

A Review on Patoladi Taila and Its Medicinal Properties

Dr.Poona*, Dr. Gagan Singh Dhakad **

(*Assistant Professor, Dept. of Shalya Tantra, KAMC & Phd. Scholar, DBU Punjab)

(**Assistant Professor, Dept. of Samhita- Siddhanta)

Submitted: 01-01-2024

Accepted: 12-01-2024

ABSTRACT

Several Ayurvedic formulations, such as; Jatyadi Taila, Ghrita, Madhuchistadi Ghrita, Patoladi Taila are introduced in Ayurvedic science as potential Vrana Shodhaka & Vrana Ropaka. Patoladi Taila is a medicinal oil formulation that is explained by Acharya Bhavprakasha for Agnidagdha Vrana. Dagdha Vrana are very common and takes a longer duration to heal, if not treated properly can converted into Dushta Vrana. Dagdha Vrana can be accidental or Therapeutic (Post- Agnikarma wounds). Patoladi Taila is easily available, cost-effective, easy to prepare & which reduces pain, discharge, burning sensation & eruption from Dagdha Vrana. It helps in the speeding up of healing processes and the quick recovery. The present review highlights the contents, medicinal properties & Preparation of Patoladi Taila.

KEYWORDS: Patoladi Taila, Patli Taila, Medicinal properties, Katu Tail.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ulcer healing is one of the major problems, starting from Vedas & Puranas, it may be therapeutic or accidental. If not managed properly may turn into non-healing ulcer associated with pain, unhealthy granulation tissue & discharge. So, treatment of an ulcer is a challenge facing by the doctors. Patoladi Taila explained by Acharya Bhavprakasha for Agnidagdha Vrana. Patoladi Taila is a traditional Ayurvedic oil known for its wound healing properties of Dagdha Vrana.

सिद्धं कषायकल्काभ्याम्पटोल्याः कटुतैलकम्।

दग्धं व्रणरुजास्त्रावदाहविस्फोटनाशनम्॥

(Ref. Bhavprakasha 47/107)

Patoladi Taila is easily available, cost-effective, easy to prepare & which reduces pain, discharge, burning sensation & eruption from Dagdha Vrana. The contents of Patoladi Taila are:

1. Drug Patola
2. Katu Taila

Katu Taila (Sarsapa Taila)

Sarsapa Taila (Mustard oil) consists of the fixed oils expressed from clean and healthy seeds of Brassica Campestris L. (Fam. Brassicaceae), cultivated widely in India.

Synonyms

1. Katu Sneha
2. Katu Taila
3. Mustard oil
4. Sarsapa Taila

Regional Languages Names:

Assam- Sariah
Bengoli- Sarishaa
English- Mustard oil
Hindi- Kaduva Taila
Kannada- Saasve, Saasive enne
Malyalam- Kadukuenna
Marathi- Shirsiche Tela
Orissa- Sarisha Tela
Punjabi- Sarso ka saka
Tamil- Kaduguennai
Telgu- Aavanune
Urdu- Rogana Sarsafa

Description:

Sarsapa Taila (Mustard oil) is pale yellow oil with slightly pungent recalling odour.

Identity Purity, & Strength

Table no-1 Sarsapa Taila Purity,&Strength

1.	Specific gravity at 15 degree	0.9140-0.9206
2.	Refractive index at 40 degree	1.4630-1.4670
3.	Essential oil content	Not less than 0.4%
4.	Acid value	Not more than 6.0
5.	Iodine value	Between 115 & 135
6.	Saponification value	Between 190 & 198
7.	Un- Saponification value	Not more than 1.5% by weight
8.	Test of Sulphur	Positive
9.	Test for Argemone oil	Negative

Properties and Action

Table No. -2 Properties and Action of Katu Taila

1.	Rasa	Tiktha, Katu
2.	Guna	Snigadha, Tikshana, Laghu
3.	Virya	Ushna
4.	Vipaka	Katu
5.	Karma	Dipana, Snehana, Tvachya, Vatahara, Vidahi, Krimighana, Kaphara, Lekhana, Vedanasthapana

PATOLA

Introduction:

Patola is used extensively in Ayurvedic texts both as diet and medicine as well. Charaka mentioned it among the Asavayoni dravyas, Sushruta indicated it specially for Vrana and Netra Rogas (S.S.UT.17). It is considered as one among

1. Rajiphala
2. Beejagarbha
3. Kulaka
4. Karkasachada

Vernacular Names:

1. **Latin name:** Trichosanthes (Thrix= hair, santhes= flower) hairy stem and flowers; dioica=(Gk.) Dioecious from Dic =two, oikos=houses. Male flower on one creeper and female on another.
2. **English name:** Serpant\Pointed gourd
3. **Hindi name:** Parval, Parvar, Palval

the Pancha Tiktas in Rasatarangini. Patola is usually prescribed for Pitta and Rakta Vikaras.

