Journal of Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences

2025 Volume 10 Number 1 JANUARY

Publisher

Maharshi Charaka

Ayurveda

www.maharshicharaka.in

Check for updates

Conceptual study on Khalitya

Bhandge AK^{1*}, Chavan SG²

DOI:10.21760/jaims.10.1.31

- 1* Annapurna K Bhandge, Post Graduate Scholar, Department of Kayachikitsa, Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya and Hospital, Hubballi, Karnataka,
- ² S G Chavan, Professor and HOD, Department of Kayachikitsa, Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya and Hospital, Hubballi, Karnataka, India.

In Ayurveda Khalitya means hair fall, in present era millions of people are suffering from hair fall. Khalitya is primarily a Pitta dominant Tridoshjanya Vyadhi i.e., Vata, Pitta, Kapha with Rakta Dosha. Hair adds beauty and the personality of a human being. In present era, falling of hair is a commonly found cosmetic problem affecting young people. Healthy and good looking hair makes person good looking and enthusiastic. It is due to changing lifestyle, unhealthy dietary habits, sleep disturbances, systemic diseases, medications and stressful life. Khalitya has been described in Ayurveda under the heading of Kshudra Roga (minor disease) or Shiroroga (diseases of head & scalp). It is progressing disorder people living in sedentary life, stress induced hectic schedules along with indiscriminate dietary habits result in many disturbances and deficiencies in the body which directly reflect in loss of hair. Most of the research studies conducted are on Nasya, Raktamokshana and Lepa. Various drugs like Bhringraja Taila, Malatyadi Tailam, Tila Taila, Asthiposhak Vati and Rasayana drugs are used for hair loss.

Keywords: Kshudra Rogas, Khalitya, Hair fall

Annapurna K Bhandge, Post Graduate Scholar, Department of Kayachikitsa, Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya and Hospital, Hubballi, Karnataka, India. Email: annapurnak135@gmail.com How to Cite this Article To Browse Khalitya. J Ayu Int Med Sci. 2025;10(1):212-215. Available From https://jaims.in/jaims/article/view/3944



Review Round 2 2025-01-03 **Review Round 3** 2025-01-13

Accepted 2025-01-24

Conflict of Interest None Funding Nil Ethical Approval

Plagiarism X-checker

Note

NOL







Introduction

In Ayurveda Hair fall or loss of hair termed as Khalitya.[1] Acharya Sushruta classified it under the Kshudraroga[2] and Acharya Vagbhata under the Shiroroga.[3] The incidence of "Khalitya" (Hair fall) is increasing day by day. Changing lifestyle, unhealthy dietary habits, sleep disturbances, systemic diseases, medications and stressful life also contribute to it.[4] According to survey up to 40% of men and 25% of women in India are victims of hair fall. Now a day's hair falls commonly seen in youngsters too.[5] Shabdakalpadruma mentioned Vachaspatya have ลร "Khalati Skahalyanti Kesha Asmar", this means word Khalitya is falling of the hair. Here, Teja and Vatadi Dosha when enters into the Kesha Bhoomi, it results in Khality, while commenting on this Acharya Chakrapani clarifies that the word Teja denotes Dehoshma and is directly proportional to Pitta Dosha.[6] Kesha is the Mala of Asthi Dhatu[7], consequently whenever there is a Vrudhi and Kshaya of Asthi Dhatu there it will affect the growth and development of the hair. This is observed through the sign and symptoms of the Asthi Kshaya i.e., Kesha, Loma, Nakha, Shamshru, Dwija Prapatanam, Shrama and Sandhi Shaithilyam.[8]

Millions of people are suffering from hair fall and the prevalence of hair fall found to be 60.3%, prevalence of dandruff was found to be 17.1% and the prevalence of baldness was found to be 50.4%. [9] It is a universal problem affecting both sexes of all races.[10] According to modern science hair fall is one of the main symptoms which indicate many pathological conditions. It may occur due to hormonal disturbance. In Ayurveda there is no clear description about the causative factors of Khalitya except Acharya Charaka and Vagbhatta who has mentioned the major factors as follows- Pitta Prakarti, Ksharaatisevan, Lavanrasa Atisevan, Ushama Bhoomi, Viruddha Aharasevan[11], ignorance of Pratishyaya[12], intake of Atilavana during pregnancy would be result in congenital hair loss (Khalitya).[13] Khalitya is mainly a Pitta dominant Tridoshaja Vyadhi[14] where Tejas Mahabhoota combining with Vatadi Dosha reaches the Shira Kapala and causes hair fall by Dahana of Roma Koopa (hair follicles).[15] Indralupta and Ruhyam these are 2 words which is also described in Ayurveda as a symptom of Hair fall.[16]

According to Acharya Charaka, the Teja Dhatu (heat) of the body in association with Vayu and other Dosha, scorches up the hair-root (scalp) giving instantaneous rise to Indralupta (alopecia). According to Acharya Kartika, falling of hair from all over the body is called Ruhya. There are some differences between Khalitya & Indralupta. In Khalitya, hair loss is gradual and generalized over the scalp but hair is lost suddenly and patch by patch in Indralupta. [17]

Causes of Hair Fall

- Viruddha Aahara Vihara
- Pitta Vardhak Aahara Vihara
- Hina, Mithya and Atiyoga of Aahara, Nidra and Brahmacharya
- Consuming polluted water
- Living in polluted
- Non application of oil on the
- Consumption of Dushi Visha.

