

**ASSESSMENT OF INDIGENOUS TREATMENT REGIMEN IN THE
MANAGEMENT OF BLADDER CARCINOMA: A CASE SERIES**

L.H.S. Umayangani^{1*}, S. Kaluthota¹, G. Amarasinghe² and S. Chandana³

¹*Bandaranaike Memorial Ayurvedic Research Institute, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka*

²*Institute of Indigenous Medicine, University of Colombo, Rajagiriya, Sri Lanka*

³*Department of Botany, Faculty of Science, University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka*

**drlhsamayangani@gmail.com*

Bladder carcinoma is the ninth most common cancer and the 13th most common cause of death from cancer throughout the world. Around 430,000 new cancer cases were recorded all over the world in 2012. The main signs and symptoms of bladder carcinoma are blood in urine, painful urination, frequent urination, urgent urination, urinary incontinence, and pain in the lower back. In the last few years, much of the scientific attention has drawn to the discovery of novel and effective chemo-preventive agents from natural sources. The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of the indigenous treatment regimen in the management of bladder carcinoma. The present study was carried out at the Cancer Clinic at the Bandaranaike Memorial Ayurvedic Research Institute. Two bladder cancer patients who underwent Trans Urethral of Bladder Tumour several times and one bladder cancer patient without previous treatment history volunteered for this study. Three patients were treated with two indigenous herbal drug compounds namely C1 powder, 10 g/day, and IM powder, 10 g/day, for six months. Cystoscopy was the main investigational diagnostic tool in this study. Cystoscopy was carried out before and after treatment. After six months of treatment, all the three patients presented with cystoscopy reports which showed no evidence of recurrence of malignancy. In addition, their main associated symptoms such as blood in urine, painful urination, frequent urination, and pain in the lower back disappeared. In conclusion, the bladder cancer patients were asymptomatic and showed no evidence of recurrence of malignancy in cystoscopy after six months of treatment with the indigenous treatment regimen. Further investigations are required to evaluate the mechanism of effectiveness of this indigenous treatment regimen in controlling bladder carcinoma.

Keywords: Bladder carcinoma, Indigenous treatment