COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SIKTHA TAILA PREPARED WITH TWO DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS OF TILA TAILA

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ABSTRACT
In Ayurveda, the base which is mainly used in the preparation of malahara is siktha taila. Base provides desired form & consistency to the ointment. Siktha taila is used as a base in medicines such as gandhaka malahara, yashadamruta malahara, etc. It is prepared by melting siktha in tila taila. Determination of comparative analysis of siktha taila prepared with two different proportions of tila taila was the main purpose of this research. Preparation of siktha taila was done by melting siktha 1 part in tila taila with two different proportions of 5 parts & 6 parts. Analysis of siktha taila was done in 3 batches & their mean result of standardization showed that specific gravity, refractive index & melting point of siktha taila (1:5) is more than siktha taila (1:6). Loss on drying % of siktha taila (1:5) is less than siktha taila (1:6). The analysis of both method of preparation justifies use of siktha taila (1:5) in grishma rutu & use of siktha taila (1:6) in hemant rutu.

KEYWORDS: Siktha taila, tila taila, siktha, analysis

INTRODUCTION
Malahara kalpana comes under bahya kalpana (external application). The word ‘malahara’ was adapted by Yogratnakara from the word malaham or marham which is originated from Unani system of medicine. The word malahara means that it removes mala from vrana, vidradhi, twakvikara, etc. It is a quite widely used ointment preparation with many advantages. Base material is required for preparation of malahara & siktha taila is one among them which is commonly used. Base which is the chief ingredient of malahara kalpana should be smooth, soft, should not produce irritation & sensitization of skin. It is the consistency to the preparation [1]. Siktha taila fulfils these criteria. As per Ayurveda, siktha taila prepared with 6 parts of tila taila should be used in those malahara which are prepared in sheeta rutu (hemant rutu) & that prepared with 5 parts of tila taila should be used in those malahara which are prepared in grishma rutu.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES
i) Preparation of siktha taila with two different proportions of tila taila.
ii) To compare analysis of siktha taila prepared with two different proportions of tila taila.

MATERIAL & METHODS
Preparation of *siktha taila* (1:5) was done as per the reference mentioned in ‘*murchhanavijyaniya adhyaya*’ of *Rasatarangini*. 5 parts of *tila taila* was taken in a vessel. It was kept on low flame. 1 part of *siktha* was added to it. It was subjected to heat till *siktha* got completely melted in *tila taila*. Then the flame was switched off & continuous stirring of the mixture was done. It was stored in container & was observed till it attained thicker consistency & appearance similar to *navanita*.

### 2. Preparation of *siktha taila- siktha : tila taila = 1:6*³

Preparation of *siktha taila* (1:6) was done as per the reference mentioned in ‘*murchhanavijyaniya adhyaya*’ of *Rasatarangini*. 6 parts of *tila taila* was taken in a vessel. It was kept on low flame. 1 part of *siktha* was added to it. It was subjected to heat till *siktha* got completely melted in *tila taila*. Then the flame was switched off & continuous stirring of the mixture was done. It was stored in container & was observed till it attained semi-solid consistency.

### RESULT

**Table.No.1: 3 batches of *siktha taila* in both 1:5 & 1:6 proportions were standardized**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th><em>Siktha taila</em> (1:5)</th>
<th><em>Siktha taila</em> (1:6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Panchbhoutik pariksha</em></td>
<td>Sparsha- snighdha, mrudu</td>
<td>Sparsha- snighdha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupa- navanitabha</td>
<td>Rupa- Kusumbha (orange tinge)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandha- ishat tila tail gandha</td>
<td>Gandha- tila tail gandha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organoleptic tests</strong></td>
<td><strong>Colour- whitish</strong></td>
<td><strong>Colour- orange tinge</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour- Smell of <em>tila taila</em> (slight)</td>
<td>Odour- Smell of <em>tila taila</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texture- smooth</td>
<td>Texture- soft, smooth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table.No.2: Analytical study**⁴

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analytical tests</th>
<th><em>Siktha taila</em> (1:5)</th>
<th><em>Siktha taila</em> (1:6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batch 1</td>
<td>Batch 2</td>
<td>Batch 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity (gm/ml)</td>
<td>0.9181</td>
<td>0.9162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refractive index</td>
<td>1.442</td>
<td>1.449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid value</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saponification value</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point (°C)</td>
<td>63.50</td>
<td>53.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on drying% at 105°C</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISCUSSION

Siktha taila in different proportions of tila taila (5 parts & 6 parts) were prepared. One prepared by 5 parts of tila taila attained whitish colour (navanitabha) and thicker consistency while the one prepared by 6 parts of tila taila attained orange tinge with semi-solid consistency. As proportion of siktha is more in siktha taila (1:5), it acquired thicker consistency and hence its specific gravity, refractive index and melting point are more than siktha taila (1:6). Melting point of siktha taila (1:5) is close to the melting point of siktha (beeswax) (melting point=62°C to 64°C) as compared to siktha taila (1:6)\textsuperscript{5}. As quantity of tila taila is more in siktha taila (1:6), it acquired semi-solid consistency and hence its loss on drying% is more than siktha taila (1:5). Acid value and saponification value of both types of siktha taila was nil.

CONCLUSION

Use of siktha taila (1:5) which is having thicker consistency is said to be used in grishma rutu in which there is increase in room temperature. Since its melting point is more than siktha taila (1:6), malahara which will be prepared in this rutu will not be liquefied easily & maintain its consistency. Siktha taila (1:6) which is of semi-solid consistency is said to be used in sheeta rutu (hemant rutu) in which there is decrease in room temperature, hence malahara which will be prepared in this rutu will maintain its semi-solid consistency. Since siktha taila (1:5) is thicker in consistency it is having more specific gravity, refractive index, melting point & less loss on drying % as compared to siktha taila (1:6).

REFERENCES


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1. Mentioned quantity of Tila taila taken in a vessel & kept on mild fire
2. Mentioned quantity of Siktha added to taila
3. Siktha started melting in tila taila
4. Subjected to heat till siktha completely melted in tila taila
5. Stirring of mixture
6. Stored in container & was observed for desired consistency

siktha : tila taila = 1:5
siktha : tila taila = 1:6