VOL- VI ISSUE-IX SEPTEMBER 2019 F

PEER REVIEW e-JOURNAL IMPACT FACTOR 5.707 ISSN 2349-638x

A Clinical Study To Evaluate The Efficacy Of Kayyonyadi Tail Shirobhyanga In The Manage Ment Of Akal Palitya

Ashwini Vitthalrao Banbare*¹, Ramesh Dnyanoba Sonwane²

1.PG scholar ,Panchakarma Department.
2.PG Guide And Associate Professar ,Panchakarma Dept.

CSMSS Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya ,Kanchanwadi, Aurangabad,Maharashtra

Abstract

Premature greying of hair i.e.AkalPalityais a burning cosmetic issue in present era.. Hair colour contributes immensely in physical appearance and self-perception. Nowadays, the incidence of Palityais common in young age.In Ayurvedic system of medicine it is described as "Akalapalitya" means graying of hairs before 32 years of age (Tarunastage), which is caused by excess of Ushnaguna of Pitta. Hair follicle melanocytes depletion leads to hair greying affected by bulb & outer rootsheath. Unfortunately contemporary medical science does not offer any satisfactory Treatment. Shiroabhyanga comes under one of the four Murdnitail, which are basically used for the management of Shiroroga. it is best among four Murdnit tailprocedures. So, there is need to find a safe and effective remedy In the management of Akal Palitya, which initiated for the study.

Introduction

Premature greying of hair i.e. Akal Palityais a burning cosmetic issue in present era. Hair colour contributes immensely in physical appearance and self-perception. The onset and progression of greying or canities correlate very closely with chronological aging and occur in varying degrees in all individuals, eventually regardless of gender or race. Nowadays, the incidence of palitya is common in young age between 20-30 years age group. Even in children the incidences are increasing day by day. Premature greying aids to embarrassment and social stigma Ayurveda premature or graying of hair iscalled as Palitya¹

The main aetiology of *palitya* is vitiation of *dehoshma* and *ushnaguna* of *pitta* circulates to *romakoopa* and causes *paka* of hair². It is not a serious disorder but any changes in body abnormally are not good for health. It is counted as *Kshudraroga* Palitya has two phenomenon one is normal and other is abnormal. In Ayurvedic system of medicine it is described as "akalapalitya" means graying of hairs before 32 years of age (*Taruna*stage), which is caused by excess of *ushnaguna* of pitta. Color of hair is mainly due to melanocytes present in hair cells. Hair follicle melanocytes depletion leads to hair greying affected by bulb & outer rootsheath⁷

Unfortunately contemporary medical science does not offer any satisfactory treatment other than artificial coloring of hair (dyeing). This regular dyeing will lead to many adverse effects like hair fall and other scalp diseases. Understanding hair and related problem reflects the psychological and pathological conditions of whole body system. In lexicons of *Ayurveda* concept of *Akala Palitya* has been explained and different types of satisfactory treatment without any side effects have also been discussed by different authors.

Abhyanga has been mentioned as a regular procedure to be performed for maintenance of health and prevention of certain non-manifested and upcoming disorders⁸ The Shiroabhyangais coming under the classification of the Murdhni tail. KayyanyadiTail is one of the best drugs used in the management of palitya⁹. It is easy for external application, easily available and very coast effective.

A case report

A 21 years old girl, reported to the CSMSS College of *Ayurveda* and hospital, Aurangabad with the complaints of white hairs, Dry splitedhair, Unctous thick hairs, burning sensation of scalp since one year. Patient was apparently normal before 1 yr month. Gradually he developed Burning in her scalp along with hair fall. For that she approached contemporary medical sciences for treatment. But his complaints did not subside and which were aggravated in hot climate. So she came

VOL- VI ISSUE-IX SEPTEMBER 2019 PEER REVIEW IMPACT FACTOR ISSN e-JOURNAL 5.707 2349-638x

to our hospital, *Shiroabhyanga*treatment with administration of lukewarm *kayyanyaditaila*for 15 minutes for 90 days.

Aim

• A Clinical Study To Evaluate The Efficacy of *KayyanyadiTailaShiroabhyanga*In The Management of *Akalapalitya*.

Study Type:

Clinical study: Source of Data: Patients of AkalaPalityawas selected randomly from OPD and IPD of Panchakarmadepartment in our Ayurvedcollege, Hospital, urban and city of Aurangabad. Criteria for diagnosis of Palitya were selected on the basis of sign and symptoms described by Vagbhat in Samhita. Patients have been given Shiroabhyangaof Kayyonyaditail up to 15min that is 900 matraor 285 sec.

Duration Of Study: daily up to 90 day.

Follow-up: Baseline, Day 30 **Material:** *Kayyanyadi Tail.*

Method:

Kayyanyadi Tail was prepared as per Tailpakvidhi as per Shrangdhar samhita¹¹. This lukewarm Tailawas applied on scalp gently with finger tips up to 15 minutes and then washed the hairs with lukewarm water. This tail was applied up to 90 days.

