



PHARMACEUTICAL MODIFICATION OF SAMANGADI TAILA INTO SAMANAGADI MALAHARA

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ABSTRACT

Wound is a break in the skin or body tissues that can be caused by accidents, surgery, stitches or sutures. Wound healing is a complex process and it is often delayed due to microorganisms that enter the wound and cause infection. Newer formulations are needed that can help in faster treatment of wounds i.e. vrana. In Ayurveda, various types of formulations like ghrita, taila, lepa are mentioned for vrana ropana i.e. wound healing in our ancient texts. Samangadi Taila is one of the taila described by Acharya Sushruta in Sushruta Samhita for Vrana Ropana i.e. wound healing. The preparation of taila was done according to the classical reference and it was converted into Malahara form as malahara (ointment) is easier form of topical application. Among the various dosage forms, Malahara Kalpana is one of them in Bhaishajya Kalpana. Malahara Kalpana is the ointment preparation which has Siktha taila (beeswax and oil mixture) or ghrita, as the basic constituent. The present study focuses on modification of Samangadi Taila (medicated oil) into Samangadi Malahara (semisolid form). Standardization of Samangadi Malahara was done with help of analytical tests.

Keywords: Vrana, Vrana Ropana, Malahara, Ointment, Wound Healing

INTRODUCTION –

Different types of formulations or kalpana are mentioned in our Ayurvedic classics. Taila Kalpana is one of the Sneha kalpana.

Acharya Sushruta in Sushruta Samhita has mentioned various formulations like taila, ghtita, malahra, lepa useful in vrana ropana

or wound healing. Samangadi Taila is mentioned as one of the best formulations for wound healing or Vrana Ropana [[1]]. In Ayurveda, vrana (wound) and vrana ropana (wound healing) have been mentioned by many acharyas. Acharya Sushruta has explained causes of vrana, types, symptoms and treatment in great detail. Samangadi Taila is one of the formulations described by Acharya Sushruta in management of wounds.

Malahara is a unique Kalpana which is one among Bahya parimarjana Chikitsa (external application). The Malahara term has originated from the root word Malham or 'Mariam' taken from Unani system of medicine, which has been narrated in books of Ayurveda from 15th century AD. Yoga Ratnakar was first to incorporate Malahara Kalpana to Ayurveda, Malahara is Sanskrit word, which denotes removal of mala, dead tissue from the wounds.

Depending on the medications employed in the preparation, Malahara has properties like Snehana (oleation), cleaning, Ropana (healing), Lekhana (scaraping) and Varnya (beautifying) [2]. Malahara Kalpana is quite similar to cream, ointments used in modern pharmaceutical science [3]. Malahara is an ointment preparation which is having butter like consistency, which becomes very easy for application when it comes to skin diseases [4]. Malahara has two chief ingredients one is the Aadheya Dravya i.e.

the medicine and the other is the Upadhan Dravya i.e. the Dravya which converts the medicine into Malahara such as Shatadhauta Ghrita, Siktha Taila (bees wax and oil), Siktha (bees wax), sesame seed oil [5]. Rasa Tarangani a Rasa Shastra treatise of 20th century by Acharya Sadananda Sharma has enumerated various types of Malahara Kalpana taking mainly Siktha Taila as a base.

Samangadi Taila was modified into Samangadi Malahara as this pharmaceutical modification is need of the hour. In the preparation of Malahara, Taila or Ghrita is the main ingredient used followed by the Siktha which is added and stirred well till the homogenized mixture is obtained. This modification of taila into malahara was done to make this formulation easy to use, easier to apply and to increase its contact time with skin. As ointment is easier form of topical application than oil, an attempt was made to modify Samangadi Taila into Samangadi Malahara form pharmaceutically.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES-

1. Preparation of *Samangadi Taila* as per the classical reference.
2. Modification of *Samangadi Taila* into *Samangadi Malahara* and to carry out its pharmaceutico-analytical study.

MATERIALS & METHOD-

1. Collection of raw material-

Raw materials were procured from Dadar Pharmacy, Mumbai. Authentication and

Standardization of all dravya was done at Alarsin Pharmaceuticals, Mumbai.

2. Preparation of Samangadi Taila-

The preparation of *Samangadi Taila* was done as per the classical reference from

Sushruta Samhita, Chikitsasthana, Sadyovranacikitsa adhyaya (2/73-74) at laboratory of Rasashastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana, D.Y. Patil College of Ayurveda, Navi Mumbai.

