



DHURDHURAPATRADI MALAHARA: AN INDIAN MEDICINE FOR DANDRUFF

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ABSTRACT

Dandruff (Darunaka) is a very common disease affecting most of the population in general. Darunaka can be compared with dandruff in modern medical science based on symptoms. Even though there are many anti-dandruff products available in the market, they are of high cost, low efficacy and some side effects. So there is a need for simple cost-effective herbal remedy for treating this condition. Hence in this study, a simple remedy is formulated in the form of ointment (Malahara). Dhurdhura patradi kera taila, the antidandruff oil was converted to ointment form by adding beeswax. It was anticipated that the addition of beeswax will enhance the effect of medicine because of its skin protective effect. Considering all the above-mentioned concepts, a study has been conducted and formulated a new Dosage modality (Kalpanabheda), Dhurdhurapatradi Malahara and studied its effect on Dandruff.

KEYWORDS: *Darunaka, malahara, Dhurdhurapatradi kera, Dandruff, Squamometry.*

INTRODUCTION

Dermatology is an essential part of general medicine, which is one of the sense organ covers the whole body, It is observed that diseases of the skin are common. The disease of the skin accounts for a great deal of misery, suffering incapacity and economic loss. Skin disease is not physically as painful as other systemic diseases. But it creates great psychological melancholy suffering. Besides this, they are a great handicap in society. Dandruff is one of the cosmetic ailment with pruritus and peeling scalp skin, mainly

due to Malassezia Fungi, Sebaceous secretion, and personal Sensitivity. It is commonly treated with antifungal shampoos ^{1,2}.

Clinical Diagnosis with the type of histopathology confirmation if necessary in the management of dandruff. The differential diagnosis makes out among atopic dermatitis, lichen planus, Pityriasis rubra pllaris, Seborrheic dermatitis, Lichen simplex chronicus, Drug eruptions, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, Pityriasis rosea, Relter's disease,



Superficial fungal infections, Erythrama, acinic keratosis, Subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus,

Secondary syphilis. In pharmaceutical science pharmaceutical dosage modalities are of three types, they are solid, semi-solid, and liquid dosage forms. Ointments (Malahara)^{3, 4}, falls under semisolid dosage form. This preparation mainly needs three ingredients, an oil base, a binding agent and ingredients in powder form. These are the soft semisolid preparations, used for external application to the skin or mucous Membrane. Here, the medicaments will be dissolved or suspended or emulsified in the base. Ointments are used as emollients or protective agents to the skin or as vehicles for the topical application of medicinal substances. The absorption of medicaments by the tissues from the ointments, applied to the skin depends upon different factors. Properties soft he drugs incorporated. Properties of the base, used in the formulation. Condition of the patient's skin.

Site of application. Duration of application. These semi-solid dosage modalities exclusively meant

for external application, commonly known as Malahara⁵ kalpanas are the unique medicinal preparations In Ayurveda which were introduced first in Ayurveda by Scholar Yogaratnakara. Daruanaka malahara is available, such kind of preparations for Darunaka^{6, 7}. This study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of Daruanaka malahara on Dandruff. The present study includes Pharmaceutical study, analytical study.

PHARMACEUTICAL STUDY

It was prepared in the pharmacy of Department of Amrita School of Ayurveda. The main ingredients like fresh juice of Datura metal (Dhattura leaves), a paste of D. metal, Coconut oil and Beeswax. The seeds of D.metal was purified by using milk as mentioned in Ayurvedic classics. Then Oil (Dhurdhurapatradi kera taila) was prepared as according to the Ayurvedic treatise Sahasrayoga. An ointment is prepared by using this oil (5 parts of taila and 1 part of beeswax) were used for preparation.

