ETIOPATHOGENESIS AND AYURVEDIC MANAGEMENT OF PALITYA (PREMATURE GREYING OF HAIR) w.s.r TO PANCHAKARMA : A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT:
Nowadays, premature greying of hair is a common cosmetic problem affecting young population. Healthy, good looking, black hairs makes person externally beautiful and enthusiastic. *Palitya* generally happens in old age and *pitta prakriti purush*, but certain dietary habits, behavioural lifestyle and psychological causes influence premature greying of hair. Current management trends available are not satisfactory. *Ayurveda* can aid in managing *palitya* with *shodhana* and *shaman* therapies. Various *Ayurvedic* and modern lexicons, journals, internet are used for present study. This study reviews *Ayurvedic* and modern etiopathogenesis and management trends to propose ideal treatment for *palitya*.

Key words: *Palitya*, Premature greying of hair, *Nasya*, Panchakarma

INTRODUCTION: Premature greying of hair i.e. *palitya* is a burning cosmetic issue in present era. The onset and progression of greying or canities correlate very closely with chronological aging, and occur in varying degrees in all individuals eventually, regardless of gender or race. Nowadays, the incidence of *palitya* is common in young age between 20-30 years age group. Even in children also the incidences are increasing day by day. Hair colour contributes immensely in physical appearance and self-perception. Premature greying aids to embracement & social stigma. Current treatments available are not much satisfactory to cure, check or prevent this problem. In *Ayurveda*, it is mentioned under the heading of *Kshudraroga* and *shirogata roga*. It can be classified as physiological and pathological phenomenon. The main aetiology of *palitya* is vitiation of *dehoshma* and *ushna guna* of *pitta* circulates to *romakoopa* and causes *paka* of hair. Treatment of *palitya* as mentioned in *Ayurveda* includes *shodhana* and *shaman chikitsa*. The present review work was done to critically analyse *Ayurvedic* concept of *palitya* and its management to provide satisfactory results to society.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:
1) To study normal anatomy and physiology of hair - *Ayurvedic* and modern view.  
2) To study etio pathogenesis of *palitya*.  
3) To study current treatment trends of *palitya*.  
4) To study *Panchkarma* treatment of *palitya*. 
MATERIALS AND METHODS: Palitya is studied through different Ayurvedic & modern text, journal, magazine, Internet. It is a review article based on data collected from different source.

STUDY DESIGN:
and grow to build the hair shaft. Blood vessels nourish the cells in the hair bulb, and deliver hormones that modify hair growth and structure at different times of life.

Hair colour – biochemistry: In humans, all the different hair colours are due to just two types of pigment (melanin) called eumelanins are the dark brown and black pigments and pheomelans are the red and blonde pigments.

Eumelans are very strong, stable proteins made from tyrosine. The large eumelanin biochemical structure is formed by processing the amino acid tyrosine into dopa and dopamine and connecting several of these molecules together to form eumelanin. The key enzyme in this process is tyrosinase. The more tyrosinase activity the more eumelanin is formed. This is one method by which different people have different shades of brown to black hair colour. Tyrosinase activity increases till middle age and thereafter tyrosinase activity decreases turning hairs grey.

These molecules are yellow to orange in colour. So this is another way by which different shades of hair colour can be produced. The more interaction there is between dopaquinone and cysteine the more yellow and orange pigments are produced.
CAUSES OF GREYING OF HAIR:

Ayurveda view:
The first line of treatment mentioned in any disease is *nidana parivarjana*\(^8\), which breaks the *samprapti chakra* and hinders manifestation of disease. In case of palitya, specific *nidana* are not mentioned, but on basis of *samprapti*, *pitta prakopaka nidana*\(^9\), *rasadushti*\(^10\) and *asthidushti*\(^11\) *nidana* can be considered as *nidana* of palitya.

