



Case Study

EFFECTS OF INADVERTENT ORAL INGESTION OF *JATYADI OIL*

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda offers various formulations for different ailments, including *Jatyadi oil*, a topical medicine commonly used for wounds and ulcers. While its local application is well-documented for conditions like sinuses, papules, dermatitis, wounds, ulcers, burns, and abrasions, its oral ingestion is not standard practice due to potential adverse effects. **Objective:** This report aims to highlight the consequences of inadvertent oral ingestion of *Jatyadi oil* by a patient. **Methods:** The case report is based on a real-life incident involving a patient who mistakenly ingested *Jatyadi oil*. The effects were studied by discussing the matter with the patient and reviewing relevant literature. **Conclusion:** While medications are meant to heal, incorrect usage can lead to harm. Although accidental oral intake of *Jatyadi oil* may not be overly concerning, it is crucial to avoid such occurrences. Patients should be properly instructed regarding the correct dose, route, and method of medication intake to prevent such incidents.

INTRODUCTION

Pharmacovigilance involves detecting, assessing, understanding, and preventing adverse effects or other drug-related issues associated with medication use, including Ayurvedic medicines. In Ayurveda, pharmacovigilance is vital for monitoring the safety and effectiveness of medicines, and safeguarding the health of users. Medications are crucial for treating illnesses, but using them incorrectly can lead to harmful effects. Medication errors can happen in various settings involving doctors, paramedical staff, patients, and their relatives. While clinicians are usually held responsible for these errors, many are beyond their control [1]. Changing a culture of not reporting errors remains difficult, yet it is essential to report them to ensure patient safety and advance medical knowledge.

Jatyadi oil is mentioned in the *Sharangadhar Samhita Madhyam Khand*, chapter nine, verses 169–172 (*Jatyadi Tailam Naadivranadou*) [2]. When applied topically, *Jatyadi oil* is generally safe and well-tolerated, with no serious side effects reported. Pregnant and lactating women can safely use it topically for conditions like anorectal disorders, wounds, ulcers, sinuses, burns, and skin injuries. This polyherbal formulation has antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties [3,4].

However, oral intake of *Jatyadi oil* may cause gastrointestinal upset. It is crucial to avoid swallowing the oil used topically, as it may contain toxic substances. If accidental ingestion occurs, the oil should be spat out, and the mouth and oral cavity should be cleaned. The toxicity of *Jatyadi oil* depends on its content and qualities.

Jatyadi oil

The utilization of *Jatyadi oil* is recorded in Ayurvedic texts like the *Sharangadhara Samhita (Madhyam Khand, chapters 9/169–172)* and the *Ayurvedic Formulary of India (Part 1, 8: 17, page 135)* [5]. A table elucidating the components of *Jatyadi oil* and their respective functional contents are presented below in Table no. 1.

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Table 1: Content of *Jatyadi oil*

S.No.	Contents of <i>Jatyadi oil</i>	Botanical Name ^[6]	Main content
1.	<i>Jatipatra</i> (leaves)	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	Salicylic acid, alkaloid jasmine
2.	<i>Neem</i> leaves	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Nimbin, nimbidin
3.	<i>Patol</i> leaves	<i>Trichosanthes Dioica</i>	Protein, fat, carbohydrate, mineral
4.	<i>Naktamaal</i> (<i>Karanja</i> leaves)	<i>Pongamia Pinnata</i>	Karanjin, pongamol, kanergin
5.	<i>Siktha</i>	Bee wax	Esters, fatty acid, alcohol, hydrocarbons
6.	<i>Yashtimadhu</i>	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	Glycyrrhizin
7.	<i>Kushta</i>	<i>Saussurea lappa</i>	Saussurine
8.	<i>Haldi</i>	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Curcumin, Vit A
9.	<i>Daruhaldi</i>	<i>Berberis aristata</i>	Berberine
10.	<i>Katurohini</i> (<i>Kutki</i>)	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	Picrorhizin
11.	<i>Manjistha</i>	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i>	Purpurin, manjistin
12.	<i>Padmaka</i>	<i>Prunus cerasoides</i>	Sacuranetin, prunetin
13.	<i>Lodhra</i>	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i>	Loturine, colloturine, loturidine
14.	<i>Abahya</i> (<i>Haritaki</i>)	<i>Terminalia Chebula</i>	Chebuloic acid, chebulinic acid
15.	<i>Neel Kamal</i>	<i>Nymphaea stellata</i>	Galic acid, tanic acid
16.	<i>Tutthak</i>	<i>Copper Sulphate</i>	Cuppor sulphate
17.	<i>Sariva</i>	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	P-methoxy salicylic aldehyde, B-sitoserol etc.
18.	<i>Naktamaal</i> (<i>Karanja</i>) seed	<i>Pongamia Pinnata</i>	Karanjin, pongamol, kanergin
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All above 18 content are in equal quantity. • All this content is prepared in oil as Tail-paak methodology. 		

