

# An open-label, prospective clinical study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of TLPL/AY/01/2008 in the management of functional constipation

Renuka Munshi, Supriya Bhalerao, Pravin Rathi<sup>1</sup>, V. V. Kuber<sup>2</sup>, S. U. Nipanikar<sup>2</sup>, K. P. Kadbhane<sup>2</sup>

Departments of Clinical Pharmacology, <sup>1</sup>Gastroenterology, T.N. Medical College and BYL Nair Ch. Hospital, Mumbai, <sup>2</sup>Department of Medical Services, Research and Development Center, Tulip Lab Private Limited, Pune, India

## ABSTRACT

Functional constipation is one of the most common gastrointestinal symptoms across the globe. Its high prevalence rate, economic burden, and adverse implications on the quality of life make constipation a major public health issue. Though various treatment options are available for the management of constipation, evidence for their efficacy and safety are limited. An open-label, prospective, interventional, and exploratory clinical trial was carried out to evaluate the efficacy and safety of "TLPL/AY/01/2008" in 34 patients suffering from functional constipation. "TLPL/AY/01/2008" is an Ayurvedic proprietary polyherbal formulation in powder form, containing Isabgol husk, Senna extract, and Triphala extract. Administration of "TLPL/AY/01/2008" for 14 days showed a significant increase in mean weekly bowel movements from  $10.19 \pm 05.64$  to  $18.29 \pm 05.72$  ( $P < 0.05$ ). The mean average time spent on toilet for bowel evacuation reduced significantly from  $11.02 \pm 05.43$  minutes (baseline value) to  $08.70 \pm 04.72$  minutes on day 14 ( $P < 0.05$ ). Mean stool form score assessed on Bristol stool form scale was improved from  $02.97 \pm 00.48$  (baseline value) to  $04.61 \pm 00.84$  ( $P < 0.05$ ) on day 14. A significant improvement ( $P < 0.05$ ) was also noted in straining during defecation, sensation of incomplete evacuation, sensation of anorectal blockage, and other associated symptoms of functional constipation. The significant improvement in most of the above symptoms was endured for a post-treatment observatory period of one week. All the study patients showed an excellent tolerability to the study drug. These findings suggest that "TLPL/AY/01/2008" is an effective, safe, and non-habit-forming herbal laxative formulation for the management of constipation. Comparative clinical studies with larger sample size would be able to confirm the above findings.

**Key words:** Clinical trial, functional constipation, *Isabgol*, laxative, Senna, *Triphala*

## INTRODUCTION

Constipation is a common gastrointestinal complaint in apparently healthy population as well as in patients with various predisposing disorders with approximately 12

to 19% global prevalence.<sup>[1]</sup> The high prevalence rate, economic burden, and adverse implications on the quality of life and the health state make constipation a major public health issue.<sup>[2,3]</sup>

Functional constipation is the most common form of constipation. The "Rome III criteria" is a widely accepted format for diagnosis of Functional constipation.<sup>[4,5]</sup> Treatment of constipation is most often empirical. Simple, helpful measures include patient education, dietary fiber supplementation, adequate fluid intake, and regular physical activity.<sup>[6]</sup> Patients are evaluated and treated for stress and other psychosocial factors and for problems of chronic abdominal pain.<sup>[7]</sup> Patients of constipation not benefited by the lifestyle and dietary modifications may benefit from the judicious use of suitable laxative. Various drugs such as bulk-forming agents (polycarbophil and methylcellulose), stimulants (docusate, bile acids, phenolphthalein, bisacodyl, sodium picosulfate, and ricinoleic acid), stool softeners (docusate and docusate calcium), and osmotic agents

### Address for correspondence:

Dr. Sanjay U. Nipanikar, Tulip Lab Private Limited, F-20/21, MIDC, Ranjangaon, Taluka –Shirur, Dist- Pune – 412 220, India. E-mail: sanjay.n@tlplindia.com, drsunipanikar@rediffmail.com

Received: 18-Mar-2011

Revised: 04-Jul-2011

Accepted: 11-Jul-2011

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code:	Website: www.jaim.in
	DOI: 10.4103/0975-9476.85554

(magnesium or phosphate salts, lactulose, sorbitol, glycerin suppositories, and polyethylene glycol) are used depending upon the chronicity and severity of the condition.<sup>[5,6]</sup> Pelvic floor retraining may be helpful in the management of patients with outlet delay. Selective patients with the intractable constipation may benefit from surgery.<sup>[6]</sup> However, surgery may have serious complications and hence, is least advised.<sup>[8]</sup>

Though the conventional treatment is well established and safe, it does not provide satisfying improvement for many patients prompting their interest in other therapeutic strategies.<sup>[9]</sup> Stimulant, osmotic and saline laxatives of chemical origin are known to cause abdominal cramping, hypokalemia, flatulence, abdominal distension, and alteration in electrolyte transportation which limit the long-term use of these drugs.<sup>[7]</sup>