*Nidana* of palitya can be classified under these headings:\(^12\)
1. Dietary (*aharaj*)
2. Environmental (*viharaj*)
3. Psychological (*mansika bhava*)
4. Unknown cause (*adibala privrita*)

CAUSES OF PALITYA:

<table>
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<th>Viharaj nidana</th>
<th>Mansika hetu</th>
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<td>Adhyashana</td>
<td>Atapa, Vata</td>
<td>Shoka</td>
<td>Change in lifestyle</td>
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<td>Virrudha Ahara</td>
<td>sevana</td>
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<td>Exposure to certain environment</td>
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<td>Excessive use of lavana and kshara rasa</td>
<td>Dushita Jala snana</td>
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1. DIETRY (AHARA):
(a) The *Ahara nidana* are Viprakrishta nidana. *Ushna*, *tikshna*, *lavana*, *amla*, *vidahi*, *tila taila*, *kulatha*, *alsi*, *sarshapa*, *curd*, *kanji* etc *pitta vardhaka ahara*, in the form of *Anashana, Adhyashana, Virrudha Ahara*. These *nidana* vitiate *pitta* and affect *rasa dhatu poshana karma*, *Rasa dhatu* and *asthi dhatu dushhti* is the cause of palitya. When *Ahara rasa* is not digested properly, results in improper formation of *dhatu* leading to palitya\(^13\).

(b) Excessive use of *lavana* and *kshara rasa* is also a cause of palitya\(^14\).

2. ENVIRONMENTAL (VIHARAJ): Certain environment, change in lifestyle and regimen are included under Viprakrishta viharaj nidana.
(a) *Ratrijagarana*: Due to regular indulgence in *ratrijagarana*, *vata vridhi* takes place which in turn causes *rasavaha srotodusti* and Akalaj-Palitya.
(b) **Atapa sevana:** Due to excessive Atapa sevana, like continuous working in field farmers or other hard workers, over hot sun may develop Akalaj-Palitya. Sunrays increase the ushnta of Keshabhum and roma kupa to produce Akalaj Palitya.

(c) **Rajo sevana, Dhuma sevana and Dushita Vayu sevana:** They make the scalp dry due to the increase of sthanika rukshata, which results in reduction of snigdhamsha may lead to greying of hair.

(d) **Shiro Abhyanga Ayoga:** This causes the improper nourishment of both scalp and hair follicles

(e) **Dushita Jala snana:** This is also the bahya nidana. In certain parts of India like Saurashtra, Balhiaka and Saindhava especially coastal area suffer from lack of fresh and soft water. This is because of Desha swabhava. It contains high salt content and continuous usage of such water is harmful to scalp.

(f) **Ati Vyayama and Upavasa:** Due to excess physical work and continuous indulgence in upavasa vata vriddhi occurs. Due to vikshepana karma of vata it aggravates to Shiras, causes sthanika tridosha dushhti, which in turn causing Akalaj Palitya.

3. **MANASIK HETU:** Krodha, Shoka, adhika chinta and manasika shrama are considered to be both pitta and vata prakopaka nidanas which are responsible for early greying of hair. These are the specific nidanas for Akalaj Palitya mentioned in classics, through which swatantra type of vyadhi manifests.

(a) **Krodha:** Due to krodha swasthana sanchita pitta gets kupita along with Vayu, and causing sharir ushma vriddhi along with other symptoms like trishna, daha.

(b) **Shoka:** Due to Shoka vata vriddhi takes place. This leads to Vishamagni causing rasa-rakta dushhti and direct influence of Shoka on deoshosha vriddhi leads to Akalaj Palitya.

(c) **Shrama:** Due to excess shrama, vata gets vitiated, in turn vitiates jatharagni & rasa dushhti, and direct influence of shrama on sharirika ushna vriddhi causing Akalaj Palitya.

4. **ANYA HETUJA:** Prakriti prasakta: Pitta prakriti persons naturally develop premature greying of hair.

**MODERN VIEW:**

**Aging or achromotrichia:** The change in hair colour occurs when melanin ceases to be produced in the hair root and new hairs grow in without pigment. The stem cells at the base of hair follicle produce melanocytes, the cells that produce and store pigment in hair and skin. The death of the melanocyte stem cells causes the onset of greying.

**Free radical theory:** Greying of hair may be triggered by the accumulation of hydrogen peroxide. Abnormally low levels of the enzyme catalase which breaks down hydrogen peroxide and relieves oxidative stress in patients suffering from vitiligo. Since vitiligo can cause eyelashes to turn white, the same process is believed to be involved in hair on the head (and elsewhere) due to aging.