Case Summary

A 40-year-old male patient with an external pile mass underwent a thorough history assessment and surgical screening test. Despite a history of hypertension and irregular medication, the patient was considered fit for surgery, displaying normal vital signs. The patient had previously undergone cholecystectomy eight years ago. Following admission to the surgical ward, the patient received a parasurgical procedure (*Ksharasutra* therapy) [7] for the external pile mass. Pre-operative and operative procedures were conducted according to standard protocol. Post-operatively, the patient has prescribed a regimen that included hot sitz baths with *Tankan Bhasma*[8] tablets, *Kaishore Guggulu*[9], syrup *Abhayarishta*[10], tablets *Vidangadi lauha*, and local application of *Jatyadi oil*. After a two-day hospital stay, the patient was discharged with instructions on post-operative medication and administration procedures.

The patient was discharged and arrived home safely. After dinner, he began his night medication regimen, which was stored together in a bag. That night, he mistakenly ingested 20ml of *Jatyadi oil*, mistaking it for *Abhayarishta*, as both medications were stored together. This mistake led to feelings of anxiety, apprehension, and fear in the patient. A timeline of events is outlined in Table No. 2. Additionally, the treatment provided to care for the patient is detailed in Table No. 3 as well.

Table 2: Time line of the event

Date	Event
30-06-2023	The patient admitted to the male ward of the hospital
01-07-2023	Surgery done. <i>Ksharasutra</i> therapy was performed for the external pile mass
02-07-2023	Post-operative care of patients in the hospital ward
03-07-2023 (10.30 AM)	The patient was discharged from the hospital with proper instructions and one week of medicine
03-07-2023 (at 9 p.m.)	The patient accidentally ingested 20ml of <i>Jatyadi</i> oil orally
03-07-2023 (9.15 PM)	Discuss with the patient about their health
04-07-2023	Telephonic communication
06/07/2023	Patient visitation at the hospital

Table: 3 Treatment given to care for the patient

Duration	Treatment advised	Vital measures
Immediate treatment	Assurance and counselling done Advice vomiting by insertion of finger in throat after intake of hot water. Try to vomit by hot water intake and fingering at throat. Intake of <i>Lassi</i> (curd) Take plenty of fluid Vital monitoring by a local doctor	General condition, temperature, pulse rate, blood pressure etc. are normal.
Treatment on 2 nd day	Further instruction to take plenty of fluid, counselling done	No any complain except patient has anxiety and worried.
Follow up observations	Patient health was good.	Vital signs are normal

DISCUSSION

The ingredients of *Jatyadi taila* demonstrate a prevalence of bitter (*Tikta*) and astringent (*Kashaya*) tastes, as well as light (*Laghu*) and dry (*Ruksha*) qualities. These characteristics imply its effectiveness in balancing *Pitta* and *Kapha doshas*, facilitating wound healing (*Vrana Shodhaka* and *Ropana*). The inclusion of salicylic acid in *Jatyadi taila* enhances its antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties [11].

Although the topical use of *Jatyadi oil* on wounds usually does not cause notable side effects, inadvertent oral consumption can result in serious adverse reactions. Additional research is necessary to comprehend the toxicity profile of *Jatyadi oil*, and prompt medical attention is recommended if ingestion occurs. From a clinical perspective, *Jatyadi oil* is deemed safe for topical application in individuals of all ages, including pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Jatyadi oil, a well-established and tested medication for wound healing [12], is relatively safe for patients even if ingested orally.

CONCLUSION

However, it is crucial to provide clear instructions on the route, dosage, method, and timing of drug intake to prevent medication errors. Accidental ingestion can occur, underscoring the importance of sharing this case report for awareness purposes.

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