropical Spastic Para Paresis and Ayurveda

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Abstract

Tropical spastic para paresis a disease of nervous system is caused by Human T lymphotropic virus type I thus also known as HTLV-I associated myelopathy and common among female of age group 30-50 years in approximately 2-3% of HTLV-1 affected person. In spite advancement in diagnostic procedure i.e.-CTscan, MRI its treatment remain a challenge to ensure cure and better quality of life ,thus a composite consisting a proven herbal neurogenic been evaluated.

Objective of study: To assess the herbal neurogenic and immune boosting composite in ensuring clinical relief and improving quality of life in patients deterred from various medi centres without any relief.

Material & Method: 63 diagnosed and already treated cases of Tropical spastic para paresis attending at Centre For Critical Care National Institute of Health & Research Warisaliganj (Nawada)Bihar been selected, interrogated, examined clinically, assessed and analysed their previous investigation reports, therapeutics taken and their effect. Irrespective of their clinical severity all patients were dvocated the prescribed regime and were followed for post therapy 2 years for which patients been given a follow up card to record the changes.

Result: 88.9% patients had grade I clinical response while rest 11.1% grade II without any untoward effect or any withdrawal during post therapy 2 years follow up.

Keywords: Tropical Spastic Para Paresis; Human T lymphotropic Virus-Type I; CT; MRI; Herbal Neurogenic

Introduction

Tropical spastic para paresis, a chronic and progressive clinical condition affecting Nervous system remained of obscure etiopathogenesis for long but now a days an important association of this condition been established between Human retrovirus (Human T cell lymphotropic virus type I) thus this condition is also termed as HTLV1 associated myelopathy (HAM). As per

WHO estimate worldwide 10-20 million peoples are carrying HTLV1 and 5% of it are affected with TSP of age group 30-50 years [1-10].TSP is very common in Latin America, the Caribbean Basin, sub-Saharan Africa and Japan but these days incidence of this clinical state is increasing even in India.

Common presentation of the clinical condition is –[11-14]

- Gradual weakening and stiffening of lower extremity

- Radiating back pain down to legs
- Burning and pricking sensation (paraesthesia)
- Urinary and bowel function disturbances
- In male erectile dysfunction
- Inflammatory skin condition like dermatitis or psoriasis
- Rarely may present with eye inflammation, arthritis, and muscle inflammation
- The common mode of transmission of this virus is through-[15-16]
- breastfeeding
- sharing infected needles during intravenous drug use
- sexual activity
- blood transfusions

In spite of advancement in diagnostics (CT scan and MRI) and its established etiopathogenesis till date no established therapeutic regime ensured its reversal but only symptomatic relief, i.e.,-alpha interferon, intravenous immunoglobulin, antiviral drugs and muscle relaxants Tizanidine Signs and symptoms vary but may include slowly progressive weakness and spasticity of one or both legs, exaggerated reflexes, muscle contractions in the ankle, and lower back pain. Other features may include urinary incontinence and minor sensory changes, especially burning or prickling sensations and loss of vibration sense. Considering the poor quality of life with present therapeutics a clinical study was planned to evaluate the clinical efficacy of proved neurogenic herbal composite with neuro modulator at National Institute of

Health & Research and Centre for Research in Indigenous Medicine.

Objective of the Study

To evaluate the clinical efficacy and safety profile of herbal neurogenic with neuromodulator in TSP.

Material & Methods

Material

Patients of proved and treated cases of Tropical spastic Para palsy without any clinical response, attending at Centre For Critical Care, National Institute of Health & Research were considered for evaluation of the herbal neurogenic constituting therapeutic regime.

Methods

Patients of spastic para palsy diagnosed by myelogram, computerized tomography(CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) been interrogated thoroughly for the onset, duration and evolution of the disease, Family history of neurological illness, history of extramarital sexual exposure, abortion, blood transfusions, dietary with emphasis on strict vegetarianism, Lathyrus sativus, Socio-economic status, housing, sanitary conditions, treatment taken and their response. A detailed general examination and a meticulous neurological assessment were done (Table 1).

Severity Grade	Characteristics
Mild	Patients presenting with back pain, tingling and numbness in the leg
Moderate	Patient presenting with back pain, tingling numbness, tendency to fall Heaviness in the lower extremity, leg weakness
Severe	Back pain, gait disturbance, stumbling, leg weakness, hyper reflexia, plantar Extensor, overactive bladder, constipation and sexual dysfunction

Table 1: Based on Clinical Presentation Patients were Classified.

Patients were investigated for hemoglobin concentration, total and differential leucocyte count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), peripheral smear,

fasting and postprandial blood sugar, renal and liver function tests, and serological test for syphilis (Table 2).

