

E ISSN 2350-0204

# IJAPC

**VOLUME 11 ISSUE 3 2019** 

www.ijapc.com Greentree Group Publishers (GGP))



# Int J Ayu Pharm Chem

REVIEW ARTICLE

www.ijapc.com

e-ISSN 2350-0204

# Concept of *Murdha Taila* and Its Role in Psychological Disorder: A Review

Nidhi Gupta<sup>1\*</sup>, Gopesh Mangal<sup>2</sup> and Jatinder Verma<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1-3</sup>PG Department of Panchakarma, National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

#### **ABSTRACT**

Ayurveda emphasizes mental and spiritual equilibrium as an important component of health. Distress or impairment of behavioural functioning is often caused by some mental illness or psychiatric disorder, so called a mental disorder. In Ayurveda, psychological disorders can be correlated with the Manasa Vikara. One in six people in the world experience mental or psychological disorders at some point of life. The patient in the age group of 30-49 years and above 60 years are the most common age for mental problems. Its prevalence in India is approximately 8%, the same percentage as in western country. Low income group are also linked to mental disorders. The method of treatment/therapy over the *Shirapradesha* (Head) with medicated oilin contact with scalp for a limited duration of time is called Murdhni Taila or MurdhaTaila where Murdha or Murdhni means "Head" and Taila means oil. The head is called as "Uttamanga", as it controls the entire body function and regulates all the sense organs of the body and *Prana* (Life element controlling all the activities of Vayu functions). In the management of psychological disorders, MurdhaTaila like Shiroabhyanga, Shirodhara, Shiropichu & Shirobasti, plays an important role. The contact period of oil on the scalp is necessary in Murdha Taila for its maximum benefits. In this present article, review of Murdha *Taila* and description of procedures with their probable mode of action is described.

#### **KEYWORDS**

MurdhniTaila, Psychological disorders, Shira-pradesha



Received 29/08/19 Accepted 05/11/19 Published 10/11/19



#### INTRODUCTION

The first principle of Ayurveda is to

maintain the health status of the people with

the prevention of diseases and is to treat the diseases.<sup>1</sup> already arisen Avurveda postulates the unique principle equilibrium of Dosha, Dhatu and Mala in a healthy living body<sup>2</sup>. Stressful life and improper daily routine life induces psychological disorders in adults as well as in children. In present, its prevalence in India is approximately 8%, the same percentage as in western country<sup>3</sup>. Mental problems are more common in the age group of 30-49 years and over 60 years of age. Low income groups are also linked to disorders<sup>4</sup>.In mental Avurveda. psychological disorders can be correlated with the Manasa Vikara described by Acharaya Charaka which occurs due to the defect in the volitional power of the *Manas* i.e. the *Buddhi* or its constituents, the *Dhee*, Dhriti and Smriti. Both, Manasa Dosha (Rajas and Tamas) and Shareerika Dosha (Vata, Pitta and Kapha) play an important role in causing psychological disorders<sup>5</sup>. The Adhisthana (seat) of all the Indriya is Murdha (Head). Chakrapani mentioned "IndrivadhisthanamManasa Karma"- controlling of Indriyais the Karma of Manas<sup>6</sup>. Murdha (head) is also the main Thus the psychological disorders can be compared and treated similar to that of *ManasVikara*. When the patho-physiology of these diseases is studied, both the sciences (Ayurveda and modern) emphasize that Adhistana of these diseases is Shira (head). Human body is compared to an inverted tree where the head is the main part of the body and other organs are its branches<sup>7</sup>. Since, head controls every system, MurdhaTaila is more appropriate to be chosenin this study. Murdha means "Head", Taila means oil. The method related to the *Shiro-pradesha* (head) where warmmedicated / non-medicated oil (at fixed temperature) remains in contact with the scalp for afixed duration of time is called MurdhaTaila or MurdhniTaila. The contact period of oil on the scalp is necessary to achieve maximum benefits<sup>8</sup>. MurdhaTaila comes under the type of

#### Types-

- Shiroabhyanga
- Shiroseka
- Shiropichu
- Shirobasti.

These are superior in their succeeding order<sup>10</sup>.

BahyaSnehana<sup>9</sup> (external oleation).

#### AIM AND OBJECTIVES

seat of PranaVayu which control Manas.



- 1. To study the concept of MurdhaTaila (Shiroabhyanga, Shiroseka, Shiropichu, Shirobasti).
- 2. Role of *MurdhaTaila* in psychological disorders.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The review of *Ayurveda* and modern literature has been done to fulfil the objective of the study. References regarding *MurdhaTaila* were collected from various textbook, published research papers, previous work done and detail description regarding the types of *MurdhaTaila* and its role in psychological disorders have been explained in the present study.

