An International Journal of Research in AYUSH and Allied Systems

Research Article

PREPARATION OF KASEESADI MALAHARA - A PRACTICAL APPROACH

Sujata B Waddar^{1*}, Siddanagouda A Patil²

*¹PhD Scholar & Professor, Department of Shalya Tantra, SDM Trust's Ayurvedic Medical College, Terdal, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, ²Professor, Department of Shalya Tantra, Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Hubli, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences Karnataka, India.

Article info

Article History:

Received: 14-05-2025 Accepted: 22-06-2025 Published: 25-07-2025

KEYWORDS:

Bahya Kalpana, Kaseesadi Malahara, Malahara Kalpana, Dusta Vrana, Kaseesadi Ointment.

ABSTRACT

Malahara Kalpana comes under Bahya Kalpana (external application) is a ointment preparation. The primary base of Malahara Kalpana is Siktha, Taila (bees wax and oil) and other ingredients based on intended use can include herbal, minerals may be added is called Malahara so because it removes Mala (residue etc) from Vrana, Vidhradi, Twakvikara etc conditions and offers benefits like Snehana (oleation), Shodhana (purification) and Ropana (healing), Lekhana (scraping), based on ingredients provides range of utility, Materials and Methods: Kaseesadi Malahara is the preparation consisting of Shudha Kaseesa, Saindhava Lavana, Kinva, Haridra, Daruharidra, Vacha, Tila taila, Sikta. considered to be beneficial in Dusta Vrana, Kaseesadi Malahara is explained in Susrutha Samhita is herbomineral formulation. It was prepared as per classical reference. Observation and Results: method of preparation was documented the yield of Malahara was 7kgs and was vellow in color which was preserved in air tight container. Discussion and Conclusion: there is wide range of description available about *Malahara* in authoritative classics. This ointment preparation has many therapeutic usages and is effective in treating many disorders, it is intended to be used externally simple formulation indicated in Dusta Vrana, which is economical. The paper details the most practical way of preparing Kaseesadi Malahara for clinical use.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda specifies administration of various formulations to manage different pathological conditions through various routes including two modalities of *Chikitsa* (treatment) i.e., *Bahya* (external) and *Abhyantra* (internal). *Malahara Kalpana* been explained under *Bahya Chikitsa* (external application) which is unique preparation to provide local effects and promote healing with various benefits^[1,2].

The term *Malahara* in classics was introduced by Yogaratnakara, refers to removal of Mala (residue or toxin) from *Vrana, Vidradi, Twak Vikara*, etc, conditions. *Malahara* term is derived from root word 'Malham or Maraham from Unani System of Medicine.

Malahara has properties like Snehana (oleation),

Access this article online				
Quick Response Code				
国家統領国	ht			
	Pu			
	pu			
	At			
	In			

https://doi.org/10.47070/ayushdhara.v12i3.2085

Published by Mahadev Publications (Regd.) publication licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

Shodhana (cleansing), Ropana (healing), depending on drugs used in the preparation^[3,4,5]. As being more concerned with surgery and wounds, Sushruta has described and classified *Lepa* extensively and has mentioned *Lepa* as one of the prime external lines of treatment of *Vrana*^[6].

Acharya Sushruta has described 60 measures for the comprehensive management of injury, which includes local as well as systemic use of different preparation and treatment modalities. He also mentioned *Dusta vrana* (chronic ulcers) are difficult to heal^[6].

Even with advances made, management of chronic non healing ulcer is still challenge for clinician. Susruta samhita an important referral books in the field of Ayurveda. *Kaseesadi Malahara* mentioned in this text can be used as a healing agent in different types of ulcers. It contains *Shudha Kaseesa, Saindhava lavana, Kinva, Haridra, Daruharidra, Vacha, Tila taila, Sikta.* Considered to be beneficial in *Dusta Vrana*^[7,8]. Hence an attempt is made to prepare *Kaseesadi*

Malahara. The paper details the most practical way of preparing *Kaseesadi Malahara* for Clinical use.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

A practical approach of preparation of formulation "Kaseesadi Malahara" (Kaseesadi Ointment).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Pharmaceutical study

- Study formulation Kaseesadi Malahara, was prepared at practical laboratory in Department of Rasashastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana under expert guidance, at SDM Trust's AMC, Terdal, Karnataka.
- Ingredients of the formulation *Kaseesadi Malahara* are mentioned in Table 1.