Hence, there is an impetus to explore the drugs from other systems of medicine such as Ayurveda for potential solutions to the problem of constipation. The formulation used in this study, i.e., “TLPL/AY/01/2008,” is an Ayurvedic proprietary medicine in powder form containing five herbs. All the ingredients of the formulation are being used since thousands of years. The individual therapeutic efficacy of these herbs as laxative has also been reported in an ancient Ayurvedic literature.<sup>[10,12,17-19]</sup> Scattered references of the efficacy of these herbs are also found in modern literature in conventional scientific formats.<sup>[11,13-16,20,22-27]</sup> Hence, an open-label, prospective, clinical study was performed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of “TLPL/AY/01/2008” in patients with functional constipation.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study design

The study was an open-label, non-comparative, prospective, single-arm, single-center, interventional, and exploratory clinical trial.

### Objectives

The primary objective of the study was to evaluate the efficacy of “TLPL/AY/01/2008” in patients with functional constipation by assessing changes in frequency of bowel movements and changes in stool form assessed using the “Bristol stool form scale.” Secondary objectives were to evaluate the efficacy of study drug by assessing changes in symptoms (i.e., straining on defecation, sensation of incomplete evacuation, sensation of anorectal blockage, manual maneuvers required, and average time spent for bowel evacuation), associated symptoms, and overall/global improvement and also to evaluate the safety of the study drug by assessing adverse events and laboratory investigations (viz., hemogram, liver function

tests (LFT), renal function tests (RFT), lipid profile, urine and stool examinations).

### Investigational product

“TLPL/AY/01/2008” is an Ayurvedic proprietary polyherbal formulation in powder form. Composition of 10 g powder of “TLPL/AY/01/2008” is shown in Table 1. TLPL/AY/01/2008 is a standardized formulation wherein *Triphala* is standardized to gallic acid not less than 25% w/w (in-house method), Swarnapatri is standardized to sennosides not less than 20% w/w (in-house method), and *Isabgol* is standardized to swelling index not less than 4 (As per British Pharmacopoeia). TLPL/AY/01/2008 is manufactured at Good Manufacturing Practices-approved plant.

### SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATION

Sample size calculation was based on the assumption that a sample size of 25 evaluable cases would provide a 90% power to detect mean change in frequency of bowel movement per week at 5% level of significance.<sup>[22,23]</sup> Assuming 25% dropout rate, we enrolled 34 patients to get minimum 25 evaluable cases.

### Institutional ethics committee approval and regulatory compliance

Before the initiation of the study, the study protocol and related documents were reviewed and approved by Institutional Ethics Committee at T.N. Medical College and B.Y.L. Nair Ch. Hospital, Mumbai. The study was conducted in accordance with Schedule Y of Drugs and Cosmetics act, India, amended in 2005 and ICMR ethical guidelines for biomedical research on human participants 2006.

### Patients screening and recruitment

Men and women (age group, 18-70 years) suffering from functional constipation, attending the Outpatient Clinic at T. N. Medical College and B.Y.L. Nair Ch. Hospital and meeting all the inclusion criteria were recruited in the trial. Precautions were taken not to recruit patients from possible vulnerable groups.

**Table 1: Composition of “TLPL/AY/01/2008”**

Ingredient	Botanical name	Quantity/10 g
<i>Isabgol</i> husk	Plantago ovata	7 g
<i>Swarnapatri</i> leaf extract	Cassia angustifolia	200 mg
<i>Triphala</i> fruits extract	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> , <i>Terminalia chebula</i> and <i>Terminalia</i> <i>belerica</i>	500 mg
Sucrose	-	0.69 g
Excipients	-	1.61 g
Total quantity		10 g

### Inclusion criteria

Patients meeting the “Rome III diagnostic criteria for functional constipation” [patients presenting with two or more of the following for the last three months with symptom onset at least six months prior to diagnosis: (a) Straining during at least 25% of defecations, (b) Lumpy or hard stools at least 25% of defecations, (c) Sensation of incomplete evacuation at least 25% of defecations, (d) Sensation of anorectal obstruction/blockage at least 25% of defecations, (e) Manual maneuvers to facilitate at least 25% of defecations, e.g., digital evacuation, support of the pelvic floor, (f) Fewer than three defecations per week and those in whom loose stools were rarely present without the use of laxatives] were included. Patients with a stool form score ranging from 1 to 3 on the “Bristol Stool Form Scale” were included. Only those patients willing to give a written informed consent as well as follow the study procedures were included in the study.