### Shiroabhyanga-

**Material required-** Suitable oil, vessel, soft towel and armed chair of knee height etc.

Massage of the body with the help of *Sneha* (*Taila*, *Ghrita* etc.) in the same direction of the body hair (*AnulomaGati*) is called *Abhyanga*, while the oil, which is applied to the *ShirahPradesha* (head), is called *Shiroabhyanga*<sup>11</sup>. It nourishes all the *Indriya*, *Srotas* and body parts. *Shiroabhyanga* can be performed at any time of the day before the bath, in early morning after brushing the teeth, washing the face and after evacuating natural urges.

The client is made to sit on a comfortable chair and lukewarm oil is applied slowly and gently to the hair and scalp. During head massage, masseur should stand comfortable slightly on higher position behind the patient<sup>12</sup>. It should not be done forcefully because it may damage the hair. Pounding of the head is done to excite the fine capillaries of the circulatory system and the nervous system. Shiroabhyanga is narrated in many Samhita as a part of Dinacharya (daily regime of personal hygiene) and as a part of treatment for Shiroroga. Shiroabhyanga is considered under *Snehana* therapy. It nourishes and strengthens the senses of mind<sup>13</sup>.

#### Benefits of Shiroabhyanga

- According to *CharakaSamhita-Shiroabhyanga* helps to prevent *Shirahshoola* (headache), *Khalitya* (hair fall), *Palitya* (greying of hair). It gives strength to scalp, forehead, strengthen hair root and makes the hair black and long<sup>14</sup>.
- According to *SushrutaSamhita-Shiroabhyanga* cure diseases of *Shirah* (head), softens the hair, increases density and hair becomes black in colour, facial skin become beautiful and nourishes the sense organs<sup>15</sup>.
- According to *Vagbhatta-Shiroabhyanga* is indicated in dry scalp associated with itching. It is also indicated in *Khalitya*,



Palitya and VataRoga. It gives strength to Swara, HanuandShirah. 16

#### Effect of *Abhyanga* on Various *Dhatu*<sup>17</sup>

The commentator of *Sushruta*, *Dalhana* has described the duration of effect of *Abhyanga* on different *Dhatu*, which is mentioned in table 1.

Table 1 Effect of Abhyanga on different Dhatu-

Dhatu	Tissue	Time	Time
		(Matra)	(Seconds)
Hair	Hair	300	95
root	follicle		
Twacha	Skin	400	127
Rakta	Blood	500	159
Mansa	Muscular	600	190
	tissue		
Meda	Fat	700	220
Asthi	Bones	800	254
Мајја	Nervous	900	285
	tissue or		
	Bone		
	marrow		

(1 *Matra* = 19/60 seconds or 0.31 second) <sup>18</sup>
Mode of action

Charaka has mentioned that Vayu dominates in the Sparshanendirya and its Adhishtana is Twacha<sup>19</sup> (skin). Indriya and mind automatically remains healthy as they are in close contact of each other. Thus, Abhyanga keeps body and mind healthy<sup>20</sup>. Abhyanga has effect on skin, which is the seat for both Vata and Lasika.

#### Pharmaco-dynamics of *Shiroabyanga*<sup>21</sup>

Physical pressure causes the fluids to move in internal environment, thus the prime effect of *Abhyanga* is lymphatic drainage. Constituently, lymph possesses relatively large amount of the amino acid tryptophan, as compared with dietary intake and has large amount of albumin (protein), glucose and histaminases (breaks down histamine). Hypothetically, blood aminoacids like tryptophan increases after massage. Subsequently, an increase in plasma tryptophan causes a parallel increase in the neurotransmitter (chemical between nerve endings) at motor end plates, and serotonin (which is made from tryptophan). Serotonin has been found to be implicated in several psychiatric diseases like, in depression and schizophrenia. Proper diet and massage increases brain serotonin, giving albumin bound protein tryptophan to the brain. Thus, Abhyanga relieves symptoms like those caused by serotonin depletion, anxiety, irritability, etc.

# Physical pressure acting over neural controls<sup>22</sup>

Acetylcholine acts as transmitter at motor end plates. In the presence of calcium ionitfacilitates synaptic action potential. The nerve fibres have myelinated sheet with lipids as their chief ingredients. Na (sodium) and K (potassium) ions are responsible for depolarization in the nerve fibres. Calcium, hydrogen, sodium and potassium produce depolarization whereas chlorine and potassium are responsible for hyper polarization. This action along with the association of melatonin (a bi- product of serotoninalso synthesized from tryptophan) causes pleasantness and



calming effects in the process of massage. Apart from this effect the toxins which are settled in the nerve fibres or myelinated sheet and which interrupts the conductivity of the nerve impulse are drained out by the exertion of physical pressure on peripheral nerve endings, especially motor and also sensory.