Preparation of Kaseesadi Malahara

- *Shodhana* of *Kaseesa*: Specified quantity of *Kaseesa* taken and subjected to *Shodhana* with *Nimbu Sawarasa* for 2 days.
- To prepare *Kaseesadi Taila, Vacha, Haridra* and *Daruharidra* were made into coarse powder form and added to 96 liters of *Jala*. Later, it was reduced to 24 liters to obtain *Kashaya*.
- To prepare *Taila*, 7 liters of *Tila Taila* was taken. To that *Kinva*, *Shuddha Kasisa* and *Saindhava Lavana* were added as *Kalka Dravya* and obtained *Kashaya* was added and heated till *Madhyama Paaka* of *Taila* was obtained. Later the filtrate and melted *Sikta* added to it to obtain required consistency of *Malahara* (Homogenous mixture).

Table 1: Ingredients of *Kaseesadi Malahara* with its proportion^[5,8,9,10,11]

S.No	Ingredients	Proportion	Botanical Name	Part Used
1.	Shuddha Kaseesa	1 part	Green Vitrol	Purified mineral
2.	Saindhava Lavana	1 part	Sodium chloride	Mineral as such
3.	Kinva	1 part	-	Solid residual after fermentation
4.	Haridra	1 part	Curcuma longa	Mula
5.	Daru haridra	1 part	Berberis aristata	Mula
6.	Vacha	1 part	Ac <mark>or</mark> us calamus	Rhizome
7.	Taila	6 parts		Oil
8.	Sikta	1 part	Bees wax	Wax

OBSERVATION AND RESULT

- Kaseesa Shodhana was done with Nimbu Swarasa for 2 days. (shown in figure 3, 4, 5, 6)
- *Vacha, Haridra* and *Daruharidra* were made into coarse powder form and added to 96 liters of *Jala*. Later, it was reduced to 24 liters to obtain *Kashaya*. (shown in figure 1,2)
- To prepare *Taila*, 7 liters of *Tila Taila* was taken. To that *Kinva*, Shuddha *Kaseesa* and *Saindhava Lavana* were added as *Kalka Dravya* and obtained *Kashaya* was added and heated. (Shown in figure 7, 8)
- After 6 hours, Madhyama Paaka of Taila was obtained. The Taila was stirred and heated for half

an hour more to remove remaining amount of water.

- After filtering, 6.4 litres of Kaseesaadi Taila was obtained.
- In the end, previously filtered and melted 800gm of *Sikta* was added to it, to obtain required consistency of *Malahara*. (shown in figure 9,10.)
- Final product- *Kaseesaadi Malahara* was 7kg (shown in figure 10)
- Was preserved into air tight container (shown in figure 11)



Fig 1. Coarse Powder of Haridra, Daruharidra and Vacha



Fig 2. Addition of *Kashaya Dravya* to 96 Liters of Water



Fig 3,4: Ashuddha Kaseesa and Nimbuswarasa



Fig 5,6: Kaseesa Shodhana with Nimbu Swarasa



Fig 7,8: Dissolution of $\it Kaseesa$ and $\it Saindhava$ in Warm $\it Kashaya$ to Obtain Homogenous Mixture



Fig 9,10: Adding Sikta to Taila and Kaseesaadi Malahara - Weighing 7kg



Fig 11: Kaseesadi Malahara on Labelling – Preserved in Airtight Container, Net Weight 100gm Each

DISCUSSION

Malahara Kalpana is mentioned in Ayurvedic system of medicine. It is used as external application in many conditions like Vipadika (cracked heels), Vicharchika (psoriasis), Vrana (ulcers, wounds) it exhibits properties such as Vranashodana (cleanses wounds). Vrana Ropana (aids in Healing of wound). Snehana (oleation), Lekhana (scraping) and Varnya (beautifying) depending on ingredients of the preparation. Kaseesadi Malahara is a combination of herbal and mineral drugs which comprises of Shudha Saindhaya Lavana. Kaseesa. Kinva. Daruharidra, Vacha, Tila Taila and Sikta indicated in Dusta vrana (ulcers, wounds with infection) in the form of local application. In this study Kaseesadi Avacoornana [12]. which is mentioned in Susruta Samhita, here an attempt is made to modify it into an Malahara form. Physico-chemical characteristics of it suggest that the *Malahara* can be beneficial in *Dusta* Vrana

CONCLUSION

A yellow-colored smooth homogenous mixture of *Kaseesadi Malahara* was prepared. It has its own

therapeutic advantages such as simple mode of pharmaceutical procedure, easy of mode of application with good shelf-life period.

This formulation is simple in preparation but not into clinical practice at present. Further clinical studies on its efficacy and more research will bring the formulation into practice conducting its clinical trial is the step two of this study.