Disturbances	Symptoms	Signs
Motor	Gait disturbance, tendency to fall Stumbling and leg weakness	Spastic para palsy, weakness hyperreflexia lower limb, clonus Plantar extensor
Sensory	Pain, numbness at lumbar level And backache	Feet paresthesia, loss of light touch sensory level at lower thoracic level
Autonomic	urinary dysfunction, constipation Sexual dysfunction	neurogenic or overactive bladder diminished peristalsis, Erectile dysfunction

Table 2: Common presentation of TSP can be summarized.

All patients underwent conventional myelography CT and MRI scans. The serum samples of all the patients were tested for HTLV-1 antibodies by the serodia technique. All patients presenting with this crippling disease were advised and administered the following therapeutic regime after due awareness counselling and encouragement-

- Inj Calcium gluconate 1amp every 15th day intravenous very slow
- Inj Methyl cobalamine +Pyridoxin +Niacinamide +Pantothenic acid + Betamethasone every week
- Inj Self blood +Betamethasone 2mg every 10th day intramuscular
- Cap Vitamin D₃ 60 K every week orally
- Syrup NEUROVIT 10 ml every 12 hours /Cap NEUROVIT 1 cap every 12 hours
- Active and passive exercise of the extremity
- Diet: High Protein vegetarian diet

Herbal composite NEUROVIT Syr or Capsule constitutes-Cap 500mg Or Syr. 5ml constitutes 100mg each of *Acorus calamus* (rhizome), *Nardostachys jatamansi* (Flower), *Herpestis monnieri* (leaf), *Convolvulus pluricaulis* (flower), *Cassia acutifolia* (seed)

Patients were assessed for improvement in tone and power of the muscle, tingling and numbness, gait, and autonomic function (passage of stool and urine) for which patients were given a follow up card to mention date of achievement and any untoward manifestation experienced. Patients were advised to visit the center on any unusual manifestation or contact on helpline for needful redresses. To adjudge the safety profile of the regime practiced basic bio parameters were repeated every month for first three month and then every 3 months (Table 3).

Clinical Grade	Characteristics
Grade I	complete recovery of power and tone without any Residual neurological deficit and adversity
Grade II	Improvement in power and tone with residual paresis And sensory deficit without any adversity
Grade III	No alteration in status

Table 3: Based on the Clinical Outcome and Safety Profile Therapeutic Response was Graded.

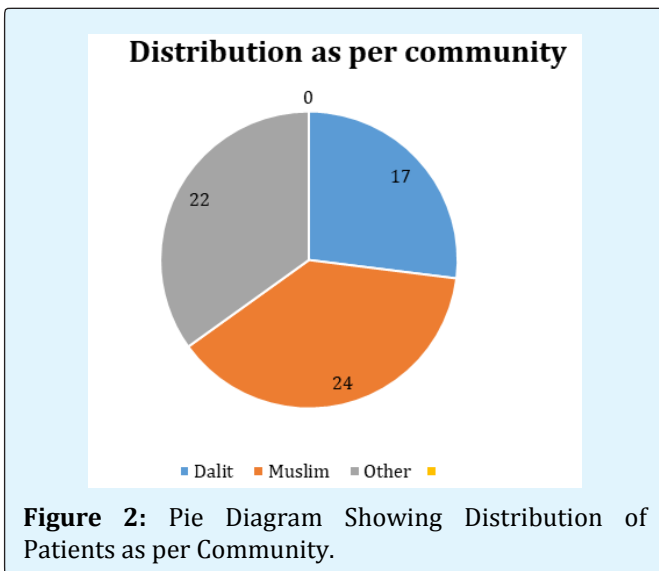
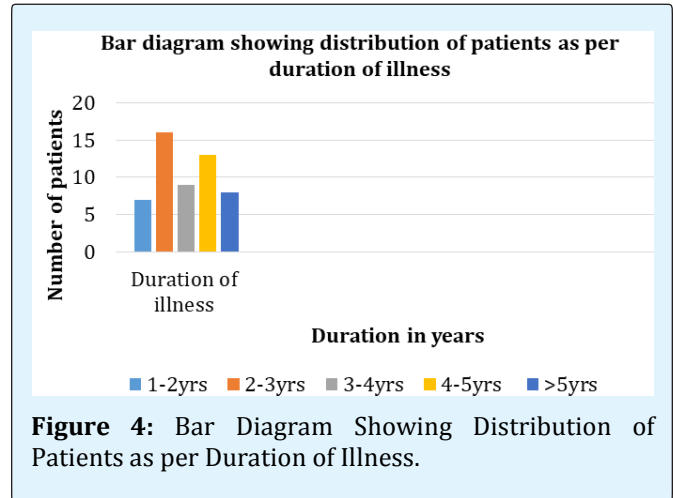
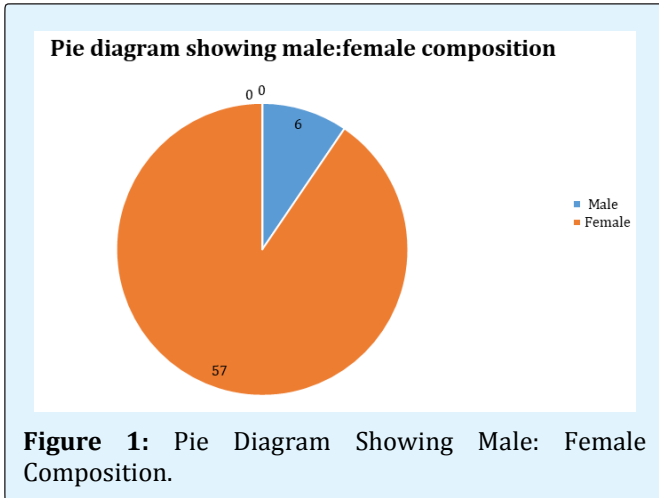
Results