### Exclusion criteria

Patients on chronic laxative medication (>60 days) and/or who were on medications known to cause constipation (like opioid analgesics, antidepressants, i.e., amitriptyline and imipramine, anticonvulsants, and aluminum-containing antacids) were excluded. Those with functional gastrointestinal disorders other than Functional constipation (i.e., IBS, Belching disorders, etc.) were also excluded. Patients with a history of abdominal or anorectal surgery in the past one year and those with renal or liver dysfunction or colonic inertia or structural abnormalities of gastro-intestinal tract or uncontrolled systemic ailments (like Human immunodeficiency virus, Diabetes mellitus, and Tuberculosis) or neurological problems (like Parkinson’s disease, multiple sclerosis, sacral nerve damage, and paraplegia or autonomic neuropathy) were excluded. Pregnant (pregnancy assessed by urine pregnancy test) or lactating women were excluded. Patients allergic to any of the ingredients of the study medication were excluded.

### Study procedure

At the screening visit, following written informed consent, patients suspected to be suffering from functional constipation were considered. The diagnosis of functional constipation was confirmed using the Rome-III questionnaire, Bristol stool form scale, and clinical history. Laboratory investigations (viz., - Complete Blood Count, Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate, Hb%, thyroid function tests, LFT, RFT, lipid profile, blood sugar random, urine routine and microscopic, stool routine and microscopic, HIV test, urine pregnancy test, only for female patients of fertile age) and the ultrasonography of abdomen were carried out to assess the eligibility criteria. In case of patients who failed to give a stool sample due to lack of an urge to defecate, his/her stool examination was done on

any day before baseline visit when he/she could produce a stool sample. A washout period of seven days was given and the patients were advised to refrain from any medication for constipation during this period.

At the baseline visit (Day 0), the patient was recruited in the study if he/she fulfilled all the eligibility criteria. The main symptoms and associated symptoms of functional constipation were assessed using the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS scores ranging from 0 to 100 mm) and Bristol stool form scale. The patient was provided with a diary card to note down the details of his/her daily bowel evacuations and other symptoms.

At baseline visit and at first follow-up visit, the patients were provided with the HDPE (High-Density Polyethylene) container containing 100 g powder of the trial medicine (70 g powder for seven days and 30 g additional powder, if the follow up was delayed maximum by three days). Patients were advised to mix 10 g of powder in 200 ml of water, stir well, and consume immediately once a day at bedtime for 14 days. Patients were allowed to take concomitant medicines other than known constipating medicines (like opioid analgesics, antidepressants, i.e., amitriptyline and imipramine, anticonvulsants, and aluminum-containing antacids). During entire study period, specific diet modifications were not advised to the study participants.

The patients were called for follow up on 7<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 21<sup>st</sup> days after the baseline visit. They were allowed to report for a scheduled visit after maximum of three days from the scheduled date. Those reporting later than this grace period were considered as dropouts.

At every follow-up visit, patient’s symptoms were assessed using the Bristol stool form scale and VAS. Investigator’s global evaluation and the patient’s global evaluation for overall improvement were done on the 14<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> days. Tolerability of the trial drug was assessed by the investigator as well as by the patient on day 14. Drug compliance was assessed by the investigator on first and second follow-up visits. All the patients were vigilantly monitored for possible adverse events. Post-treatment laboratory investigations (i.e., Complete Blood Count, Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate, Hb%, LFT, RFT, lipid profile, urine routine and microscopic, and stool routine and microscopic) were performed on 14<sup>th</sup> day.

The patients were asked to stop trial medication after 14 days of treatment. From 14<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> day, patients were observed (without administration of trial medication) for relapse of symptoms of functional constipation.

**Statistical analysis**

Statistical analysis of the study data was performed by an independent statistician using statistical software SPSS 10.0. Data describing quantitative measures were expressed as median or mean ± SD or SE or the mean with range. Comparison of variables representing categorical data was performed using “Chi-square test” or “Fisher’s exact test.” Mean differences of continuous variables from baseline were examined by “t-test” for independent samples or by the “analysis of variance (ANOVA)” if more than 2 subgroups (factor categories) were included. Group means of dependent sample were compared by means of ANOVA (repeated-measures design, generalized linear model procedure) or Wilcoxon sign rank test. Corresponding contrasts were tested using t-test for dependent samples and nonparametric test like “Wilcoxon Sign Rank” Test. All P values are reported based on two-sided significance test and all the statistical tests were interpreted at 5% level of significance.

**OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS**

Of the 45 screened patients, eleven did not meet the inclusion criteria and hence were not included in the trial. Of 34 patients included in the trial, 21 were men while 13 were women and the mean age was 41.59 ± 12.43 years. The most common symptoms presented at screening visit were lumpy hard stools, straining during defecation, sensation of incomplete bowel evacuation, and sensation of anorectal blockage. Few patients also reported acidity, flatulence, colic pain, headache, abdominal fullness, nausea, low backache, or a need of manual maneuvers for bowel evacuation.

Thirty-one patients completed the study, while three patients dropped out prematurely. No patient was dropped out or withdrawn due to the adverse event or an adverse reaction. Study treatment did not cause any significant change in vital signs like pulse rate, body temperature, respiratory rate, and the blood pressure.