REFERENCES

- 1. Hiremath G S, (ed). Text book of Bhaisajya Kalpana (Indian pharmaceutics), 3rd ed. H L K Adiga; 2006.
- 2. Shastri Kashinath, (ed). Rasa Tarangini pranacharya shrisadanand sharman, 11th ed. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas;2000.
- 3. Das Govind Shri, (ed). Bhaisajya Ratnavali Hindi Tika, 19th ed. Varanasi: Choukhambha Prakashan; 2008.
- 4. Angadi R. A textbook of Rasashastra (Iatrochemistry and Ayurvedic Pharmaceutics). Chapter 16. Varanasi, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan. 2022: P 532

- 5. Mishra G, editor, 4th edition, Arthavidyotini and Arthaprakashini Sanskrit and Hindi commentaries of Shri Gulrajsharnma Mishra on Ayurveda prakasa of Acharya Sri Madhava, Chapter 2 Dwiteey adhyaya, Verse 244. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, 1994: P 319–320.
- 6. Vaidya Trikamji Acharya J, Ram Acharya Kavyatirtha N. Chikitsasthana 1:8. Susruta Samhita of Susruta with the Nibandha sangrah Commentary of Sri Dalhanacharya and the Nyayachandrika Panjika of Sri Gayadasacharya on Nidanasthana.2008 edition. Varanasi: Chaukhamba surbharati prakashan; 2008. p. 397.
- 7. Vaidya Trikamji Acharya J, Ram Acharya "Kavyatirtha" N. Sutrasthana 1:1. SusrutaSamhita of Susruta with the Nibandhasangrah Commentary of Sri Dalhanacharya and the Nyayachandrika Panjika of Sri Gayadaacharya on Nidanasthana. 2008 edition. Varanasi: Chaukhamba surbharati prakashan; 2008. p.3.
- 8. Vaidya Trikamji Acharya J, Ram Acharya "Kavyatirtha" N. Sutrasthana 37:19. Susruta Samhita of Susruta with the Nibandha sangrah Commentary of Sri Dalhanacharya and the Nyayachandrika Panjika of Sri Gayadasacharya on Nidanasthana. 2008 edition. Varanasi: Chaukhamba surbharati prakashan; 2008, p. 162.
- 9. Shastri JLN. Dravyaguna vijnana. 1st edition. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2004. P. 468

- 10. Pandey GS, editor, 10th edition, Hindi commentary of KC Chunekar on Bhavaprakasa Nighantu of Bhavamisra, Madhu Varga, Verse 29-30. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Visvabharati Orientalia, 1995: P. 791
- 11. Pandey GS, editor, 10th edition, Hindi commentary of KC Chunekar on Bhavaprakasa Nighantu of Bhavamisra, Madhu Varga, Verse 29-30. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Visvabharati Orientalia, 1995: P. 759
- 12. M.P. T. Shodhana effect of Kaseesadi Avachurnana in the management of Dusta Vrana. [Hassan]: S.D.M College of Ayurveda Hassan, R.G.U.H.S.; 2007.
- 13. Mishra G, editor, 4th edition, Arthavidyotini and Arthaprakashini Sanskrit and Hindi commentaries of Shri Gulrajsharnma Mishra on Ayurveda prakasa of Acharya Sri Madhava, Chapter 2 Dwiteey adhyaya, Verse 244. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, 1994: P 319–320.
- 14. Kushwaha VHCS, editor. Chikitsasthana 6:4. The Caraka Samhita (Ayurvedadipika's Ayusi Hindi Commentary).2012 edition. Varanasi: Chaukhamba orientalia; 2012. p. 183.
- 15. Kushwaha VHCS, editor. Chikitsasthana 25:10. The Caraka Samhita (Ayurvedadipika's Ayusi Hindi Commentary). 2012 edition. Varanasi: Chaukhamba orientalia; 2012. p. 653.

Cite this article as:

Sujata B Waddar, Siddanagouda A Patil. Preparation of Kaseesadi Malahara - A Practical Approach. AYUSHDHARA, 2025;12(3):109-113. https://doi.org/10.47070/ayushdhara.v12i3.2085

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared

*Address for correspondence Dr. Sujata B Waddar

PhD Scholar & Professor, Department of Shalya Tantra, SDM Trust's Ayurvedic Medical College, Terdal, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences Karnataka, India.

Email: sujata.bw@gmail.com

Disclaimer: AYUSHDHARA is solely owned by Mahadev Publications - A non-profit publications, dedicated to publish quality research, while every effort has been taken to verify the accuracy of the content published in our Journal. AYUSHDHARA cannot accept any responsibility or liability for the articles content which are published. The views expressed in articles by our contributing authors are not necessarily those of AYUSHDHARA editor or editorial board members.