Table 1: Ingredients of Samangadi Taila

INGREDIENTS	LATIN NAME	PARTS USED	QUANTITY
<i>Samanga/ Manjishtha</i>	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i>	Dried stem	1 part = 25gm
<i>Rajani</i>	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Dried rhizomes	1 part = 25gm
<i>Padma</i>	<i>Clerodendrum indicum</i>	Dried flowers	1 part = 25gm
<i>Triphala- Amalaki Bibhitaki Haritaki</i>	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> <i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Dried fruits	1 part = 25gm
<i>Tuttha</i>	Copper Sulphate	-	1 part = 25gm
<i>Vidanga</i>	<i>Embelia ribes</i>	Dried fruits	1 part = 25gm
<i>Kutki</i>	<i>Pichrorhiza kurroa</i>	Dried rhizome	1 part = 25gm
<i>Pathya</i>	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Dried fruits	1 part = 25gm
<i>Guduchi</i>	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Dried stem	1 part = 25gm
<i>Karanja</i>	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Dried stem bark	1 part = 25gm

Tutha Shodhan – Shodhan of *tutha* was done through *Swedana* in *Gomutra* in *Dolayantra* for 3 *Prahara*. (Reference-R.R.S 2/129)

3. METHOD OF PREPARATION OF SAMANGADI TAILA-

1. All the raw dravya were measured and taken in a clean vessel and 4 litres of water was added to it.
2. *Kwatha* is prepared by boiling the mixture and reducing it to 1/4th of the total quantity.
3. A clean beaker is taken and a muslin cloth is kept over it and the prepared *kwatha* is filtered into the beaker.

4. *Kwatha* is measured and mixed with equal quantity of *tila taila*
5. The mixture is heated on mild fire until all *Sneha siddhi lakshanas* (*fena udgam, varti vat snehakalka, Shabda hino agni kshiptaha, Gandha, varna, rasotpatti*) are seen
6. The obtained *Samangadi Taila* was filtered into the clean airtight container and preserved.

Preparation of Samangadi Malahara -

Table 2: Ingredients of Samangadi Malahara

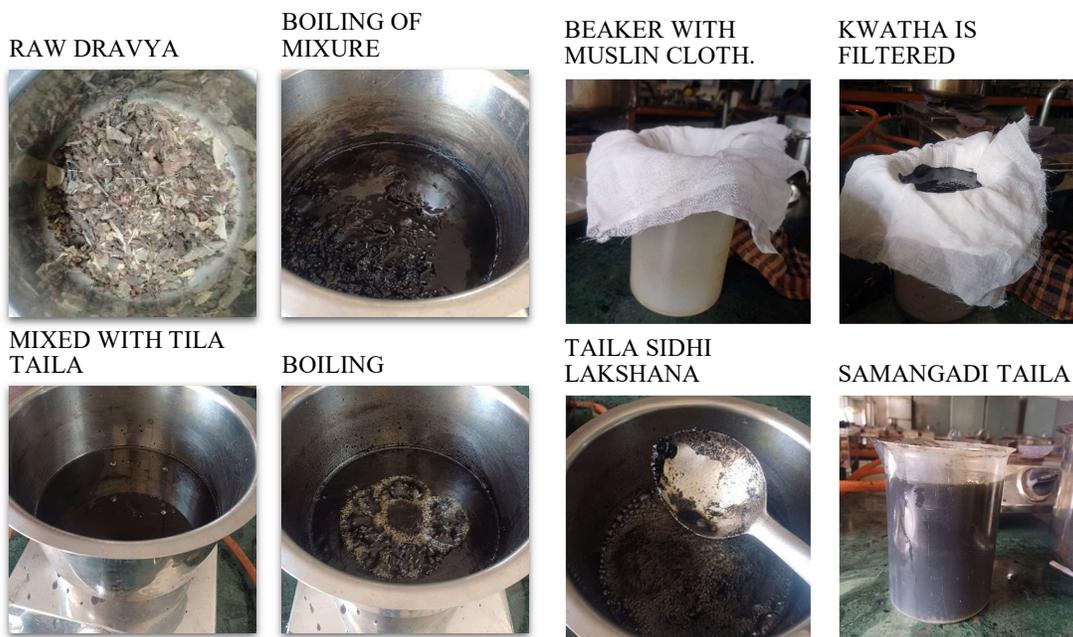
INGREDIENTS	QUANTITY
Samangadi taila	150ml
Bee wax	30gm

4. PREPARATION OF SAMANGADI MALAHARA-

1. *Samangadi Taila* was prepared according to the reference given in

Sushruta Samhita Chikitsasthana 2nd chp, 73-74.