Mean weekly frequency of bowel movements in the study patients at baseline visit was 10.19 ± 05.64 and it increased significantly to 16.77 ± 05.98 (64.6%) and 18.29 ± 05.72 (79.5%) on day 7 and day 14, respectively. The mean weekly frequency of bowel movements increased from baseline to 12.06 ± 06.61 (18.4%) on day 21 [Table 2 and Figure 1]. Changes in stool form were assessed on the “Bristol Stool Form Scale” and expressed as a mean weekly score ranging from 1 to 7. Mean weekly score of stool form increased significantly on all the three follow-up visits, as shown in Table 3 and Figure 1.

At baseline, the mean score of straining during defecation was 45.45 ± 19.22 and it reduced significantly to 17.94 ±

17.31 (60.5%) and 13.58 ± 13.91 (70.1%) on day 7 and day 14, respectively. On day 21, the mean score of straining during defecation showed a significant reduction from baseline to 31.19 ± 22.37 (31.4%), as shown in Table 9 and Figure 1. Sensation of incomplete evacuation and sensation of anorectal blockage were assessed on the VAS (ranging from 0 to 100 mm). The mean score of “sensation of incomplete evacuation” showed a significant reduction (P<0.05) from baseline value of 43.19 ± 19.21 to 21.87 ± 21.62 (49.4%), 19.65 ± 16.88 (54.5%), and 33.29 ± 21.98 (22.9%) on day 7, day 14, and day 21, respectively. The mean score of “sensation of anorectal blockage” showed significant reduction (P<0.05) from baseline value of 34.32 ± 22.64 to 11.71 ± 16.78 (65.9%), 11.32 ± 14.39 (67.0%), and 23.13 ± 24.71 (32.6%) on day 7, day 14, and day 21, respectively [Table 9 and Figure 1].

The symptom “Manual maneuvers required for bowel

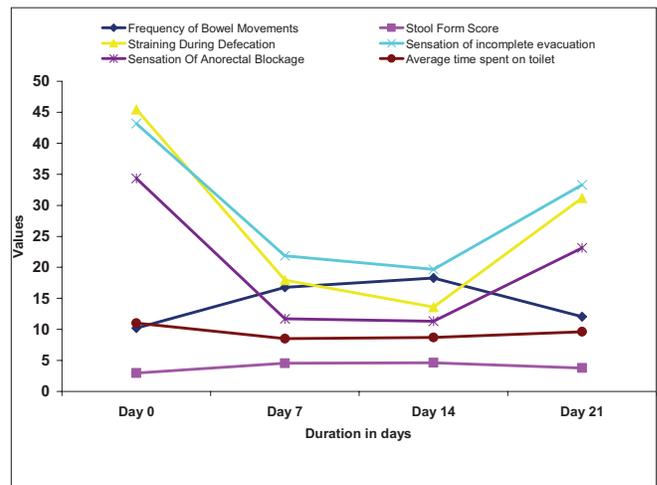


Figure 1: Changes in main symptoms of constipation

Table 2: Changes in mean frequency of bowel movements

Duration in days	Mean frequency of bowel movements per week ( $\bar{x} \pm SD$ )
Day 0	10.19 ± 05.64
Day 7	*16.77 ± 05.98
Day 14	*18.29 ± 05.72
Day 21	12.06 ± 06.61

\*P<0.05, significant by Student 't' Test as compared to baseline (day 0) values

Table 3: Changes in mean score of stool form on Bristol stool form scale

Duration in days	Mean stool form ( $\bar{x} \pm SD$ )
Day 0	02.97 ± 00.48
Day 7	*04.55 ± 00.89
Day 14	*04.61 ± 00.84
Day 21	*03.77 ± 01.09

\*P<0.05, significant by Student 't' Test as compared to baseline (day 0) values

**Table 4: Number of patients (%) requiring manual maneuvers at different visits (n = 31)**

Severity	Baseline (%)	Day 7 (%)	Day 14 (%)	Day 21 (%)
No manual maneuvers required	20 (64.5)	28 (90.3)	30 (96.8)	26 (83.9)
Manual maneuvers required 1 to 2 times	7 (22.6)	3 (9.7)	*01 (03.2)	04 (12.9)
Manual maneuvers required >2	04 (12.9)	-	-	01 (03.2)

\* $P < 0.05$ , significant by Chi - Square Test as compared to baseline (day 0) values

**Table 5: Reduction in VAS scores (in mm) of associated symptoms at different visits**

Treatment day	Headache	Acidity	Belching	Flatulence	Bloating
0	31.23 ± 25.73	48.06 ± 27.79	27.35 ± 21.94	51.94 ± 25.32	49.90 ± 27.95
7	*20.23 ± 22.09	*29.35 ± 24.21	*18.61 ± 22.87	*34.61 ± 26.81	*31.32 ± 26.73
14	*17.48 ± 17.48	*27.81 ± 21.23	*16.52 ± 16.05	*27.58 ± 21.69	*24.35 ± 23.27
21	26.42 ± 22.11	*32.13 ± 22.19	*19.13 ± 19.04	*35.32 ± 25.65	*36.61 ± 28.29