#### Shirodhara-

Material required- ShirodharaPatra, Shirodhara stand, Shirodhara table, Gauze, cotton earplug, vessels, soft towels, suitable oil or any liquid.

This is a process of *MurdhniTaila*, where medicated oil or other substances such as. Takra, Ikshu Rasa, Kashaya, Ksheera etc. is continuously poured on the forehead and allowed to flow over the scalp in a specific rhythm, is called *Shirodhara*<sup>23</sup>. The patient is advised to lie down in supine position. DharaPatra is fixed at 4 Angula above the forehead<sup>24</sup>. The eye and ear are covered with cotton to prevent the flow of liquid into eyes and ears. Shirodhara room should be clean, ventilated and silent. Shirodhara is done in the morning hours on empty stomach after massage. Parisheka should be given at morning time, but in emergency condition it can be doneatnight also<sup>25</sup>. Medicated oil or other liquids (*Taila*, Milk, Kwatha, and water) is kept in Dharapatra. Dharashould continuously on forehead neither very fast

nor very slow. The stream of *Dhara*liquid should not be too thick or thin. *Dharapatra* is moved in pendulum manner during the procedure. The liquid is then collected in another vessel and is reused to refill the *Dharapatra*. It is done for 30-60 min. (~45 min) in the morning for 14/21 days<sup>26</sup>. Temperature of the liquid for *Shirodhara* should be maintained above the body temperature during the procedure.

#### Selection of Sneha<sup>27</sup>

According to *Dharakalpa*, *Sneha* is taken according to *Dosha* predominance, which in mentioned in table no 2.

**Table 2** Different *Sneha* according to *Dosha* 

S.No	Dosha	Sneha
1.	Vata Dosha	Tila Taila
2.	Pitta Dosha	Ghrita
3.	Kapha Dosha	Tila Taila
4.	Rakta Dosha	Ghrita
5.	Vata + Pitta	Ghritaand Taila in
	+ Rakta	equal proportion
6.	Vata + Kapha	½ part Ghritaand 1
	+ Rakta	part <i>TilaTaila</i>

**Indications-** Indications are mentioned in table no 3.

 Table 3
 Indications of Shirodhara according different Acharya

Acharya Acharya		AcharyaVagbhatta	
Charak	Sushruta		
a			
Shankha	Pitta&Raktaj	Arunshika(As.	Hr.
kaRoga	aShiroRoga	Su. 22/24)	
(Ch.	(Su.Utt.		
Si.9/63)	26/12)		
PittajaS	VatikaShiroR	Shiroshula(As.	Hr.
hiroRog	oga	Su. 22/24)	
a	(Su.Utt.26/5)		
(Ch.Chi.			
26/176)			
should			
be done			
with			
Ghrita			



and Value and		
Ksheera.	Ardhavabhed	DahaPakaVruna
	aka(migraine	over
	) (Su.Utt.	Shiropradesha(As.
	25/15),	Hr. Su. 22/24)
	Suryavarta	VatajanyaShiroAbhi
	(headache)	tapa(As.Hr.Utt.24/1
	(Su.Utt.	-3)
	26/12)	
		Ardhavabhedaka
		(migraine) (As. Hr.
		Utt. 24/29)

#### Mode of action

Medicated liquid poured from the height of 4 *Angula* (inches) on the forehead produces some magnetic waves due to flow of oil<sup>28</sup>. Strikes on the surface of the skin produce vibrations (electrical waves) which are transformed to the cerebral cortex & hypothalamus. Hypothalamus acts as the centre of the stimulation &inhibition centre in the body, hence soothing effect created on hypothalamus. It results in the secretion of various neurotransmitters like epinephrine, serotonin, dopamine Hypothalamus controls the functions of the pituitary gland which is known as master gland of our body. Pituitary gland controls all the systems of the body. The hypothalamus & pituitary gland may play a role in many psychological diseases such as obsessive compulsive disorder, hallucination, delusion and schizophrenia etc.