Procedure of Shiroabhyanga

The Shiroabhyangais one among the Bahrparimarjana chikitsa¹² which is done in following methods.¹³

Poorvakarma:

The patient was made to sit on a knee high chair. The body of the patient was wrapped with a cloth below the neck then the procedure was followed by standing behind the patient; it is ideal position to perform *Shiroabhyanga*.

Pradhankarma

The technique included smearing the oil to the portions of the scalp above the neck and specific strokes were placed.

1. Smearing the oil -

The oil for application was first heated on a water bath to make it lukewarm. Then the oil was

- applied in to the head of the patient and spread all over the head including the neck and ear pinna.
- 2. Massage from before backword (*Gharshan Hasta*) After smearing the oil massage the whole head and then neck, moving palmer surface of the hand from before backwords applying gentle as well as firm pressure. complete area of the scalp were covered.
- 3. Picking strokes (*MridvanguliTadana*) Fingers of the both hands were moved as if picking up tuft of hair. The fingers were partially approximated and then gently and firmly placed on the scalp. This procedure was gentle producing mild traction effect on hair. By this way each area of the head was similarly treated.
- 4. Flat palm strokes (*DvihastaTadana*) Gentle strokes were placed with the palmer surface on the scalp by both hands. Strokes were followed on vertex, occipital and temporal region.
- 5. Fist strokes (*MriduMushtiTadana*) In this gentle strokes were placed on all areas of the head with the closed fist through the ulnar border.
- 6. Pressing (*Ghatita Hasta*) Flat of the palm were placed on the patient's head and moulded in to the shape of the scalp so that every portion of the palmer aspect of the palm and fingers comes in contact of the head.

Pascchatkarma:

After following this procedure the patient was asked to rest on the chair for about 15 minutes and then advised to take head bath with hot water.

Criteria for inclusion

- Sex-either
- Economical status- All Class
- Age 15-30
- Patient having classical sign and symptoms of *Palitya* and mentioned in *samhita* like Keshavarna (color of hairs), rookshasphutit (Dry split hair), Snigdhasthoola (unctuous thik hair), daha (burning sesation)

CrieteriaFor Exclusion

- Patient suffering from skin diseases and any of the systemic diseases.
- Patient with pernicious anaemia and any other autoimmune diseases.
- Patient with hormonal diseases and hereditary disorders.
- Patient with age below 15 years, above 30 years

VOL- VI ISSUE-IX SEPTEMBER 2019 PEER REVIEW IMPACT FACTOR ISSN e-JOURNAL 5.707 2349-638x

Criteria for assessment

- 1.Colour of hair(Keshavarna)
- 2.Drysplitted hair(Rookshasphutit)
- 3. Unctous Thick hairs(Snigdhasthoola)
- 4.burning sensation of scalp(Daha)

1.Colour of hair(Keshavarna)

| Features | Grade |
|---------------|-------|
| Krishna varna | 0 |
| Ash colored | 1 |
| Yellowish | 2 |
| White hairs | 3 |

2.Dryspilted hair(RookshaSphutitaKesha)

| Feature / > | Grade | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Normal | 0 | | | | |
| Dryness vis <mark>i</mark> ble | 1 | | | | |
| Dryness felt by touch | 2 | | | | |
| Dryness felt with | 3 | | | | |
| spillted hai <mark>r</mark> s | | | | | |

3.Unctuous thick hair(Snigdhasthool)

| Features | Grade | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| Normal | 0 | |
| Unctuous visible | 1 | |
| Unctuous felt by touch | 2 | |
| Unctuous Felt with | 3 | |
| spilted hairs | | |

4.Burning sensation(Daha).

| Features | Grade |
|--------------------------|-------|
| No burning sensation | 0 |
| Mild(localized burning | 1 |
| without disturbed sleep) | |
| Moderate(localized | 2 |
| burning with disturbed | |
| sleep) | |
| Severe(burning all over | 3 |
| the scalp with disturbed | |
| sleep) | |

Scoring

| Absent | 0 |
|-------------|-------|
| Mild | 1-3 |
| Moderate | 4-6 |
| Severe | 7-9 |
| Very severe | 10-12 |

Overall effect of Therapy snehan

Severity of *palitya***:** For assessing the severity of *palitya*in each patient the above adopted scores and assessed as follows.

GRADE score

- Absent -0 (0)
- Mild -1(1-4 score)
- Moderate- 2 (5-8 score)
- Severe- 3 (>8 score)

Content of Kayyanyadi Tail¹⁴

- Kayyoni
- Amalaki
- Guduchi
- Madhuk
- Payasa
- Anjana

| OFFICE PRINTEDS | Symptoms | Before treatment | After treatment | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | | ti catilicit | ti catilicit | | | |
| | Colour of | 3 | 1 | | | |
| | hair(Keshavarna) | | | | | |
| | Dry splitted | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | hair(rookshasphutit | | | | | |
| 2 | Unctousthick(snigdhastho | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | ola) | | | | | |
| | Burning sensation of | 3 | 1 | | | |
| | scalp(daha) | | | | | |
| | Total | 9 | 3 | | | |

Results:

Before starting the treatment his score was 9 which came under the severe, but after taking of treatment and 30days follow up score was reduced to After treatment patient got relief from his complains, but unctuous thick hairs was present in the patients with Grade2. And after follow up of 30 day, the score was the remains same that which was after the treatment by applying the *Kayyanyadi tail* as local application with light massage at night time once in whole day before going to bed.