**Stress:** Stress, both chronic and acute, may induce achromotrichia. There is some
evidence for chronic stress causing premature achromotrichia, but no definite link has been established. It is known that the stress hormone cortisol, accumulates in human hair over time, but whether this has any effect on hair colour has not yet been resolved.

**Medical conditions:** Albinism is a genetic abnormality in which little or no pigment is found in human hair, eyes, and skin. The hair is often white or pale blond.

Vitiligo is a patchy loss of hair and skin colour that may occur as the result of an autoimmune disease. In a preliminary 2013 study, researchers treated the build-up of hydrogen peroxide which causes this with a light-activated pseudocatalase.

Premature greying has been shown to be associated with various autoimmune disorders such as vitiligo, pernicious anaemia, AI thyroid diseases, and premature aging syndromes like Werner's syndrome.

Malnutrition is also known to cause hair to become lighter, thinner, and more brittle. Dark hair may turn reddish or blondish due to the decreased production of melanin.

**SYMPTOMS OF PALITYA (ROOPA)**

**Ayurveda view** 18: Lakshana of palitya are mentioned on basis of tridosha pradhanta by Ashtang Hridayam

1. Vata pradhana:- sphutitam, shyava, karksha, ruksha, jwalataprabham
2. Pitta pradhana:- dahayukta, pita
4. Tridosha: - sarva dosha lakshana yukt.

According to yogaratnakar:-

1. Vata :- vishama, ruksha
2. Pitta :- pitabha

The condition is reversible with proper nutrition. A role for environmental factors and nutritional deficiencies has also been postulated.

**Artificial factors:** A 1996 British Medical Journal study found that tobacco smoking may cause premature greying. Smokers were found to be four times more likely to begin greying prematurely, compared to non-smokers.

**TYPES OF PALITYA** 16:

1. *Kalaj palitya:* If palitya occurs after a certain age due to vitiation of tridosha it is hetu of kalaj palitya.
2. *Akalaj palitya:* palitya occurring due to vitiation of shariroushma and pitta dosha in an early age, is known as Akalaj palitya.

**Modern view** 17:

- **Congenital Canities** - This condition exists before or at birth. It occurs in albinos who are born without pigment in the skin, hair and eyes.
- **Acquired Canities** - This condition develops with age and is the result of genetics.


**Modern view** 19:

**White Fore·Lock:** a triangular or diamond-shaped depigmented macule with white hairs, usually located in the anterior midline of the scalp, seen in piebaldism.

Ringed Hair is a variety of canities, characterized by alternating bands of gray and pigmented hair throughout the length of the hair strand.

**ETIOPATHOGENESIS (SAMPRAPTI):**

**Ayurvedic View** 20:

Acharya Sushruta and Madhavakara have emphasized pathogenesis with the increase of vayu especially due to
excess of *Shoka* and *shrama*. At the same time the *pitta* is being increased in its *ushna guna*. This provoked *pitta* circulates throughout the body through *rasayana* is by the virtue of *vikshepana guna* of provoked *vata* to increase the *sharira ushna*.

This *sharirika ushna* reaches to *Shiras* and vitiates *sthaniaka vata karya* and *shleshma karya*. The *sthaniaka pitta* and *Kapha dushana* happens, causing *bhrajakagni dushti* *Bhrajaka pitta* works are hindered and causing *vikrita kesha Varna utpatti*. This *samprapti* emphasizes the involvement of *dehoshma* in the disease pathology.

Another *samprapti* of *Akalaj Palitya* initiates with *jatharagni dushti* due to *pitta pradhana tridosha dushti* resulting *asthi dhatwagni dushti*, which leads to improper formation of *mala bhaga* of *asthi* i.e. *kesha*. As there is *dushti* of *kesha poshaka bhava* and *dushti* of *sthaniaka Bhrajaka pitta*, *shleshma* and *vata*, *vikrita varna* of *kesha* takes place.

If the *dushti* occurs at any levels of *samprapti*, *kesha utpatti prakriya* hinders and *Kesha Varna utpatti vikriti* occurs. The *Vyadhi kriya kala* of *Akalaj-Palitya* initiates with, *sanchayavastha* occurring at *aamashaya*, *prakopa* takes place in *koshta* and *prasaravastha* occurs in *sarva sharira*. *Roma koopa* is the place where in the *dosa-dushta sammurchana* takes place and the disease manifests.

