Chapter 6

Conclusion
CONCLUSION

A thorough literarily reviews shows that this disease was not prevalent in ancient period. This fact reveals that the changes in life style due to advancement of civilization predisposing this disease. In this context it may be assumed that prevalence of this disease is increasing in parallel to the advancement of civilization. Hence prevention of this disease should be thought of in this light as soon as possible.

Liver is the primary organ which can eliminate cholesterol from the body in the form of biliary cholesterol and bile acid. Disharmony in the function of liver may bad to this disease.

Subjects of age group between 31-40 years are most susceptible to this disease. So every body at this age should avoid the etiological factors as far as practicable. Female subjects are more prone due to hormonal factors and pregnancy.

Persons of Kapha dominant Prakriti (constitution) are more susceptible to develop gallstones.

Ancient Indian sages considered Katuki (Picrorhiza kurroa Royle-ex-Benth) as kaphanasak (kapha pacifier), kaphanihsaraka (expectorant) action. It is also yukrudattejaka (hepatostimulant), pittasamak (pacifier of pitta) and rakta sodhak (blood purifier) on long use.

Long injudicious administrations of oral contraceptives are one of the most important causes of this disease. This drug should be used cautiously.

Katuki (Picrorhiza kurroa Royle-ex-Benth) significantly improves the clinical features like biliary colic, nausea, vomiting, feeling of distension, Murphy’s sign, Boas’s sign during acute attack of cholecystitis.

It normalize the abnormal findings of L.F.T. and blood cholesterol. It is a potent drug for management of abnormal finding of lipid profile, hepatic dysfunction and
Conclusion

A good drug for *a calculus cholecystitis* as clinical features and other investigatory findings show satisfactory improvement.

- It being cholagogue can prevent stasis of the bile and hence may reduce the chances of cholelithiasis.
- Katuki induces contraction of gallbladder hence may expel sludge and small stones into the intestine from gallbladder. Then from their they are expelled out through stool.
- *Talishpatra (Abies webbiana. Lindl)* being anti-inflammatory improves the clinical features like biliary colic, nausea, vomiting.
- These drugs are not nephrotoxic.
- The drugs are cheap, innocent and easily available.
- Management by these drugs are indispensable where surgical interference is completely impossible.
- To keep the patients symptoms free and to avoid complication of the pathological condition these drugs are very useful.
- They may prevent the disease in high risk patients too.