\* $P < 0.05$ , significant by Wilcoxon Signed rank Test as compared to baseline (day 0) values

**Table 6: Global assessment of overall efficacy (n=31)**

Extent of improvement	Day 14 No. of patients (%)	Day 21 No. of patients (%)
Excellent improvement	6 (19.4)	01 (03.2)
Good improvement	12 (38.7)	*06 (19.4)
Satisfactory improvement	12 (38.7)	15 (38.4)
Average improvement	01 (03.2)	08 (25.8)
Poor improvement	-	01 (12.9)

**Table 7: Global assessment of drug tolerability assessed by the investigator and patient**

Drug tolerability	Excellent (%)	Good	Fair	Poor
Physician's global assessment	31 patients (100)	0	0	0
Patient's global assessment	31 patients (100)	0	0	0

evacuation" was assessed as no manual maneuvers required, manual maneuvers required one to two times a week, and manual maneuvers required more than twice a week. On day 14, the number of patients requiring manual maneuvers was reduced significantly, as shown in Table 4.

The mean "average time spent on toilet for bowel evacuation" decreased significantly from a baseline value of  $11.02 \pm 05.43$  minutes to  $08.49 \pm 04.11$  minutes and  $08.70 \pm 04.72$  minutes, respectively, after 7 and 14 days of treatment. On day 21, the mean average time decreased from baseline to  $09.61 \pm 04.86$  (12.8%), which was statistically not significant [Table 9].

A significant reduction in VAS scores of all the associated symptoms was observed, as shown in Table 5. No relapse was observed in most of the symptoms and associated symptoms of functional constipation after the observatory period of seven days (i.e., on day 21).

Overall improvement in the signs and symptoms

of functional constipation was graded as excellent improvement (>90% remission of the signs and symptoms of functional constipation), good improvement (75 to 90% remission of the signs and symptoms of functional constipation), satisfactory improvement (50 to 74% remission of the signs and symptoms of functional constipation), average improvement (25 to 49% remission of the signs and symptoms of functional constipation), and poor improvement (<25% remission of the signs and symptoms of functional constipation). Findings of the global assessment done by the investigator and by the patients were uniform [Table 6].

None of the patients reported any adverse events during the entire study duration. Global assessments of the tolerability of the study drug done by the investigator and by the patient are shown in Table 7. Values of post-treatment laboratory investigations were within normal limits and the mean differences between the baseline and end of the study treatment values of the investigations were not significant [Table 8].

## DISCUSSION

This study confirms the beneficial effect of "TLPL/AY/01/2008" on functional constipation. The treatment with "TLPL/AY/01/2008" significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ) the mean weekly bowel frequency by 64.6% after one week and by 79.5% after two weeks. The increase in mean bowel frequency after "no laxative observatory period" of seven days (i.e., on day 21) was not statistically significant, but the mean score was 18.4% higher than that of baseline value and was clinically significant. Stool form was significantly improved on all the three follow-up visits ( $P < 0.05$ ). There was statistically significant improvement in straining during defecation, sensation of incomplete evacuation, and sensation of anorectal blockage after 14 days of treatment. On 21st day, the mean scores of straining during defecation,

