

Some Observations on Liv.52 in the Treatment of Infective Hepatitis and Cirrhosis of Liver

Lala Surajnandan Prasad, F.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.C.H. (Lond.), F.A.A.P. (Hon.)
Professor and Head of the Department of Pediatrics, Patna University, and
Kaleshwer Prasad, M.B.,B.S. (Patna) Post-graduate Student, Department of Pediatrics,
Children's Hospital, Patna Medical College Hospital, Patna, India.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Seven cases of infective hepatitis and three cases of cirrhosis of the liver from the Hospital for Children, Patna Medical College Hospital, were included in his study. Thorough clinical examination was carried out before starting the trial of Liv.52, a product of The Himalaya Drug Co., containing Capparis spinosa (*Kabra*), Cichorium intybus (*Kasni*), Solanum nigrum (*Makoi*), Cassia occidentalis (*Kasondi*), Terminalia arjuna (*Arjun*), Achillea millefolium (*Gandana*), Tamarix gallica (*Jhau*).

Laboratory investigations were carried out in the Post-graduate Laboratory attached to the Department of Pediatrics, Patna University. The results of the trial are presented in the following tables.

Table 1: Showing Analysis of Cases of Infective Hepatitis and Cirrhosis

Type of case	No.	Age Range	Sex		Remarks
			Male	Female	
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	3-10 years	2	1	Advanced type of Cirrhosis
Infective Hepatitis	7	3-5 years	7	Nil	All with Jaundice and liver enlargement

Table 2: Showing Presenting Features in Cases of Infective Hepatitis

Presenting Features	No. of cases	Percentage
Pain abdomen	4	57%
Loss of appetite	7	100%
Jaundice	7	100%
Diarrhoea	4	57%
Low grade fever	6	85%
Liver enlargement	7	100%
Oedema of lower limbs	4	57%

Table 3: Showing Presenting Features in Cases of Cirrhosis

Presenting Features	No. of cases	Percentage
Ascites	3	100%
Oedema of lower limbs	2	66%
Haematemesis and Melena	2	66%
Jaundice	1	33%
Epistaxis	1	33%

Table 4 : Showing SGPT Serum Bilirubin before and after Liv.52 Therapy in Infective Hepatitis

Case No.	Type of Case	Serum bilirubin before therapy	SGPT Before therapy	Serum bilirubin after therapy	SGPT After therapy
1.	Infective hepatitis	3 mgm/100cc	45 Units/L	1.5 mgm/100cc	30 Units
2.	" "	3.5 mgm/100cc	42 Units/L	1.2 mgm/100cc	30 "
3.	" "	2.8 mgm/100cc	40 Units/L	0.8 mgm/100cc	40 "

4.	"	"	1.8 mgm/100cc	30 Units/L	0.6 mgm/100cc	34	"
5.	"	"	6.3 mgm/100cc	60 Units/L	1.3 mgm/100cc	30	"
6.	"	"	4.8 mgm/100cc	68 Units/L	1.0 mgm/100cc	20	"
7.	"	"	1.3 mgm/100cc	54 Units/L	1.0 mgm/100cc	48	"
8.	Cirrhosis of Liver		3.5 mgm/100cc	70 Units/L	0.8 mgm/100cc	30	"
9.	"	"	1.3 mgm/100cc	80 Units/L	1.4 mgm/100cc	58	"
10.	"	"	1.4 mgm/100cc	50 Units/L	1.5 mgm/100cc	30	"

Table 5 : Showing Results of Therapy after Liv.52 in Infective Hepatitis

Group No.	Dose of Liv.52	Duration of Treatment	Cured	Improved	Poor
Severe 4	½ T.S.F. t.d.s.	3 weeks	3	0	1
Moderate 2	½ T.S.F. t.d.s.	2 weeks	2	0	0
Mild 1	½ T.S.F. t.d.s.	1 week	1	0	0

The therapeutic results were assessed according to the following criteria :

Cured — Symptom-free, normal serum bilirubin and SGPT normal.

Improved — As above, but raised serum bilirubin and SGPT.

Poor — Persistence of symptoms, jaundice and raised serum bilirubin and SGPT.

Table 6 : Showing the Result of Therapy in Cirrhosis of Liver

Type of case	Good	Fair	Poor
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	1	1

SUMMARY

Seven patients suffering from infective hepatitis were treated with Liv.52 and they were divided into mild, moderate and severe groups according to the severity of clinical features and cases in each group were treated with half t.s.f. of Liv.52 thrice daily, with usual supportive medical treatment but none of them received corticosteroids.