#### Shirodhara Based on Marma therapy-

Marma (Vital spot) are located in forehead and head region as mentioned in Ayurveda

classics areSthapni, Utshepa, Avarta, Shankha and ApangaMarma<sup>29</sup>. According to Acharya BhelaBhrumadhya (Between both eyebrows) is the site of *Chitta* (*Mana*). It is also place of *SthapniMarma*. Most of the Marma of head region are Agni and VayuPradhana Mahabhoota<sup>30</sup>. The site of SthapniMarma and the site of pituitary and pineal gland exist at the same level. The function of pituitary gland is controlled by hormones and has the capacity to maintain all the endocrine system of human body<sup>31</sup>. Mental stress and irritability are the causative factors where endocrine system gets imbalance of its normal function<sup>32</sup>. Due to the stimulation of SthapniMarma and indirect stimulation of pituitary gland changes occur in psycho-somatic level. Hence, Shirodhara helps in reliving the mental stress by regulating the normal function of this gland.

#### Shiropichu

Materials required-Suitable oil, small vessels to heat oil, large vessel to heat water, spoons, stove, sterile cotton pads or sterile bandage cloth folded and cut in the form of square shaped swab or pad, bandage cloth for tying the *Pichu*, sterile clothes, sponges, napkins or tissue papers for wiping etc.

Procedure in which a sterile piece of cloth or gauzedipped in selected *Taila* is kept on *BrahmaRandhra* (anterior fontenalle) is



called Shiropichu. The patient is asked to sit comfortably on an armed chair. A band of cloth is tied around the forehead above the ears. A piece of cloth is placed (having length and breadth of approx16 cm each) over the vertex. Pieces of same size of clothes are placed one over the other up to the height of about 2 cm. This can also be done with the help of gauge. Luke warm oil is poured at the centre till it is soaked by the cloth gaugecompletely. Shiropichu is done for 30-60 minutes. It is an easier form of treatment which acts as both preventive and curative measure for many psychosomatic and neurological illnesses. It can be done easily at home with or without attendants<sup>33</sup>.

#### Indications<sup>34</sup>

(Hair fall), Keshapata KeshabhumiSputhana (cracking of the skin over scalp region), Palitya (premature greying of hair), Vrana (wound), Netrastambha (Stiffness in eyes), Pakshaghata (Paralysis), Ardita (Facial Paralysis), Anidra (Insomnia) etc. (As.Hr. Su. 22/25)

#### Mode of action

Local effect of *Shiropichu* depends on the type of medicine used for the procedure and isbasedon cellular absorption of drugs through trans-dermal route. Systemically cellular absorption and circulation has effects on CNS. The symptoms of

psychological diseases like tension headache, and anxiety caused due to sustained contraction of skeletal muscles can be relieved by the physical effect of Shiropichu improves Shiropichu. the circulation by correcting the brain circulation which is very important in stress and psychological symptoms caused by extra-vasodilatation and the neurological symptom produced by intra-cranial Shiropichu vasoconstriction. may helpful in regularizing the blood supply of brain and can relieve the pain of migraine. Due to Tikshana, Vyavayi & Sukshma property of Taila it easily penetrates into ManovahaSrotas correcting vitiation of ManasDosha (Rajas & Tamas). At the same time the Bhrimhana, Balya, VaataShamana, Medhya properties of Taila corrects all *ManasVikaras*<sup>35</sup>.

#### Pharmaco-dynamics of Shiropichu

In psychological disorders, *Shiropichu* corrects loss of neurons & synapses in cerebral cortex through the diffusion into the superficial venous drainage i.e. dural venous sinuses. By the absorption & diffusion mechanism of medicated oil of *Pichu* correct the atrophy & degeneration in the temporal lobe, parietal lobe & parts of frontal cortex & cingulated gyres during the venous drainage<sup>36</sup>.

Shirobasti-



**Materials required-**Rexene/ leather cap, black gram flour, suitable oil, cotton ribbon, spoon, vessel etc.

*Shirobasti* is a procedure in which a leather cap is constructed over the head of the person (in sitting position) using a leather cap. Junction with the head is sealed with wet flour of black gram and is filled with medicated oil. Main procedure includes BastiYantraDharana, TailaDharana, observation of SamyakaYogaLakshana, removal of Taila and BastiYantra. The patient is made to sit upright on a chair; one strip of cloth, covered with Mashakalka is secured around the head, above the ear. Then leather sheet of about twelve Angula is applied with MashaKalka at the bottom of the inner surface of it is wrapped around the head, so that the lower part of leather sheet is connected to the strip of the cloth. The two ends of the leather sheet are attached together by using Masha Kalka. Another strip of cloth pasted with MashaKalka is wrapped on the leather sheet. Then the suitable medicated oil warmed by keeping in hot water is poured on the inner surface of leather cap slowly and carefully, also one can pour the oil on the coconut leaf. This help to prevent sudden falling of warm oil on the head. The quantity of oil should be one Angula above the scalps i.e., one and half inch above the scalp. The process should be continued

until the appearance of *SamyakaLakshana* such as *Vaktrashrava* (watering in mouth), *Nasikotaklesha* (moisture in nose), *KarnaSrava*<sup>37</sup>.