**Table 8: Changes in mean values of laboratory parameters at the end of study treatment**

Parameters	Baseline	End of therapy (Day 14)
Complete hemogram		
Total leukocyte count	6736.18 ± 1661.27	6954.84 ± 1828.45
Neutrophils	59.01 ± 08.41	59.87 ± 06.75
Lymphocytes	29.16 ± 06.06	30.18 ± 05.55
Monocytes	06.25 ± 01.56	05.92 ± 01.81
Eosinophils	04.67 ± 03.60	04.53 ± 03.70
Basophils	00.47 ± 00.21	00.49 ± 00.19
Total RBC count	4.67 ± 0.62	4.54 ± 0.99
Hemoglobin	13.29 ± 02.03	13.32 ± 02.06
Hematocrit	40.27 ± 05.89	40.01 ± 05.89
Mean corpuscular volume	85.94 ± 08.01	85.39 ± 08.56
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin	28.39 ± 03.15	28.43 ± 03.24
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration	32.99 ± 01.03	33.25 ± 01.19
Red cell distribution width	14.80 ± 01.26	15.10 ± 01.47
Platelet	2.47 ± 0.65	2.48 ± 0.56
Platelet cell distribution width	20.68 ± 24.91	16.27 ± 00.58
Mean platelet volume	08.30 ± 01.04	08.20 ± 00.70
ESR	22.66 ± 21.44	15.11 ± 11.76
Lipid profile		
Cholesterol total	173.94 ± 36.22	167.10 ± 34.37
Cholesterol HDL Direct	47.04 ± 09.45	48.42 ± 09.05
Triglycerides	118.54 ± 74.19	116.20 ± 78.35
LDL cholesterol	108.22 ± 36.47	105.91 ± 27.34
VLDL cholesterol	22.97 ± 15.18	23.22 ± 15.67
TC/HDL ratio	03.76 ± 00.95	03.55 ± 00.92
LDL/HDL ratio	02.47 ± 00.73	02.25 ± 00.67
Liver function tests		
Bilirubin total	00.62 ± 00.21	00.66 ± 00.26
Bilirubin direct	00.22 ± 00.20	00.24 ± 00.25
Bilirubin indirect	00.48 ± 00.17	00.53 ± 00.23
SGOT	24.04 ± 05.37	24.33 ± 06.75
SGPT	20.63 ± 07.42	22.53 ± 08.68
Alkaline phosphatase	87.09 ± 26.19	85.18 ± 26.39
GGTP	23.90 ± 10.57	21.89 ± 10.63
Protein total	07.56 ± 00.48	07.56 ± 00.44
Albumin serum	04.31 ± 00.29	04.30 ± 00.30
Serum albumin/globulin ratio	01.37 ± 00.31	01.34 ± 00.21
Renal function tests		
Serum calcium	09.43 ± 00.40	09.29 ± 00.45
Serum uric acid	04.89 ± 01.16	04.77 ± 01.22
Blood urea nitrogen	10.46 ± 02.25	09.34 ± 02.80
Serum creatinine	00.91 ± 00.13	00.96 ± 00.28
BUN/ creatinine ratio	11.81 ± 02.79	10.31 ± 04.61
Urine analysis		
Specific gravity	01.02 ± 0.00	01.02 ± 0.00
Reaction (pH)	05.57 ± 00.25	5.50 ± 0.18
Urobilinogen	0.20 ± 0.00	0.20 ± 0.00
Stool examination		
Reaction (pH)	06.65 ± 00.40	06.67 ± 00.36

*P* > 0.05, Not significant by Student 't' test as compared to baseline (day 0) values

sensation of incomplete evacuation, and sensation of anorectal blockage slightly increased as compared with

mean values of these symptoms on day 14. Though there was slight increase in the mean scores of these symptoms

**Table 9: Raw Data: Changes in main symptoms of constipation-**

Duration in days	Frequency of bowel movements	Stool form score	Straining during defecation	Sensation of incomplete evacuation	Sensation of anorectal blockage	Average time spent on toilet
Day 0	10.19 ± 05.64	02.97 ± 00.48	45.45 ± 19.22	43.19 ± 19.21	34.32 ± 22.64	11.02 ± 05.43
Day 7	*16.77 ± 05.98	*04.55 ± 00.89	*17.94 ± 17.31	*21.87 ± 21.62	*11.71 ± 16.78	*08.49 ± 04.11
Day 14	*18.29 ± 05.72	*04.61 ± 00.84	*13.58 ± 13.91	*19.65 ± 16.88	*11.32 ± 14.39	*08.70 ± 04.72
Day 21	12.06 ± 06.61	*03.77 ± 01.09	*31.19 ± 22.37	*33.29 ± 21.98	*23.13 ± 24.71	09.61 ± 04.86

\*P&lt;0.05 Significant

on day 21, the difference between the baseline values and values on day 21 was clinically significant.

The mean average time spent on toilet for bowel evacuation was decreased significantly after 14 days of treatment. Though the mean average time spent on toilet for bowel evacuation increased slightly on day 21 as compared with mean score on day 14, still there was 12.8% decrease as compared with baseline value. The decrease in mean average time spent on toilet was clinically significant. Only 16.1% study participants required manual maneuvers on 21st day, as compared with 35.5% study participants required it at the time of enrolment.

The present study data show high standard deviations; the probable reasons of high standard deviations could be small sample size and variability in efficacy response.

There was statistically significant improvement in mean scores of associated symptoms like acidity, belching, flatulence, and bloating in study patients at all the three follow-up visits. Though there was slight increase in mean score of headache on 21<sup>st</sup> day as compared with mean score of headache on day 14, it reduced by 15.4% from baseline value on day 21. This change was clinically significant. In global assessment, 58.1% of the patients showed excellent to good overall improvement, while 38.7% of them showed satisfactory improvement after two weeks of study treatment. After an “observatory period” of seven days (i.e., on day 21), the improvement in the symptom of functional constipation was excellent to good in 22.6% patients, satisfactory in 38.4% patients, average in 25.8% patients, and poor in 12.9% patients [Table 6].

No relapse was observed in most of the symptoms of functional constipation after the “laxative free period” of seven days (i.e., day 21).