63 identified, diagnosed and treated Patients of Tropical spastic para paresis considered for study were of age group 30-50 years and out of them majority (30/63) were of age group 30-35 years with female dominance (Table 4, Figure 1) and all were from rural background and community representation was (Figure 2). Out of all majorities were non vegetarian and non-had any history of taking *Lathyrus sativus* (Figure 3). The age of onset of clinical presentation varied from 20-40 years and duration of illness from 1 year to 12 years (Figure 4). Symptoms at the onset were difficulty in walking, stiffness of legs, back pain, weakness of legs, leg pain and urinary discomfort (Table 4) while presenting presentation at our center were disturbed gait, leg stiffness, back pain, leg pain urinary discomfort, urinary retention, tingling and numbness, erectile deficiency in male cases (Table 5). No history of blood transfusion, abortion, delivery or surgery prior to onset of the disease but serum samples revealed

positive for HTLV-1 in 49 cases out of 63. In addition all the bio parameters (Hepatic, hematological and renal profile remain normal) (Figure 5). No patients were positive for Tuberculosis, any sexually transmitted disease, CT and MRI also shows normal in all the cases. Out of 63 patients 13 were of moderate and 50 were of severe status (Figure 6). Patients had taken treatment with α interferon, muscle relaxants, neuro vitamin supplementation at various medicare centers without any positive therapeutic outcome (Table 6). Symptomatic relief started from 4th week of therapy and by 24th week all had symptomatic relief (Figure 7). The minimum and maximum duration of therapy required for complete reversal of clinical presentation (both symptom & sign) is 9 months and 2 years respectively. Out of all 56 patients achieved Grade I clinical improvement and 7 Grade II (Figure 8). No patients had shown any adversity, recurrence of presentation or any alteration in bio parameters in 2 years of post-therapy follow up (Table 7).

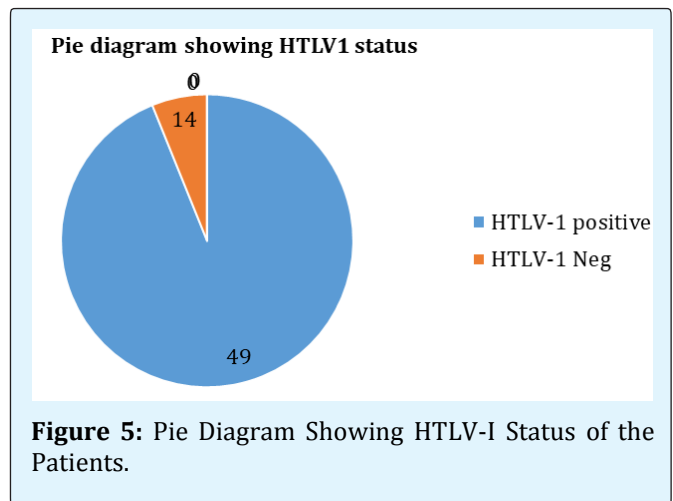
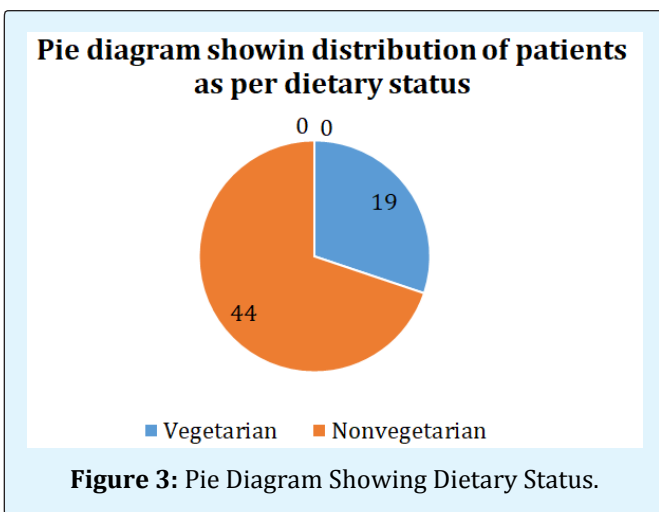
Age Group (in years)	Number of patients		
	Male	Female	Total
30-35	02	28	30
35-40	04	12	16
40-45	-	06	06
45-50	-	11	11