#### Indication<sup>38</sup>

Prasupta (Numbness), Ardita (Facial paralysis), Jagare (Insomnia), Nasa and AsyaShosha (Dryness in nose and mouth), Timira (Glaucoma), Shiroroga (Diseases of head) etc.

Achraya has described the time duration for Shirobasti according to Dosha<sup>39</sup>, which is mentioned in table no 4.

**Table 4** Time duration for *Shirobasti* according to different *Dosha* 

S.No.	Dosha	Time (Matra)	Time (Minutes)
1.	Vataja Vyadhi	10,000	53 minutes
2.	Pittaja Vyadhi	8000	43 minutes
3.	Kaphaja Vyadhi	6000	31 minutes
4.	Swastha (Healthy)	1,000	5 to 6 minutes
Accor	ding to	Acharya	Vagbhata,

Shirobasti should be conducted for 3, 5, 7 days but maximum is 7 days. According to Sharangadhara the duration of Shirobasti is advised for 5–7 days.

#### Mode of action

The superficial fascia of the scalp provides a proper medium for the passage of vessels and nerves to the skin. The superficial veins of neck and head commence in a diffuse network in his scalp. These drain into the collecting trunks. There are several routes



through which extra cranial veins communicate with the intracranial veins. These veins are valve less, inter connecting bi-directional and have flow. The temperature of the Taila in Shirobasti leads to peripheral vasodilatation. This increases the peripheral circulation which nourishes the tissues, hastens phagocytosis and brings about regenerative changes. Thus, Shirobasti is a very complex process certainly influencing the Shareerika and MansikaDosha, and also has a possible influence on the cerebral as well.<sup>40</sup>

#### Pharmaco-dynamics of Shirobasti<sup>41</sup>

Retention of medicated liquid on head /skull stimulates the underlying cortex of the brain. The maximum time for *Shirobasti* is till water oozes from the nose and watering from the eyes which could be the exudates from the mucous membrane due the constant weight of the oil over the head a similar processmay also take place at the level of tissues in the brain and toxins and exudates from the cells may ooze in to the circulation there by stimulate the nerve cells and remove the toxins from the body.

## Manovikara (Psychological disorders) in Ayurveda

The different types of disease diagnosis contained in the classics mostly refer to the physical illnesses, no explanation of the classification of *Manasaroga* are readily available in the *Ayurvedic* works. Still, by

studying the diseases wherein the *ManasaDosha* viz., rajas (passion) and *Tamas* (inertness) are involved, it is possible to classify and enumerate the mental disorders described in *Ayurveda*.

Diseases have been broadly classified into mainly 3 catagories<sup>42</sup>

- 1. *ShariraVikara* (physical diseases) like *Pandu* (Anaemia), *Jwara* (fever), *Gulma* (Abdominal distension) etc.
- 2. *Manasa Vikara* (mental disorders) like *Kama* (desire), *Shoka* (grief), *Abhyasuya* (jealousy) *Bhaya* (Fear) etc.
- 3. Someother *MansikaVikara* (diseases wherein both body and mind are affected) like, *Unmada* (psychosis), *Apasmara* (epilepsy) etc.

In Shariraka Vikara, initially, the body gets affected and then the Manas. In case of Manasika Vikara, Manas is affected initially and the body later. Some *Mansika* Vikara like-Abhyasuya (jealousy), Bhaya Chittodvega (anxiety), Dainya (fear), (meanness of inferiority complex), Harsha (exhilaration), Kama (desire), Krodha (anger), Lobha (greed), Mada (arrogance), Maana (pride), Moha (confusion), Shoka (grief), Vishada (anguish), and Irshya (envy) and some Nanatmaja Mansika Vikara-Chittodvega (anxiety) Vishada (anguish), Ashabda Shravana (auditory hallucinations) Tama (withdrawal) Atipralepa (prating) Aswapna (insomnia)



Anavasthitacittatwa Atrpti (discontentedness) **Tandra** (stupor) Atinidra (excessive sleep) Bhrama (confusion) and some other Mansika Vikara- Unmada (psychosis), Apasmara (epilepsy), Apatanaka, *Apatantraka* Atatwabhinivesa (obsessive (hysteria), Madatyaya (alcoholic syndrome), psychosis), Sanyasa (coma) are also described in Ayurveda.