VOL- VI ISSUE-IX SEPTEMBER 2019 PEER REVIEW IMPACT FACTOR ISSN e-JOURNAL 5.707 2349-638x

Discussion:

Palitya is one among the As Ksudra $Roga^{15}$.In classics with Vikrit Pitta Doshapredominance and Shiroabyangais mentioned as the treatment for curing the disease. Mostof the Kayyanyadi tail contents viryatmak,keshya, Pittashamak properties,works as Rasayan by which the effect of Kayyanyadi Tail on Palitya is considerable. Shiroabhyanga is maintained to having keshya karma¹⁶. it was advised for the patient in Shiroabhyanga.

Conclusion:

This study it reveals that *Shiroabyanga* is an effective treatment for its management. It also proves that *Kayyanyadi Tail* is effective for used as *Shiroabyanga* along with local application for scalp. As it was said to the patient to apply the *Tail*during night hour before going to bed shows the time of contact of oil with the scalp, which gives the *Snehana* effect for long time. By virtue of *Snigdha*, *Sukshma*, *Vyavayi*, *Vikasi* and *Tikshna* property of *Taila* it penetrates the scalp and pacifies the *Pitta* and *Vatadosha*. Hence use of *kayyonyadiTaila* is very good choice of treatment.

Referances:

- 1.Sharangadhar, Sharangadhar Samhita, Athaharadigatirdhyay 6/22, chaukhambha surbharatiprakashana, Varanasi, first edition 2006;p73)
- Satyanarayan Shastry, Charak Samhitha, Chaukambha Bharathi Academy; Varanasi, 2011 part 2, Chikitsasthana 26/132, p.744
- 3.Madhav, commentary Madhukosha on Madhavnidan kshudraroga55/32Chaukhambha varanasi;volume 2; p 273
- 4.Susruta, Susruta Samhita, commentary by Dalhanaand Gayadas Nibandhsangraha Nyayachandrika, Nidan Sthan Kshudrarogadhyay 13/37; Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashana, Varanasi; p 322
- 5.Sharangadhar, Sharangadhar Samhita, Athaharadigatirdhyay 6/22, chaukhambha surbharatiprakashana, Varanasi, first edition 2006;p734.
- 6.Sharangadhar, Sharangadhar Samhita, Athaharadigatirdhyay 6/22,commentary by vaidya Kashiram, Gudharthadipika, chaukhambha surbharatiprakashana, Varanasi Firstedition 2006;p74
- Commo S, Gillard O, Bernard BA; British Journal of Dermatology 2004;150;435-43)

- CharakaSamhita of Agnivesh, Sutra Sthana 5/88-89, Ayurvedadipika commentary by Chakrapanidatta, Edited by VaidyaYadavaji Trikamji Acharya; ChaukhambhaSurbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, Edition 2013
- 9.Sahastrayog Dr. D.B.Panditrao, sahastrayog, tailprakarana,reprint edition 2011,kendriya ayurvedicvidnyananusandhanparishad.pagenum 251.
- 10. Sharma S. AstangSangraha .Shirorogavijyaniya .2nd edition.Varanasi. Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series Office; 2008.p. 765.
- 11.Acharyashri RadhakrushnaParasar-Sharangdhar Samhita,Tail Siddhi Lakshana,Revised Edition 2012,Page no.67
- 12.Acharya Yadava Sharma, CharakaSamhita, Sutrasthana, Reprint edition 2011, Chapter no 11, Shloka no 55, Ayurveda Dipika Hindi commentary, Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Samsthana; 2011. page 184.
- 13.Dr.Brahmanandtripathi, Astangahrudayam by Shrimadvaghbhata, Uttarasthana, Reprint Edition 2013, Chapter no 22, Shloka no 24, Nirmala Hindi commentary, Delhi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Prathisthan, Page no 1038.
- 14.Sahastrayog Dr.D.B.Panditrao, sahastrayog, tailprakarana,reprint edition 2011,kendriya ayurvedicvidnyananusandhanparishad.pagenum 251.
- 15.Dr.Ambikadatta Shastry, Shushrutsamhita, Chaukhmba Sanskrit,Pratisthan:Varanasi,2011part 1,Nidanstan13\3,p365.
- 16.Bramhanand Tripathi edited charakasamhita volume1,sutra sthan,matrashitiyaadhyaya shloka82-83.chaukhmba surbharti publication,page133