Latin name: Trichosanthes dioica Roxb.

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Synonyms:

5. Panduka
6. Amritaphala
7. Kasa bhanjanan
8. Kushtaha
4. **Sanskrit names:** Patola, Tikta, Rajey, Kushtha, Amritfal, Kasbhanjan, Katuphala, Nagamrit, Kasamardan, Kushthaghani.
5. **Marathi name:** Kadu padval, Sona -Parwal
6. **Gujarati name:** Parval
7. **Bengali name:** Patol, Potol, Palta
8. **Tamil name:** Kambu-pudalai, Peyu- Padai
9. **Kannada:** Kadupadaval
10. **Malayalam:** Patolam

Classical Categorization

Table No.-3 Classical Categorization of Patola

Sr. no.	Acharya	Categorization
1.	Charaka	Triptighna, Trsnanigrahana
2.	Sushruta	Patoladi, Aragvadhadi
3.	Vagabhata	Patoladi, Aragvadhadi

Varities:

It has two varities:

1. Madhura(Cultivated one)
2. Wild (Bitter)

Fruits of cultivated variety are sweet (Parval) which is used as vegetable and wild variety is used as medicine. Each part of plant is bitter & bitter parval grows on its own in jungles.

Sodhala delineated three varieties viz., Patolika, Patola & Patoli.

Kaiyadeva quoted about Patola & Raja Patola as two varieties.

Bhavamisra described two varieties viz. Patola & Patolika.

Habitat:

Mainly on fertile land of Ganga basin. Throughout the plains of north India, extending to Assam to Bengal.

Properties and action:

Table No.-4 Properties and action of Patola

Sr. no	Description about	Properties
1.	Guna	Laghu, Ruksha
2.	Rasa	Tikta
3.	Veerya	Ushna
4.	Vipaka	Katu
5.	Prabhava	Tridoshashamaka

Bhavamishra quoted the leaf as Pittahara, Fruit as Tridosahara and the root as purgative (Rechana).

Botanical Description;

It is a long seasonal creeper. Roots arise from each node of the branch.

Leaves: Heart shaped with rough surface, 7-10 cm long and 5cm broad having both the ends pointed.

Flower-Monosexual, white in colour, 2-8cm long and marked with 5 strips.

Fruit: 5-9 cm, oblong or nearly spherical, smooth, orange-red when ripped, Unripe fruit is whitish green.

Useful parts & major Chemical Constituents:

Table no.-5 Useful parts & major Chemical Constituents of Patola

Sr. no.	Plant used	Part	Chemical Constituents
1.	Fruit		Nicotinic acid, Riboflavin, Vit. C, Thiamine, 5-hydroxytryptamine.
2.	Seed		Linoleic, Oleic, Oleostearic(trichosanic)acids.
3.	Root		Colocyntin, trichosanthin, hentriacontane
4.	Whole plant		Cucurbita-5, 24-dienol

Temperature: Febrifuge, it is used in Pitta-jawara, typhoid, chronic fever. Also useful in Rasagata, Raktagata and Mansagata jwara.

Patoladi Taila was prepared as per classic method. Method of preparation & Contents of Patoladi Taila are:

1. Patola Panchanga
2. Katu Taila

Patola drug Kalka is taken i.e 375gms .

II.METHODOLOGY:

Katu Taila : 1.5 lit.
Dravadravya (water): 24 lit.

Patola Panchanga was made to boil in a measurable quantity of water to prepare Patola Kwatha, By taking 24 lit. Dravadravya & Drug Patola, Dravadravya was boiled on Manda Agni to prepare the Kwatha, the Dravadravya is reduced to 6 lit. (According to 1:4:16). Then prepared Kwatha is filtered and added to Taila, and Taila Pakka is done. Later the Kalka is mixed with Taila and Paaka was done over Mridu Agni till whole water content is evaporated & Taila Paka Lakshanas obtained.