Kalka (Shodhita Dattura Beeja)	620 gm
Sneha (Narikela Taila)	2.5 Litres
Dravadavya (Dhattura Patra Swarasa and Water)	10 Litres
The total quantity of Dhurdhura Patradi Kera Taila obtained	2.380 Litres
Loss	120 ml
Beeswax	440 gm
Dhurdhura Patradi Kera Taila	2200 gm
The total quantity of Malahara obtained	2636 gm
Loss	4 gm

Table 01: Amount of ingredients and finished product while preparing Dhurdhurapatradi Kera Taila & Dhurdhura Patradi Malahara

ANALYTICAL STUDY

Physicochemical analysis of Dhurdhurapatradi malahara was conducted in the quality control lab of

Dept. of Rasashastra & Bhaishajyakalpana, Amrita School of Ayurveda.



Color	Pale Yellow
Odour	Characteristic
Taste	NA
State	Soft Waxy Solid
Loss on drying	0.52 %
Congeaing Range	50- 56 ° C
Specific Gravity	0.930
Saponification Value	181.53 mg/g
Peroxide Value	4.495 Meq/kg
Acid Value	3.3251 mg/g

Table 02: Analytical study result of Dhurdhura Patradi Malahara

METHODOLOGY

Dhudhurapatradi kera taila was prepared according to the reference of Treatise Sahasrayoga and Sharnghadhara Samhita, in case of fresh juice (swarasa) 4 parts of water has to be added for preparing oil (taila). So considering these things, 620 gm D.meatal paste (Dhattura beeja kalka), 2.5 litre's of Coconut oil (narikera tail) combination 10 litres of D.metal juice and 8 lites of water (dravadravya)(2-litre dhattura swarasa + 8 litres water) was added. Taila was prepared in the lab until getting oily consistency (taila paaka). Finally, the taila was taken and filtered. 2.380 litres of Dhurdhurapatradikera taila was obtained and 120 ml loss was noticed. After preparing taila, malahara was prepared. As there is no direct reference of Dhurdhurapatradi malahara, it was prepared by the general method told for Malahara Kalpana in Rasatarangini. According to the ratio told in Rasatarangini, 1 part beeswax and 5 parts Dhurdhurapatradikera taila was added. So as per the ratio, 440gm of beeswax and 2200 gm. of Dhurdhurapatradi kera taila was taken. After heating the taila, the beeswax was added and stirred well. After complete melting of beeswax, the preparation was taken from the stove and filtered in heat state itself. 2636 gm. of malahara was obtained

Discussion on an analytical study

In Dhurdhurapatradi malahara, the organoleptic characters and physicochemical analyses like acid value, saponification value, specific gravity, LOD, congealing range, peroxide value were conducted. Since this is a new product, no previous analytical study has been conducted. So considering the standards of raw materials of the formulation, the results were found to be satisfactory.

DISCUSSION

So many examples can be given in support of that stated traditional preparations. As well as the drug, dosage and the vehicle the present global scenario ourselves without losing the traditional values and their entity concerning good manufacturing practices (G.M.P.). To evaluate the pharmaceutical standard product profile from raw material to finished product, a standard operative procedure (S.O.P.) is necessary nowadays. Ancient texts are given with proper guidelines for the pharmaceutical procedures with the light of micro to macro levels of the product reference to the bioavailability of the medicament. Now, in the modern age of science and technology, it is very difficult to meet the demand of the society. Many body systems come together in synergy. Skin forms about 1/8th of total body mass. It carried out biochemical, immunological and endocrinal etc. it provides individual identity in the society. As being the biggest organ of the body and being the surface it is directly exposed towards microorganism by hampering of the beauty of the person. It creates social, psychological impairments. Finally Part deals the summary of the whole study in short and the conclusion drawn is presented.

CONCLUSION

It was easy for preparation, application and transportation. The medicine was cost-effective also. The word Malahara or Malhama is derived from the Unani system of medicine. It derives its name as it removes residue (Mala) from wounds (Vrana), abscess (Vidradhi) etc. This is similar to ointments in contemporary pharmaceutics science. It is the ointment preparation which has beeswax and oil mixture, as the basic constituent. The additional



constituents may include herbal, metal, or mineral origin substances subject upon the usage. Malahara has a property like Oelation (Snehana), and Healing (Ropana)

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