



## Research Article

### A PHARMACEUTICAL STUDY OF DADRUHARA CHURNA

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#### ABSTRACT

*Dadruhara Churna* is a herbal formulation mentioned in the classical text called *Siddha Bhesaja Manimala*. It is a *Dadru Hara Lepa*, which contains *Chakramarda beeja*, *Amalaki* and *Jeeraka* as its ingredients. This *Churna* should be mixed with water and applied to the affected area. The preparation of *Churna* and *Lepa* is explained in the *Sarangadhara Samhita*. In the present study, *Chakramarda beeja churna*, *Amalaki churna*, and *Jeeraka churna* were combined using a *Khalwa yantra* to prepare *Dadru Hara Churna*. Step-by-step pharmaceutical procedures were carried out following classical references and standard operating procedures (SOPs). Any loss during the process and the total yield were noted. Additionally, the pharmacological actions of *Dadru Hara Churna* are discussed briefly. **Materials:** *Amalaki, Chakramarda beeja, Jeeraka*. **Methods:** *Churna nirmana* and *Mardana*. **Results:** *Dadru Hara Churna* was prepared. **Conclusion:** *Churna nirmana* plays key role in topical preparations. In this formulation due to fineness of powder *Dadru Hara Churna* was very effective in *Dadru kushta*.

#### INTRODUCTION

*Bhaishajya Kalpana* is a branch of Ayurveda that deals with the basic principles of the pharmaceuticals. Ayurvedic classics are the treasure of the internal and external medicaments. There are different medications for internal and external use. *Lepas* are used for the treatment of various skin disorders like *Kushta, Visarpa, Pidaka, Kshudra rogas* etc.

*Dadruhara churna* is applied as a *Lepa* for the treatment of *Dadru* i.e., tinea. Ingredients of this *Churna* are *Chakramarda beeja, Amalaki* and *Jeeraka*.

In the present study, *Dadruhara churna* was prepared following the classical reference pharmaceutical guidelines and SOP, *Churna nirmana* of all ingredients were prepared Standard operating procedure and the processes involved from the

purchase of drug to packing were documented in step-by-step procedure.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

##### Literature Review

All the data was collected from the classical texts and pharmaceutical procedures involved in the preparation of *Dadruhara churna* were carried out in P.G. Department of *Rasa shastra* and *Bhaishajya kalpana*, S.V Ayurvedic college, T.T.D, Tirupati.

Total pharmaceutical study was carried out in two stages.

##### Stage I

*Chakramarda bheeja churna nirmana*

*Amalaki churna nirmana*

*Jeeraka churna nirmana*

##### Stage II

Preparation of homogenous mixture of *Dadruhara churna*

*Chakramarda beeja churna nirmana:*

Ref: *Sharangadhara Samhita Madyama Khanda* 6/2

Materials: *Chakramarda beeja* – 100g

**Principle:** Pounding and filtering.

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**Apparatus:** *Khalwa yantra*, stainless steel vessel, cloth and weighing machine

Observation: A fine powder of *Chakramarda beeja* was obtained.

**Procedure:** *Chakramarda beeja* were taken in a *Khalwa yantra* and pounded. Pounded materials was sieved through a cloth to obtain fine powder.

**Precautions**

Care should be taken to avoid spillage while pounding. Sieving should be done properly to get fine powder.

**RESULT11**

**Table 1: Result of preparation of *Chakramarda beeja churna***

Initial weight	Final weight	Loss in weight	Loss in percentage
100g	70g	30g	30%

**The probable reason for the loss in weight**

*Chakramarda beeja* has a higher amount of fibre content, hence loss was observed while preparing the fine powder.

**Name of the practical:** Preparation of *Amalaki churna*

**Reference:** *Sharangdhara Samhita*  
*Madhyama Khanda 6/2*

**Materials:** Dry *Amalaki* – 100g

**Principle:** Pounding and filtering

**Apparatus:** *Khalwa Yantra*, stainless-steel vessel, cloth, weighing machine.

**Procedure:** Dry *Amalaki phala* were taken in a *Khalwa yantra* and pounded. Pounded material was sieved through a clean cloth to obtain fine powder

**Observations:** Fine powder of *Amalaki* was obtained.

**Precautions:** Care should be taken to avoid spillage while pounding. Sieving should be done properly to get fine powder.

**Result:**

**Table 2: Result of the preparation of *Amalakai churna***

Initial weight	Final weight	Loss in weight	Loss in percentage
100 g	80 g	20 g	20%

**Reason for weight loss:** loss of material while sieving

**Name of the practical:** Preparation of *Sweta Jeeraka Churna*

**Reference:** *Sharangadhara Samhita Madhyama khanda 6/2*

**Materials:** *Sweta jeeraka* seed – 100g

**Principle:** Pounding and filtering

**Apparatus:** *Khalwa yantra*, Stainless steel vessel, cloth, weighing machine

**Procedure:** *Sweta jeeraka* was taken in a clean *Khalwa yantra* and pounded.

Pounded material was sieved through a muslin cloth to obtain very fine powder.

**Observations:** Fine powder of *Sweta jeeraka churna* was obtained.

**Precautions**

- Care should be taken to avoid spillage while pounding.
- Sieving should be done properly to get fine powder.