### Factors included in mental illness<sup>43</sup>

There are 8 psychological factors described in Charaka Samhita explained in Nidana Sthana which are considered to be centrally affected in all psychiatric disorders of varying degrees. Thev are-Mana (Emotional), Buddhi (Though and decision), Sangya-Gyana (Orientation), Smriti (Memory and learning), Bhakti (Desire), Sheela (Habits), Chesta (Psychomotor function) and Achara (Conduct and behaviour). Ayurveda also mentioned it as Atmendriyartha Samyoga, Pragyaparadha and Parinama or Kala as three fundamental aetiological factors of psychological or mental illness.

Psychological disorders in modern science<sup>44</sup>

According to DSM-IV, mental disorder is a psychological syndrome or pattern associated with distress (painful symptom), disability (Impairment in one or more than one important functioning part of the body),

risk of the death, or causes a significant loss of autonomy. However, it excludes normal responses such as deviant behaviour for political, social, spiritual, cultural, religious, or societal reasons not arising from a dysfunction in the individual.

There are many different conditions that are recognized as mental illness. The more common type include<sup>45</sup>in table no 5.

 Table 5 Mental conditions according to different mental disorders

S.	Mental	Types of Mental
No.	disorders	disorders
1.	Anxiety	Generalized anxiety
	disorders	disorders, Panic disorders,
		social anxiety disorders,
		and phobias.
2.	Mood disorders	Depression, bipolar
		disorders, cyclothymiacs
		disorders
3.	Psychotic	Hallucination, delusion
	disorders	and Schizophrenia.
4.	Eating disorders	Anorexia nervosa, bulimia
		nervosa, binge eating
		disorders
5.	Personality	Antisocial Personality
	disorders	disorders, Paranoid
		Personality disorders
6.	OCD	Obsessive –compulsive
		disorder
7.	PTSD	Post- traumatic stress
		disorder

#### **DISCUSSION**

Ayurveda is preventive, promotive and curative healthcare system and includes the concepts of positive physical and mental health. Management of psychological disorders in Ayurveda is done through three broad spectrum principals of treatment namely Daivavyapasraya Chikitsa like Mantra, Mani, Mala etc. (divine therapy),



Yuktivapashraya Chikitsa like Shodhana, Shamana etc. (biological therapy) and Chikitsa Satvajaya like (psychotherapy). Yuktivapashraya Chikitsa is a rational therapeutic approach which consist two major components Shodhana (Purification) and Shamana Murdha (Palliation). Taila (Shiroabhyanga, Shiroseka, Shiropichu, Shirobasti) is an external Snigdha Swedana procedure, found to be effective in psychological disorders. Probable mode of action of Murdha Taila can be described locally as well as systemically. Absorption of substances through the skin depends on a number of factors, the most important of which are concentration, duration of contact, solubility of medication, and physical condition of the skin and part of the body exposed. In Murdha Taila, the oil which is used has good dense concentration due to longer duration of contact. The skin over the scalp is thin as compared to the other parts of the body and thus, absorption is faster from the scalp.

Root of oil absorbance- In *Murdha Taila* medicinal oil is poured over the head and the oil used in *Murdha Taila* get absorbed transversely into the scalp through the root of hairs, dense subcutaneous tissue comprising the artery, vessels and nerves of the scalp. In the loose areolar tissue of the scalp, there are emissary veins are present

with less valve which connects the superficial veins of the scalp with the diplopic veins of the skull bones and with the intracranial sinuses. This is a path of absorption of the oil in the *Murdha Taila*.

Effect of Murdha Taila procedure-Mostly Sukhoshna Dravya used for the Murdha Taila stimulates the efferent blood vessels and induces vasodilatation. Pressure is produced on the head due to Basti Dravya, Dhara Dravya and has a calming effect and relaxes patient. Pressure improves blood circulation, increases the supply of fresh oxygen and glucose to the brain and relaxes muscles along with nerve endings.

#### CONCLUSION

Murdha Taila is important an Panchakarma procedure in Ayurveda, and it has gained worldwide popularity due to its easy administration and effectiveness in several psychological disorders and life style diseases. It is a purifying and rejuvenating therapy that eliminates toxins and mental exhaustion, relives stress and ill effects on the central nervous system. On the basis of above description, it is clear that Murdha Taila is effective in psychological disorders.