**SAMPRAPTI GHATAKA:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dosha</th>
<th>Pitta, Bhrajaka pitta, Vayu, Kapha</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dushya</td>
<td>Ras, asthi dhatu, keshra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agni</td>
<td>Jatharakri, dhatwagni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srotas</td>
<td>Rasavaha, asthivaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srotodusti</td>
<td>Sanga, vimarggamana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udbhava sthana</td>
<td>aamashaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyadhi adhishtana</td>
<td>Keshabhumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roga marga</td>
<td>Bahya roga marga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadhya asadhyata</td>
<td>Ekdoshaj sadhya, sannipataj asadhya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Etiopathogenesis according to modern:

Hair colour is the pigmentation of hair follicles due to two types of melanin: *eumelanin* and *pheomelanin*. The colour of human hair depends on melanogenesis, the process of synthesis of melanin and its subsequent distribution from the melanocyte to keratinocyte. The biological process of grey hair appears to be associated with the progressive loss of pigment producing cells. Depletion of melanocytes leads to premature greying of hair\(^{21}\).

The extraordinary melanogenic activity of pigmented bulbar melanocytes in the growing (anagen) hair follicle, continuing for up to 10 years in some hair follicles generates large amounts of reactive oxygen species (ROS) via the hydroxylation of tyrosine and the oxidation of DOPA to melanin and places melanocytes under a higher oxidative...
stress load. Impairment of antioxidant system with age probably leads to accumulation of ROS and oxidative stress that damages the melanocyte. Oxidative stress generated outside hair follicle melanocytes, for example, by pollution, UV light, psycho-emotional or inflammatory stress, may add to this endogenous oxidative stress and overwhelm the hair follicle melanocyte antioxidant capacity resulting in enhanced terminal damage in the aging hair follicle. Apart from oxidative stress, other factors may also contribute to the process of greying. Insufficient neuroendocrine stimulation of hair follicle melanogenesis by locally synthesized agents, such as adrenocorticotropic hormone, α-MSH and β-endorphin, has also been hypothesized as a possible mechanism for hair greying. It has been suggested that binding sites for the pro-eumelanogenic peptide α-MSH are only expressed on melanogenically active melanocytes in pigmented hair follicles and their absence in senile white hair melanocytes may render these cells unresponsive to the melanogenic influence of this melanotrophin. Smoking was reported to be significantly correlated with hair greying, and impairment of stem cell regenerative capacity with substance abuse was postulated to lead to greying in a single case report. Stem cell factor (SCF) and its receptor (KIT) were shown to have an important role in signalling in the maintenance of human hair follicle melanogenesis during the anagen cycle and in physiological aging of the hair follicle pigmentary unit.22

CURRENT MODERN TREATMENT TRENDS23: In spite of various researches, treatment options still remain far from satisfactory and no effective therapy is available.

- Temporary hair darkening has been reported after ingestion of large doses of p-aminobenzoic acid (PABA).
- Repigmentation of previously gray scalp hair has been reported following prolonged (around 3 years) use of latanoprost, a PGF 2 alpha eye drops.
- Prostaglandins are one of the most potent stimulators of melanocyte growth and melanogenesis.
- Hair darkening has also been described after X-ray irradiation and following electron beam therapy.
- Hair colors currently used are: temporary (textile dyes), natural coloring (e.g., henna), semi-permanent (small molecules such as phenols,diamines etc), and permanent (combination of developer, coupler and oxidant).

TREATMENT TRENDS IN AYURVEDA: The treatment of palitya is like the treatment principle of any disease i.e. avoidance of causative factors like Pittavardhak Ahara and Vihar followed by Samshodhana and Shamana chikitsa. Chikitsa of palitya is mentioned as follows24:-
1. Samshodhana
2. Shiro Abhyanga
3. Lepa chikitsa
4. Krishnikarna yoga
5. Oral medications

SAMSHODHANA CHIKITSA: Panchkarma plays important role in chikitsa of palitya as Acharya Charak and Vagbhatta mentioned samshodhana therapy causes expulsion of vitiated dosha and thus breaks the samprapti of palitya. Vamana expels apakva Pitta and Kapha
dosha from urdhavamarga. Virechana expels pitta dosha from adhobhaga. Acharya Vagbhatta has mentioned samshodhana word in terms of both sarvadaihika and sthanika like shirovirechana. Shirovirechana refers to shodhana type of navana nasya.