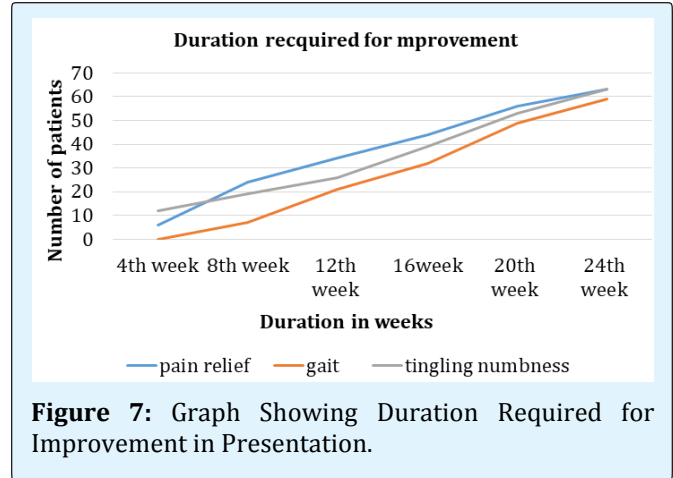
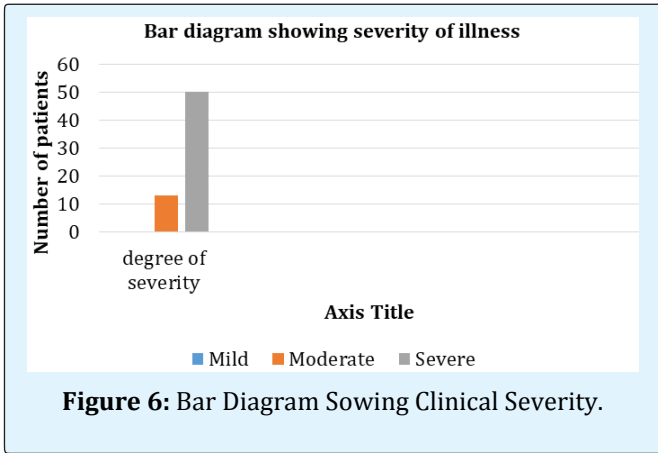
Table 4: Shows Distribution of Patients as per Age & Sex.



Clinical presentation	Number of patients
Difficulty in walking	63
Leg stiffness	63
Back pain	43
Weakness of the legs	63
Leg pain	63
Tingling and numbness	63
Gait disturbance	50
Urinary discomfort	50
Sexual weakness	06
History of surgery, abortion and blood transfusion	None

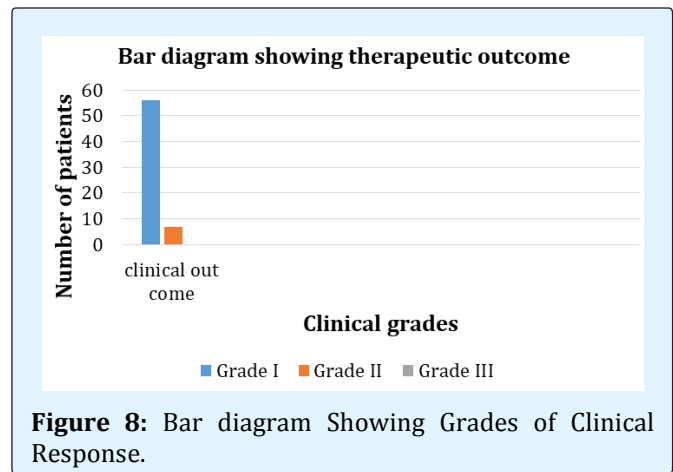
Table 5: Showing Distribution of Patients as per their Clinical Presentation.