#### **REFERENCES**

- 1. CharakaSamhita, Vidyotini Hindi commentary Chaukhamba Bharti AkadamiPrakashana Varanasi, vol.1, Sutrasthana chapter 30 /26 Page no.587.
- 2. Charaka Samhita, Vidyotini Hindi commentary Chaukhamba Bharti Akadmi Prakashana Varansi, vol.1, Sutrasthana chapter 1/42 Page no.13.
- 3. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/artic les/PMC5419008/National mental health survey in India 2015-16.
- 4. Health survey reports released, Deccan Herald, December 28. 2016. [Google Scholar]
- 5. CharakaSamhita, Vidyotini Hindi commentary Chaukhamba Bharti Akadmi Prakashana Varansi, vol. 1, Sharirasthana chapter 1/102 Page no.824.
- 6. Effect of Takradhara in children with attention Deficient Hyperactivity Disordered (ADHD), Ragamala KC et.al., published online in http://ijam.co.in ISSN; 0976-5921.
- 7. Charaka Smhita, Vidyotini Hindi commentary vol.1, Sutrasthana, 17/3 Chaukhamba Bharati Akadami; Varanasi By Dr. GorakhaNatha Chaturvedi& Pt. Kashinatha Shashtri, page no.332.
- 8. Murdhni Taila- Boon for Ayurveda; Review article by Dr Vinay Tiwari et al;

- AYUR pub.com International Ayurveda Publication, ISSN 2456-0170.
- 9. Concept of Shiroabhyanga, published in Ayurlog: National Journal of Research in Ayurved Science, Volume: 6th | Issue: 4th | June 2018, ISBN: 978-93-5137-179-3.
- 10. Vagabhata, Ashtanga Hridayam, Vidyotini Hindi commentary Sutrasthana, 22/23 ChaukhambaPrakashana, Varanasi, Edition; Reprint, 2009 page no.182.
- 11. Therapeutic Significance of Shiroabhyanga; A review; V. K. Agnihotri et al www. ijrap.net DOI: 10.7897/ 2277-4343.066135.
- 12. MurdhniTaila- Boon for Ayurveda; Review article by Dr Vinay Tiwari et al; AYUR pub.com International Ayurveda Publication, ISSN 2456-0170.
- 13. Vagabhata, AshtangaHridayam,Vidyotini Hindi commentarySutrasthana,2/9 ChaukhambaPrakashana, Varanasi,

Edition; Reprint, 2009 page no.182.

- 14. Charaka Smhita, Vidyotini Hindi commentary Chaukhamba Bharti AkadmiPrakashanaVaransi, vol.1, Sutrasthana chapter 5 /81 page no.127.
- 15. Shushrutsamhita, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthana, Edition: Reprint, 2014 volume 1. Chaukhamba publication Hindi commentary ChikitsaSthana,24/25-26, page no.133
- 16. Vagabhata, AshtangaHridayam,Vidyotini Hindi commentary Sutrasthana,



- 22/24 Chaukhamba Prakashana, Varanasi, Edition; Reprint, 2009 page no.182.
- 17. Dr.kevalkrishnathakaral,
- sushrutasamhitavol 2, shree dalhan acharyani bandhasangrahavyakhya & shreegayadasaachry
- anyaychandrikavyakhya, hindi commentary, chikitsasthana, chapter 24th verse 30, Chaukhamba orientalia, page no.422.
- 18. Optimization of Parisheka Kriyakalp (procedure for closed eye irrigation) 2 response factors study on health volunteers by K S Dhimanet al, www.ijrap.net; DOI-10.7897/2277-4343.07113.
- 19. Charaka Smhita, Vidyotini Hindi commentary Chaukhamba Bharti AkadmiPrakashanaVaransi, vol.1, Sutrasthana chapter 8 /14 page no.179.
- 20. Charaksmhita, Vidyotini Hindi commentary Chaukhamba Bharti Akadmi Prakashana Varansi, vol.1, Sutrasthana chapter 11 /38 page no.230.
- 21. Prakash B Behere, Anweshak Das, RichaYadav, Aniruddh P Behere(2013) Ayurvedic Concepts Related to Psychotherapy, IJP, Vol:55/issue:6/Page: 310-314.
- 22. Management Of Neurodegenarative Disorders through Murdha Taila, Nasya & Vasti, Rajimunnisa Begam Shaik et al; Review Article International Ayurvedic Medical Journal: Issn:2320 5091.