**NASYA KARMA**:

In Akalaj-Palitya the navana and pratimarsa Nasya is mentioned for early greying of hair. The yogas for Nasya karma mentioned in different classics have been given below.

**Yogas for Nasya karma**

1. 1) Kudava tila oil + 1 prastha Bhringaraja swarasa+1 pala Yastimadhu +1 prastha godugdha-Oil is used in Akalaj Palitya in the form of Nasya.
3. 3) Prapoudarikadi Taila: Prapaundarika + Maduka+Pippali + Utpala + Amalaki + Oil.
5. 5) Kashmaryadi Taila: Kashmarya + Arjuna + Jambu + Sahachara flowers and fruits + Fruits of Arka + Triphala + Fruits of Madhuka + 32 pala of Bhringaraja swarasa - Taila Nasya in Akalaj-Palitya
6. 6) Bhringaraja Taila: Goksheer + Bhringaraja swarasa + Yastimadhu Kalka - Taila Nasya cures Palitya.
7. 7) Nimba beejadi Taila: Nimba beeja; Bhavana with Bhringaraja Swarasa + Asana kwatha mechanical extraction of taila is used for Nasya - Indicated in Akalaj Palitya with restriction, milk as diet for 1month.
8. 8) Nimba taila Nasya: Abhavita nimba beeja taila in the form of Nasya for 1month with diet as cow’s milk is also helpful in Akalaj Palitya.
9. 9) Neelyadi Taila: Neeli patra + Shirishapatra + Saireyakapatra + Bhringaraja swarasa bhavita + Tila Beeja + Gunja beeja - Oil is used in the form of Nasya.
10. 10) Ksheeradi taila: Godugdha / Aja dugdha + Sahachara swarasa + Bhringaraja Swarasa + Tulasi Swarasa + Yastimadhukalka+ Tila taila. This yoga is kept in Meshshringa.
11. 11) Jala nasya rasayan {nasya with Jala before sunrise}.

Nasya Yogas can be administered in the form of Pratimarsha and Marsha.

**SHIROABHYANGA**

1. 1) Yashtimadhuka taila:
2. 2) Nilikadi taila
3. 3) Bhringaraja taila - loha kitta +trifala+saariva mixed with Bhringaraja swarasa and oil
4. 4) Maha neela taila
5. 5) Sarayakadi taila

**SHIRO LEPA**

1. 1) Lohachurna + Bhringaraja + Haritaki + Vibhitaki + Amalaki + black soil are taken in equal quantity powdered and mixed with sugar cane juice. This mixture is kept for 1month and that juice is applied over hair.
2. 2) Two Amalaki fruits, two Haritaki and two Vibhitaki, 5 karsha Amra majja; 1 karsha lohachurna are mixed well and kept in Iron jar. To this water is added and this is kept for whole night and applied.
3) **Triphala + Loha churna + Bhringaraja swaras** - Kept in matured coconut for month. This is applied over scalp.

4) **Dugdhika / Karveera Moola paste with Ksheera** is applied as Lepa in root of hair follicle of grey hair.  

5) **Priyaladi Lepa: - Ksheera+ Priyala+ Yashtimadhu+ Jivakadi Gana +Kala Tila+ Pippali.**

6) **Tiladi Yoga :** - Amalaki Churna+Kala Tila+ Kamal Keshar+Yashtimadhu mixed with honey.

7) **Any Yoga:**
   (a) Yashtimadhu +Amalaki +Madhu.
   (b) Tila +Amalaki +Madhu.
   (c) Jamuna Asthi +Kasis+ Loha Kitta+ Sharkara.
   (d) Sereyak Pushpa+ Nilini+ Trifala+ Bhringraj mixed in Ajamutra.

**KRISNIKARANA YOGA**

1) In a slightly matured fruit of coconut the powder of **Triphala, loha bhasma**, and the juice of **Bhringaraja** should be kept. This coconut is placed in a pit properly dug out in the earth. After a month, this should be taken out. Then hair on head should be cut and the paste of the above mentioned recipe should be applied over the scalp. After the application head should be wrapped with banana leaf for 7 days. Then the head should be washed with the decoction of **Triphala**. While using this recipe, patient should take milk and meat soup. It’s an excellent recipe for making the hair black in scalp.