Therapeutics taken	Number of patients
Alpha interferon	43
Antiviral drug	49
Muscle relaxants	63
Neuro vitamin supplement	63
Active & passive exercise	63

Table 6: Showing Treatments Taken in Past.



Particulars	Number of patients										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	12	24		
Duration in months											
Clinical relief:		6	24	34	44	56	63	63	63	63	
Back pain		14	24	32	45	63	63	63	63	63	
Tingling numbness :	12	19	26	39	53	63	63	63	63		
Pain in legs :		12	21	24	37	48	63	63	63	63	
Autonomic disturbance: -	-	19	30	42	50	63	63	63			
Gait :			-	4	14	22	32	50	63	63	63
Post therapy bio parameters											
Hepatic profile:											
SGOT											
<35IU			63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
SGPT											
<35IU			63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Alkaline phosphatase											
<100			63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Renal parameters :											
Blood urea											
<26mg%		63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	
Serum Creatinine											
<1.5mg%		63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	
Urine:											

Albumin -Negative	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63		
RBC-Negative		63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	
Haematological :											
Hemoglobin											
>10gm%		52	58	59	63	63	63	63	63	63	
Clinical grade :											
Grade I											56
Grade II											7
Grade III											

Table 7: Showing Outcome of the Study.

Discussion

Tropical spastic para paresis is also common neurological disorder in India though it's a common in different parts of the world i.e.- including Jamaica, Martinique, Seychelles, Colombia and Japan. Though it was considered as a neurological disorder of obscure etiology but these days it is proved to be caused by Human T cell lymphotropic virus type I (HTLV-I). In spite of advancement in diagnostics like CT, MRI, CSF and Serum for HTLV-I antigen the therapeutics used i.e. alpha interferon, muscles relaxant and neuro vitamin supplement fails to ensure cure or improve quality of life except transient symptomatic relief [18-22]. Clinical supremacy in term of marked improvement in pain, sensation and gait of the already treated patients with other regime and achieving Grade I clinical response in 88.9% patients and Grade II in rest 11.1%. No patients had any withdrawal or drug adversity in 2 years post therapy follow up. This clinical efficacy can be explained as-Considering its pathogenesis and caused due to HTLV-I infected T cells (Figure 9).

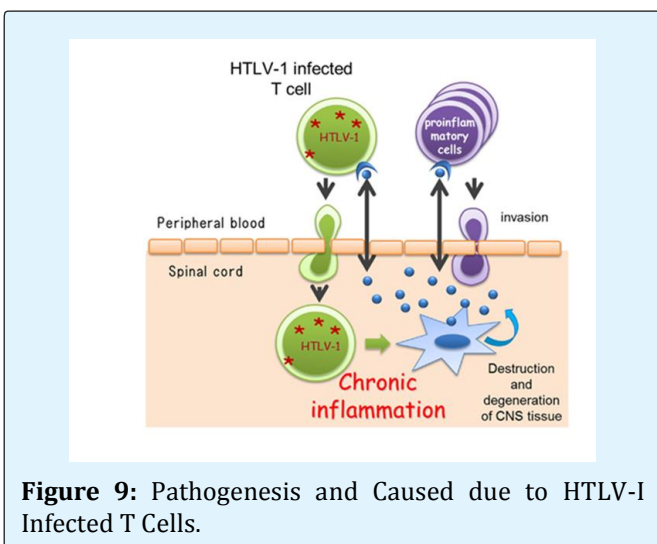


Figure 9: Pathogenesis and Caused due to HTLV-I Infected T Cells.

Self-blood with Betamethasone intramuscular induces antibody formation against the released toxin and ensure their neutralization while betamethasone acting as anti-inflammatory reduces neural edema synergized by Intravenous Calcium administration whose inclusion of one mole exit 2 mole of Sodium acting on Sodium potassium ATPase pump and facilitate decrease in neural edema and calcium ion improves neural conduction. Methyl cobalamine, pyridoxine, Niacin and pantothenic acid support neural cells in its normal neural conduction and Neurovit a herbal composite by its neurogenic activity helps in restoration of neural viability and vitality which combinely ensure relief in pain ,neuropathic manifestation, gait and autonomic function and provide better quality of life to all.

Conclusion

Present regime constituting Calcium gluconate intravenous, Methyl cobalamine+Pyridoxin+Niacin intravenous, Self blood (2ml) and Betamethasone 2mg intramuscular, cap Cholecalciferol 60K, Syrup Herbal neurotonic (Neurovit) proves worth in management of Tropical spastic para paresis even in chronic and Long term treated cases.

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