

Role of BMI in the Prognosis and Symptomatic Treatment of Shleepada (Chronic Filariasis) with Reference to a Study on two Compound Guggulu Preparations

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Abstract

India is the largest Filariasis endemic country in the world; it contributes about 40% of total global burden of Filariasis and accounts for about 50% of the people at risk of infection¹. Based on Ayurvedic and modern literatures, obesity plays an important role in the prognosis and management of Shleepada (filariasis). To evaluate the therapeutic efficacy of two compound Guggulu preparations namely Kanchanara guggulu and Gokshuradi guggulu as a combination therapy in the management of Shlipada(Chronic filariasis) with special reference to BMI(Body mass Index), 239 cases were studied during the period of 2000-2007 at R.R.I. (Ay.), Vijayawada. Encouraging results were observed on overall treatment and in relation to BMI in both subjective and objective parameters. Out of 239 cases, 92(38.5%) got good response, 87got (36.40%) fair response, 41 patients (17.15%) showed poor response and 19 cases (7.95%) showed no response. Based on numerical score 67.02% relief was found on over all parameters. 92.96% of relief in lymphadinitis, 95.39% in lymphangitis, 36.61% in lymphedema, 79.89% in pain, 91.05% in tenderness, 61.61% in heaviness, 98.37% in fever and 96.69% relief in rigor were found. By the statistical analysis (t-test) effect of treatment on each parameter was found highly significant in all BMI groups. The effect of treatment, in high BMI group (obese filarial patients) espesially in chronic symptoms like Lymphedema, heaviness was less in comparison to Low BMI group.

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