Later the Taila was left to cool down and filtered .
The Taila was stored in a clean dry container.



TAILA SIDDHI LAKSHANA



PREPARATION OF PATOLADI KWATHA



TAILA PAKA

III.RESULTS

The above prepared Taila was used over Agnidagdha Vrana i.e Agnikarma was done for therapeutic purpose (corn), and after doing Agnikarma, Patoladi Taila was applied over the Dagdha Vrana to get the results.

1. The relief in the pain of Dagdha Vrana may be due to Vatahara properties of Patoladi Taila.
2. It was noticed that after application of Patoladi Taila, Dagdha Vrana was dry it may be due to Vatahara & Kaphara properties of Patoladi Taila that helped the wound to heal speedly.
3. It was noticed that after application of Patoladi Taila on Dagdha Vrana, Daha was reduced, it may be due Pittarecaka- Samaka, Tridosha Shamaka properties of Patola.
4. Tenderness of Dagdha Vrana was reduced this may be due Vatahara properties of Patoladi Taila.
5. Taila has significant effect in reducing the dimensions of the wound. The efficacy may be due to Brimhana, Vranashodhana, Tavachaya, Krimighana properties of Patoladi Taila.

IV.DISCUSSION

In Sushruta Samhita, with regards of Vrana Alepana is given prime significance. In Sushruta Samhita Sutra Sthana Vrana Alepana Babdhana Vidhi 12th chp. Application of Madhu Ghrita on Dagdha Vrana are explained and in 18th chapter is clarified in detail.

Its Vata-Pitta-Kapha Hara, Katu Vipaka & Ruksha properties facilitates wound healing

Charaka mentioned it among the Asavayoni dravyas, Sushruta indicated it specially for Vrana and Netra Rogas (S.S.UT.17). It is

considered as one among the Pancha Tiktas in Rasatarangini.

Patola is usually prescribed for Pitta and Rakta Vikaras.

According to Bhavaprakasa in 6th ch., Sesam oil contains carbolic acid, phenolic groups and some of the most potent anti-oxidants such as sesamol, sesamol and sesamin etc.

Sesam oil is having anti bacterial effects and prevents oxidative damage that promotes healing. Sesam oil is beneficial for skin also.

Therapeutic uses: Kandu, Kotha, Kustha, Tvak Rog, Vata Vikara, Vrana etc.

V.CONCLUSION:

Application of Patoladi Taila over Dagdha Vrana is mentioned by Bhavaprakasha. Which is effective in remission of symptoms of Dagdha Vranas.

Patoladi Taila is easily available, cost-effective, easy to prepare & which reduces pain, discharge, burning sensation & eruption from Dagdha Vrana.

Sesam oil is having anti bacterial effects and prevents oxidative damage that promotes healing. Sesam oil is beneficial for skin also.

REFERENCES:

- [1]. Bhavmisra, Bhavprakasha Bhisagrantha Shri Brahma Sankara Misra with Vidyotini, Hindi commentary by Shri Pandit, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Bhavan

Varanasi, edition 2005, vol.2, Chapter 47, Shloka 107, page no. 415

- [2]. Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India First edition,2008 part-I Vol-VI Pg. no. 220-221.
- [3]. Sharma P.V., Dravya Guna-Vignana, vol.III,Reprint 2011, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy, uttar Pradesh pg. no.208
- [4]. Sharma P.V., Dravya Guna-Vignana, vol.III,Reprint 2011, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy, uttar Pradesh pg. no.208
- [5]. J.L.N.Sastry Dravya Guna-Vignana vol. II Reprint 2011, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy, uttar Pradesh pg. no.250.
- [6]. K.Raghunathan Pharmacognosy of Indigenous Drugsvol.II, Reprint 1999,Central Council for Reaearch in Ayurveda and Siddha new Delhi pg. 712.
- [7]. J.L.N.Sastry Dravya Guna-Vignana vol. II Reprint 2011, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy, uttar Pradesh pg. no.250.
- [8]. Sharma P.V., Dravya Guna-Vignana, vol.III,Reprint 2011, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy, uttar Pradesh pg. no.208
- [9]. Wound healing drug therapy by prof. Gyanendra Pandey,1st edition,2004 sec.IV pg. 126.