In the present study, improvement in the frequency of bowel movements and stool form was better than that observed in previous studies done on *Isabgol*, lactulose, Senna, and combination of “*Isabgol* and senna.”<sup>[14,20,22-25]</sup> This superiority in the outcomes of the present study over previous clinical studies done on Senna alone or in combination with *Isabgol* husk can be due the addition of

*Triphala* to the combination of “*Isabgol* and senna.” *Triphala* is prepared by mixing equal parts of *Emblca officinalis* (*Amalaki*), *Terminalia bellerica* (*Bibhitak*), and *Terminalia chebula* (*Haritaki*). It is taken in powder form in dosages of 3 to 6 g daily for the treatment of flatulence and constipation. *Triphala* also helps in digestion and proper assimilation of food.<sup>[17]</sup> Thus, addition of *Triphala* to combination of Senna and *Isabgol* helped in maximizing the laxative effect of the formulation.

Unlike the reports of earlier clinical studies on *Isabgol*, Senna, or combination of the two, no adverse events were reported in this study.<sup>[20,21]</sup> All the study patients (i.e., 100%) reported excellent tolerability to the study drug. Also, there were no statistically significant changes in all the safety laboratory parameters at the end of the treatment.

Though the exact mechanism of action of the TLPL/AY/01/2008 is not clearly understood, the synergistic effect of the different types of laxative ingredients has possibly made it a balanced formulation for effective management of constipation. The husk of *Isabgol*, one of the important ingredients of TLPL/AY/01/2008, has been traditionally used to increase stool bulk and to facilitate the passage of stool. It consists of both polysaccharide and nonpolysaccharide, which on lubrication exude a hydrophilic mucilaginous substance which increase the bulk of intestinal contents. Stool bulk is also increased by additional water-holding properties of *Isabgol*.<sup>[11]</sup> *Swarnparti* or Senna, a mild stimulant laxative, increases the motility of the gastrointestinal tract and in turn the bowel frequency.<sup>[13-16]</sup> *Triphala* gently cleanses the colon and relieves symptoms like anorectal blockage, sensation of incomplete evacuation, flatulence, and bloating.<sup>[17]</sup> According to Ayurveda, *Isabgol* possess *Snigdhdha* (helps in easy passage of stool) and *Anuloman* (mild laxative) properties. *Triphala* is also having *Anuloman property*, whereas *Swarnapartri* acts as *Rechana* (moderate laxative). Thus, it was thought that the synergistic effect of the ingredients would make the formulation a balanced combination of different types of laxatives for effective management of constipation.

It is known that Senna alone or in combination with

*Isabgol* is habit-forming laxative agent.<sup>[26]</sup> In contrast to this, TLPL/AY/01/2008 formulation was much better than those of “*Isabgol* and senna” combination with respect to habit-forming property. This effect also may be due to addition of *Triphala* to the formulation, which strengthens and tones up the musculature of the bowel and does not cause dependence.<sup>[27]</sup>

The present investigation was an open-label, uncontrolled, and pilot study and was performed to gather the preliminary reports on efficacy and safety the proprietary Ayurvedic formulation. A randomized, double blind, comparative clinical study of TLPL/AY/01/2008 with placebo or other conventional laxative formulations in larger population may endorse the findings of the current study.

## CONCLUSIONS

An Ayurvedic proprietary polyherbal laxative formulation “TLPL/AY/01/2008” is significantly effective in the management of Functional constipation. Two weeks of treatment with the drug also prevented the relapse of most of the symptoms of functional constipation up to one week. These findings suggest that “TLPL/AY/01/2008” is an effective, safe, and non-habit-forming herbal laxative formulation for the management of constipation. Further comparative, double blind studies with large sample size would be able to confirm the above findings.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors sincerely thank Mr. Kailas Gandewar, Soham Consultancy, Mumbai, for his kind help in data analysis.

### Conflicts of interest

The authors Kuber V. V., Nipanikar S.U., and Kadhbhane K. P. are working with the sponsor Tulip Lab Pvt. Ltd. Other authors have no conflict of interest.