- 23. A Principles and Practice of Panchakarma Dr. Vasant C .Patil, ChaukhambaPublication; Edition; Reprint 2016, chapter 8, page no.162.
- 24. Sharangdhar Samhita of Acharya Sharngadhar, BY Dr. Smt. Shailja Srivastava, chaukhambaorientalia ISBN: 978-81-7637-005-9; Uttarakhandachapter 13/2 page no.340.
- 25. SharangdharSamhita of Acharya Sharngadhar, BY Dr. Smt. Shailja Srivastava, chaukhambaorientalia ISBN: 978-81-7637-005-9; Uttarakhanda chapter 13/4 page no.341.
- 26. A Principles and Practice of PanchakarmaDr.VasantC.Patil,
- ChaukhambaPublication; Edition; Reprint 2016, chapter 8, page no.163.
- 27. Dharakalpa (Prachina Kerliya Panchakarma Chikitsa Vighyana) Dr. S. Sharma Comm. Dr. H. L. Sharma, chapter 1 sloka no.8 page.
- 28. Management Of Neurodegenarative Disorders through MurdhaTaila, Nasya&Vasti, RajimunnisaBegamShaik et al; Review Article International Ayurvedic Medical Journal: Issn: 2320 5091.
- 29. Shushrutsamhita, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthana, Edition: Reprint, 2014 volume 1. Chaukhamba publication Hindi commentary Sharira sthana,5/28, page no.61



- 30. Shushrutsamhita, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthana, Edition: Reprint, 2014 volume 1. Chaukhamba publication Hindi commentary Sharira sthana,6/17, page no.70
- 31. Guyton, hall pituitary hormone and their control by hypothalamus. 11<sup>th</sup> edition Textbook of Medical physiology. Noida, Elesvier. Reprint 2008.p.919-20
- 32. Anthony S. Fauci, Eugene Brauwald Dennis L. Kasper, Stephen L. Hauser, Dan disorders. Harrison's principles of internal medicine. 2<sup>nd</sup> volume 17<sup>th</sup> edition New Delhi, McGraw-Hill companies. P.2710.
- 33. GaudaShivkumar,

AyurvediyaShareerakriyavijnana; 9<sup>th</sup> edition, 4<sup>th</sup> part. Rohtak (Haryana); NayaPustakBhandar; 1990. Chapter 1, pp259.

- 34. Vagabhata, AshtangaHridayam, Vidyotini Hindi commentarySutrasthana, 22/25 ChaukhambaPrakashana, Varanasi, Edition; Reprint, 2009 page no.182.
- 35. AstangaSangrahaSutrasthan Chp.6, Dr. Ravidutta Tripathi ChaukhambhaSurbhartiPublications,Repri nt 2001, Page107.
- 36. Vagabhata, AshtangaHridayam, Vidyotini Hindi commentarySutrasthana, 22/25 ChaukhambaPrakashana, Varanasi, Edition; Reprint, 2009 page no.182
  37. M.G. Ramu and B.S. Venkataram
- (1985) Manovikara (Mental Disorders) In

- Ayurveda, AncSci Life. 1985Jan-March 4(3): 165-173.
- 38. Vagabhata, Ashtanga Hridayam, Vidyotini Hindi commentary Sutrasthana, 22/26 ChaukhambaPrakashana, Varanasi, Edition; Reprint, 2009 page no.182
- 39. Vagabhata, Ashtanga Hridayam, Vidyotini Hindi commentary Sutrasthana, 22/30 Chaukhamba Prakashana, Varanasi, Edition; Reprint, 2009 page no.182
- 40. www.ijrap.net Role of Navana Nasya With Mahamasha Taila And Shirobasti With Ksheerabala Taila In The Management of Ardita; A Comparative Clinical Study Doi;10.7897/2277-4343.086296).
- 41. Management Of Neurodegenarative Disorders through MurdhaTailas, Nasya&Vasti, Rajimunnisa Begam Shaik et al; Review Article International Ayurvedic Medical Journal: Issn:2320 5091.
- 42. CharakaSamhita, Vidyotini Hindi commentary Chaukhamba Bharti AkadmiPrakashanaVaransi,
- vol.1,Sutrasthana chapter 11 /54 page no.238.
- 43. CharakaSamhita, Vidyotini Hindi commentary Chaukhamba Bharti AkadmiPrakashanaVaransi, vol.1, Nidanasthana chapter 7/5 page no. 657
  44. Stein, Dan J; Phillips, K.A; Bolton, D; Fulford, K.W.M; Sadler, J.Z; Kendler, K.S

2010).

(November

"What

is

a



Mental/Psychiatric Disorder? From DSM-IV to DSM-V: Table 1 DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder". Psychological Medicine. 1759–65.doi:10.1017/S0033291709992261. ISSN 00332917. OCLC 01588231. PMC 3101504. PMID 20624327. 45. MentalHealth: Types of MentalIllness. WebMD. *1 July 2005*. Retrieved 2009-09-29