- The prepared *Samangadi taila* was measured 150ml in a measuring cylinder.
- The prepared *Samangadi taila* was taken in a vessel and kept on low flame.
- When the taila was heated, 30gm bee wax was added to it.
- The beewax was mixed into taila and stirred till it became semisolid.
- After cooling down, a semisolid consistency of malhara was obtained.



OBSERVATIONS & RESULTS-

Organoleptic evaluation -The organoleptic evaluation of prepared oil was performed for the color, odor, appearance, consistency and texture.

Phytochemical evaluation - Qualitative phytochemical evaluation of extracts of raw material and laboratory prepared Samangadi taila was performed according to the standardization parameters. Presence of

phytoconstituents like tannins, flavanoides was checked.

Physicochemical evaluation- The formulation was studied for physicochemical parameters like pH value,

iodine value, saponification value, moisture content, acid value, total ash, acid insoluble ash, water soluble extract, alcohol soluble extract.

Table 3 : Physico-Chemical Parameters of Samangadi Malahara

S. No.	TEST PARAMETER	UNIT	TEST RESULT
1.	Colour	--	Dark Yellow
2.	Odour	--	Characteristic
3.	Consistency	--	Oily and greasy
4.	pH	--	4.48
5.	Iodine Value	g of 12/100g	73.16
6.	Saponification Value	mg of KOH/g	267.39
7.	Acid Value	mg of KOH/g	3.32
8.	Moisture	%	0.38
9.	Total Ash	% m/m	0.39
10.	Acid Insoluble Ash	%	Less than 0.01
11.	Water Soluble Extract	%	Less than 0.1
12.	Alcohol Soluble Extract	%	21.44
13.	Total Flavanoids Content	mg/100g	2.35
14.	Non-Volatile Extract	%	25.17
15.	Tannin	mg/100g	10.82

Skin Irritation Test-

The test was carried out to check any possibilities of developing skin irritation or

any other adverse reaction by topical application of this formulation.

S. No.	TEST PARAMETER	UNIT	TEST RESULT
1.	SKIN IRRITATION TEST	--	Passes (No skin irritation observed post 48 hours of application)

DISCUSSION

In the present study, Samangadi Taila was prepared according to the classical reference of Sushruta Samhita. The taila was prepared in which 250g of raw Dravya was taken and boiled in 4 litres of water, 1 litre of Kwatha was obtained after filtering the preparation. 1 litre of tila taila was mixed with 1litre of filtered kwatha and kept on mild fire. During the preparation of Samangadi Taila, appropriate Sneha siddhi lakshanas were observed and as a result, 900ml of

Samangadi Taila was obtained. Thereafter, the Samangadi Taila was modified into Samangadi Malahara by the standard method of Malahara preparation where 150ml of prepared Samangadi Taila along with 30g of Siktha was used. The analytical studies were carried out for Samangadi Malahara. From the data of organoleptic study of the formulations, it is evident that all the parameters were found to be satisfactory. The other physico-chemical parameters were found to be satisfactory.

This formulation was found to be non-irritant.

The modification of Samangadi taila was done into Samangadi malahara because as topical application it will have more contact time with the skin as compared to taila. If there is more contact time, more will be the absorption through skin and it will show more therapeutic effect. The ointment base penetrates deep into the tissues of the skin and mainly medicament absorbs into the blood stream. The ointment bases used is easily applicable as well as easily removable from the skin

Samangadi Taila is the taila mentioned which is used as vrana ropana as per classical reference of Sushruta Samhita. Samangadi Malahara can be used as topical application for vrana or wounds for faster therapeutic effect on wound healing or vrana ropana due to the increased contact time between malahara and the skin.

CONCLUSION-

Present study was focused on evolvement of an easy method of preparation of Samangadi malahara, which is quick, easy, and cost-effective. Hence, this procedure of preparation of Samangadi malahara can be applied on other tailas too. The therapeutic potential can be encouraging for market values and better adaptability by the patients.

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