## REFERENCES

1. Peppas G, Alexiou VG, Mourtzoukou E, Falagas ME. Epidemiology of Constipation in Europe and Oceania: A Systematic Review. *BMC Gastroenterol* 2008;8:5.
2. Talley NJ. Definitions, epidemiology, and impact of chronic constipation. *Rev Gastroenterol Disord* 2004;4:S3-10.
3. Dennison C, Prasad M, Lloyd A, Bhattacharyya SK, Dhawan R, Coyne K. The health-related quality of life and economic burden of constipation. *Pharmacoeconomics* 2005;23:461-76.
4. Sung IK. Classification and treatment of constipation. *Korean J Gastroenterol* 2008;51:4-10.
5. Rao SS. Constipation: Evaluation and treatment. *Gastroenterol Clin North Am* 2003;32:659-83.
6. Marshal JB. Chronic constipation in adults: How far should evaluation and treatment go?. *J Postgrad Med* 1990;88:49-51, 54, 57-9, 63.
7. Johnson DA. Treating chronic constipation: How should we interpret the recommendations. *Clin Drug Investig* 2006;26:547-57.
8. Ahlquist DA, Camilleri M. Diarrhea and Constipation. In: Kasper DL, Braunwald E, Fauci AS, Hauser S, Longo D, Jameson JL, editors. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*. Vol. 1. New York: McGraw-hill Medical Publishing Division; 2004. p. 231-3.
9. Bongers ME, Benninga MA, Maurice-Stam H, Grootenhuys MA. Health-related quality of life in young adults with symptoms of constipation continuing from childhood into adulthood. *Health Qual Life Outcomes* 2009;7:20.
10. Nadkarni KM. *Indian Materia Medica*. Vol 1. Mumbai: Bombay Popular Prakashan; 2007. p. 982-5.
11. European medicines agency, Committee on herbal medicinal products. Assessment report on *Plantago ovata* Forsk., *Seminis tegumentum*. Doc. Ref. EMEA/HMPC/165838/2006. Available from: [http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en\\_GB/document\\_library/Herbal\\_HMPC\\_assessment\\_report/2010/01/WC500059138.pdf](http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en_GB/document_library/Herbal_HMPC_assessment_report/2010/01/WC500059138.pdf).
12. Srikantha Murty KR, editor. Bhavprakash of Bhavmishra. Vol. 1. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Shrikrishna Das Academy; 2008. p. 275.
13. De Witte P. Metabolism and pharmacokinetics of anthranoids. *Pharmacology* 1993;47:86-97.
14. Kinnunen O, Winblad I, Koistinen P, Salokannel J. Safety and efficacy of a bulk laxative containing senna versus lactulose in the treatment of chronic constipation in geriatric patients. *Pharmacology* 1993;47 Suppl 1:253-5.
15. European medicines agency, Committee on herbal medicinal products. Assessment report on *Cassia Senna* L. and *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl, *Folium*; Doc. Ref. EMEA/HMPC/51868/2006 Corr. 2007. Available from: [http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en\\_GB/document\\_library/Herbal\\_HMPC\\_assessment\\_report/2009/12/WC500018219.pdf](http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en_GB/document_library/Herbal_HMPC_assessment_report/2009/12/WC500018219.pdf).
16. Lemli J. The mechanism of action of sennosides. *Ann Gastroenterol Hepatol* 1996;32:109-12.
17. Anonymous. *The Ayurvedic Formulary of India*, Part 1, 2nd ed. New Delhi: Govt of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dept of Indian Systems of Medicine; 2003. p. 110.
18. Srikantha Murty KR, editor. Bhavprakash of Bhavmishra, Vol. 1. Varanasi, Chaukhamba Shrikrishna Das Academy; 2008. p. 160-5.
19. Srikantha Murty KR, editor. *Sharangadhar Samhita* by Sharangadhar. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Orientalia; 2007. p. 17.
20. Marlett JA, Li BU, Patrow CJ, Bass P. Comparative Laxation of Psyllium with and without Senna in an Ambulatory Constipated Population. *Am J Gastroenterol* 1987;82:333-7.
21. Fenn GC, Wilkinson PD, Lee CE, Akbar FA. A general practice study of the efficacy of Regulan® in functional constipation. *Br J Clin Pract* 1986;40:192.
22. Passmore AP, Davies KW, Flanagan PG, Stoker C, Scott MG. A Comparison of Agiolax and Lactulose in Elderly Patients with Chronic Constipation. *Pharmacology* 1993;47 Suppl 1:249-52.
23. Passmore AP, Wilson-Davies K, Stoker C, Scott ME. Chronic constipation in long stay elderly patients: A comparison of lactulose and a senna-fibre combination. *BMJ* 1993; 307:769-71.
24. Rouse M, Chapman N, Mahapatra M, Grillage M, Atkinson SN, Prescott P. An open, randomized, parallel group study of lactulose versus ispaghula in the treatment of chronic constipation in adults. *Br J Clin Pract* 1991;45:28-30.
25. Wang HJ, Liang XM, Yu ZL, Zhou LY, Lin SR, Geraint M. A Randomized, Controlled Comparison of Low-Dose Polyethylene Glycol 3350 plus Electrolytes with Ispaghula

Husk in the Treatment of Adults with Chronic Functional Constipation. Clin Drug Investig 2004;10:569-76.

26. Foxx-Orenstein AE, McNally MA, Odunsi ST. Update on constipation: One Treatment does not fit all. Clevel Clin J Med 2008;75:813-24.
27. Prakash Shiv, Pundarikakshudu Kilambi, inventors. LAXATIVE FORMULATION. International patent WO 2007/ 013093 A2. February 01, 2007.

**How to cite this article:** Munshi R, Bhalerao S, Rathi P, Kuber VV, Nipanikar SU, Kadbhane KP. An open-label, prospective clinical study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of TLPL/AY/01/2008 in the management of functional constipation. J Ayurveda Integr Med 2011;2:144-52.

**Source of Support:** Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.