**Table 3: Result of preparation of *Sweta jeeraka churna***

Initial weight	Final weight	Loss in weight	Loss in percentage
100 g	80 g	20 g	20%

Reason for weight loss: Loss of material while sieving

**Dadruhara churna:** is a formulation mentioned in *Siddha Bhesaja Manimala, Kushta roga chikitsa*.<sup>[1]</sup>

Fine powders of *Chakramarda*, *Amalaki*, and *Jeeraka* were taken in a clean *Khalwa yantra* and mixed well to form a homogenous mixture. Then, it was preserved in an airtight container.





***Amalaki***



***Amalakichurna***



***Chakramarda beeja***



***Chakremarda beeja churna***



***Jeeraka***



***Jeeraka powder***



**Mixing of all powders**



***Dadruhara churna***

## DISCUSSION

A pharmaceutical study was carried out for the preparation of *Dadruhara churna* in two stages to obtain the contents in the desired form.

*Dadruhara churna* contains *Chakramarda*, *Amalaki* and *Jeeraka* as ingredients.

The pharmaceutical procedures adopted in this study are *Churna nirmana*<sup>[2]</sup> and *Mardana*.

अत्यन्तशुष्कं यद्द्रव्यं सुपिष्टं वस्त्रगालितम् ।

तस्याच्चूर्णं रजःक्षीदस्तन्मात्राकर्षसंमिता ॥ (Sha.Sa 6/1)

*Churna nirmana* plays key role in this formulation, because the efficacy of the drug depends on fineness of the powder. Fine powder is mixed with water and made into paste is applied onto the skin. In *Dadru kushta* topical application is important.

*Mardana* is important for the homogenous mixture of drugs.

Fine powders of *Chakramarda*, *Amalaki* and *Jeeraka* were taken in a clean *Khalwa yantra* and mixed well to form a homogenous mixture. Then it was preserved in an air tight container.

***Dadruhara churna as lepa:*** Topical applications are very useful in skin ailments. In ringworm infection dermatophytes primarily damage the outermost layer of the skin, known as the Stratum corneum. This is the cornified non-living layer of the epidermis, where they can invade and feed on keratin, the protein that makes up this layer of the skin.

शरीरावयवौस्थेषु विसर्पपिदकादिषु ।

यथादोषं प्रदेहादि शमनम् स्याद्विशेषतः ॥ (Ch.Ch.30/299)

According to *Acharya Charaka* external applications are useful in skin ailments.

In Ayurveda the topical applications are known as *Lepa*<sup>[3]</sup> and this come under the broad heading of *Bahiparimarjana chikitsa*.

- द्रव्यमार्धम् शिलापिष्टं शुष्कं वा सद्रवं तनु ।
- देहे प्रलेपनार्थं तल्लेप इत्युच्यते बुधैः ॥ (D.G.ut)

Either *Ardra dravya* or *Shuska dravya* along with water is ground well made into a paste and used for external applications called *Lepas*.

**How to apply**<sup>[4]</sup>: When treating Ringworm with a medicine, apply it from the outside of the infected area towards the centre because the fungus causing ringworm is most concentrated at the edges of the rash and also prevents the spreading of the disease.

*Chakramarda*<sup>[5]</sup> has *Katurasa*, *Madhura Rasa*, *Laghu Rooksha Guna*, *Ushna Virya*, *Katu vipaka*. So *Katu vipaka* of *Chakramarda* pacify the *Kapha dosha* in *Dadru Kushta*. *Kandu* is primarily associated with an imbalance in the *Kapha dosha*. *Chakramarda*<sup>[6]</sup> has anthraquinones and possesses anti-inflammatory and

antimicrobial properties as well as immune-modulatory effects.

*Amalaki*<sup>[7]</sup> has *Pancharasa* except *Lavana*, *Madhura Vipaka*, *Tridosha* properties as especially *Pitta hara*. *Raga* is primarily associated with the *Pitta dosha*. The (five tastes) *Pancharasa* of *Amalaki*, the (cooling properties) *Sheeta virya* of *Amalaki*, and *Amalaki* ability to pacify *Pitta dosha* (*Pitta-samak*). Collectively contribute to the reduction of *Raga*.

*Amalaki*<sup>[8]</sup> has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. It can help reduce pigmentation and improve overall skin tone. Additionally, *Amalaki* contains vitamin C and exhibits some antifungal activity.

*Laghu Ruksha guna* of *Jeeraka*<sup>[9]</sup> and its *Katu Vipaka* contribute to pacifying the *Kapha dosha*. As the *Kapha dosha* decreases, the severity of *Kandu* also diminishes.

The anti-fungal activity of the volatile components of *Cuminum Cyminum*<sup>[10]</sup> essential oil, tested at doses ranging from 5 to 20 microliters, was assessed against dermatophytes, fungi and several new species of *Aspergillus*.

## CONCLUSION

Pharmaceutical standardization is an important requisite for the establishment of an efficient drug. *Lepa* is meant for external applications. The Pharmaceutical procedure involved in this study is *Churna nirmana* and *Mardana*. *Churna nirmana* procedure helps in size reduction thereby making the drug more bioavailable. The ingredients of *Dadruhara churna* are having *Kushtaghna*, *Dadrughna*, *Krimighna*, *Kandughna* properties which are beneficial for the management of *Dadru kushta*.

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