2) **Powder of Triphala, Loha bhasma** taken in equal quantities, should be triturated by adding water. To this equal quantity of oil is added and cooked for brief period. After the **Bhringaraja swarasa** equal quantity of oil should be mixed with the above mentioned recipe, again cooked. This oil is stored for month and applied.

**ORAL MEDICATION**

- Amalaki rasayan
- Amalaki+ Krishna tila+ Bhringaraja rasayan
- Vridha daruka mula rasayan
- Bhringrajadri rasayan
- Siddha makardhwaj
- Vasant kusumakar ras
- Gokshura+amlaki+amrita churna with honey and ghrita (in unequal quantity).
- Saptamrita loha
- Loha churna
- Bhringaraja churna
- Guduchi churna

**DISCUSSION:**

1) **Palitya** is a disease which does not have satisfactory treatment till date. The reason behind that may be improper execution of treatment. In Ayurveda the first line of treatment seems shodhana. Shodhana expels vitiated doshas from body. Basic pathogenesis of palitya is based on either margavarodha or dhatu kshaya/dushti or sometimes both. After proper shodhana any treatment works better as clean cloth can be coloured better than a dirty cloth. Therefore, shodhana must be considered as first line of treatment here.

2) Amongst shodhana, though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman. Though Vamana and Virechana are best but Nasya seems treatment of choice in palitya because of its action on uttamanga and it can act as both shodhana and shaman.
olfactory neurons, second by supporting cells and surrounding capillaries and the third way by cerebro-spinal fluid (CSF). The trans-neuronal absorption is generally slow where as by supporting cells and capillary network it is rapid. The posture involved during the Nasya process in such a way that head is lying down leads to momentary hyperaemia and capillary are get dilated and results in 150% blood flow. There is also possibilities of falling arterial pressure and may encounter Cushing’s reaction. When the ratio between CSF pressure and cerebral artery pressure is reduced, the increased CSF pressure leads to compress the artery in brain resulting a transient ischemia in brain. As a result the arterial “ischemic response” will raise the arterial pressure in reference to limbic system the olfactory pathway influencing hypothalamus which in turn may cause the inhibitors effect through the pituitary to secrete MSH.

4) Shiroabhyanga, dhara, lepa are other external treatments which can be used simultaneously but there results are limited if used without shodhana. Moreover, many oils and lepas are only Krishnikarna in nature so can’t be taken as a genuine treatments.

5) Although some of these may act as a stimulant or nutrient for the hair follicles like nimba beeea taila , Bhringaraja and nirgundi lepa of karveer moola swaras and dugdhika swaras etc can act on margaavrodha. Bhringaraja, nirgundi, loha churna acts as kesha ranjana.

6) After proper shodhana, shaman drugs should be given. For giving various Shama drugs following explanations can be given.

• Kesha is the mala of asthidhatu and drugs like musta, amalki. guduchi acts as asthidhatu pachana and shodhana.
• Kesha is updhatu of majja, thus drugs which acts on majja dhatu like ropa bhama, abhrak bhama etc can be given.
• Pitta dushti is the main cause of palitya. Pitta hara diet like Madhur, sheeta, khashaya rasa and drugs like guduchi, can be remedy for palitya.
• Rasa dhatu dushti is another cause of greying of hair, Amalaki rasayan, vasant kusumakar rasa can acts as rasapushitakara.
• Tikta ghrit gives poshana to asthi dhatu and can prevent greying of hair.

CONCLUSION: Yukti is very important in proper treatment of any disease. Yukti of medicine depends on matra and kala. Any drug given with yukti brings better result. After reviewing the literature we can conclude that palitya is a disease which has srotorodha along with dosha prakopa. From the above discussion we can say that alternate use of shodhana and shaman treatment can bring satisfactory results in case of palitya.

Proposed line of treatment for early greying of hair-
5 days shodhana nasya + takra dhara + ruksha dravya lepa.
5 days shamana nasya + Shiroabhyanga+ snigdha dravya lepa.

This 10 days treatment will be given monthly, for 3 months. Therefore, alternate use of shodhana and shaman, if one uses with yukti, can become a remedy for premature greying of hair. Thus, Ayurveda especially Panchkarma can play a key role in coming future.

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