Following treatment of *Khalitya* are described by different *Acharya* in our text. *Acharya Charaka* mentioned that patient of *Khalitya* should be treated by *Nasya*, *Shiroabhyanga* and *Pralepa* on head and face along with *Shodhana Chikitsa*.[18] *Acharya Sushruta* has also mentioned about *Pradhamana Nasya* in management of *Khalitya*.[19] *Acharya Vagbhatta* mentioned that after *Shodhana of Dosha*, treatment which is mentioned in *Indralupta* and *Palitya*, should be done in *Khalitya*.

Ayurvedic Line of Treatment

- Moordha Tail (oiling) and paste for local application over scalp
- Nasya (nasal drop)
- Snana (taking bath)
- Dhoomapana (medicated smoke)
- Kshaurakarma: Haircutting & proper care of the hair of scalp & beard
- Ushnishka: The wearing of Ushnishka (turban or cap)
- Panchakarma (Virechana)
- Basti (Panchatikta Kshira)
- Shirodhara
- Rasayana Chikitsa Amalaki Rasayan

Annapurna KB et al. Conceptual study on Khalitya

Ayurvedic Yogas

Sanjivani Vati, Arogyawardhini Vati, Sutshekhar Rasa, Shankha Bhasma, Asthiposhak Vati, Ashwagandharishta, Brahmi Vati, Guduchighana Vati, Amrutadi Guggula, Shatavari Kalpa, Triphala Ghrita.

Hair Care

- Always use clean and cold or lukewarm water to wash your head avoid using warm
- Regular application of oil on the
- Eat protein rich food e., soya milk, egg etc.
- Comb hair only after hair get dried after bath
- Remove stress from your
- Yogasana to be done on regular basis, Shirsasan, Shavasan, Bhramari Pranayam, Anuloma Viloma Pranayam.

Khalitya is primarily a *Pitta* predominant *Tridoshajanya Vyadhi*. But based on the predominance of *Dosha*, is divided into following types

- 1. Vataj Khalitya Scalp appears as Agnidagdha, Shyava and
- 2. Pittaja Khalitya Colour of scalp as Peeta, Neela and Harita.
- 3. Kaphaja Khalitya More or less same as the colour of the skin and Snigdha.

Keshya Drugs

Keshya is a drug beneficial to hairs. Bhavprakash Nighantu has mentioned a total of 16 drugs, which possess Keshya property (mentioned in a shloka from). These drugs can be used for therapeutic and preventive purposes in hair disorders.

a) Vil	bhitaki	b)	Bhringraja
c) <i>Sinduvara</i>	d)	Nili	
e) <i>Arishta</i>	f)	Kadli	
g) <i>Gunja</i>	h)	Bakuchi	
i) Gambhari	j)	Japa	
k) <i>Saireyaka</i>	I)	Avidugdha	
m) <i>Bhallataka</i>	n)	Yastimadhı	ı
o) <i>Tila</i>	p)	Kasisa	

Conclusion

Hair is an important part of body. It enhances the beauty of individual. Incidence of hair diseases increasing day-by-day due to faulty dietary habits, Lifestyle and stressful living, inappropriate nutrition or other factors lead to depletion of the function of the hair root. Several types of oils and *Lepa* for *Abhyanga* (Massage) greatly improve the blood circulation, thus increasing the nutrition of the hair roots & scalp. *Sarvangasana* also increases the flow of blood in the brain and prevents hair fall.

Many products related to hair care flooded in the market that claims they are Ayurvedic and Herb. But use of any one of the products may not be used before consultancy of physician, as does not give desired benefit. In Ayurveda various type of therapy is prescribed in different disease. Thus, hair disease can only be cure by strictly following the Ayurvedic Fundamental of treatment.

References

- 1. Jadhav VM, Thorat RM, Kadam VJ, Gholve SB. Kesharaja: hair vitalizing herbs. Int J PharmTech Res. 2009;1(3):454-467. [Crossref][PubMed] [Google Scholar]
- 2. Pandurang J. Sushruta Samhita. Dalhan Commentary. Edited by Yadavji Trikamaji Acharya. 2nd ed. 1931. Sushruta Nidhana 13. Khudraroganam Nidan/3/272 [Crossref][PubMed] [Google Scholar]
- 3. Bharatiya K. Ashtanga Hridya. Hindi Commentary. Editor: Goverdhan Vaidhya. 1940. A.H./Ut/19/857 [Crossref][PubMed][Google Scholar]
- 4. Jain S, Sharma A. Elixir action of Ayurveda in Khalitya. Int J Res AYUSH Allied Syst. ISSN: 2393-9583 (P), 2393-9591 (O). [Crossref][PubMed] [Google Scholar]
- 5. Thankan R, Patil V, Prasanna A. Clinical study on effect of different procedures of Nasya with Bhringaraja Taila in Khalitya. J Ayurveda Holist Med (JAHM). 2014;2(4):1-11. [Crossref][PubMed] [Google Scholar]
- 6. Charaka. Charaka Samhita. Ayurveda-Dipika's Ayusi Hindi Commentary. Preface by Acarya Siddhi Nandan Mishra. *Editor-Translator: Vd. Harish Chandra Singh Kushwaha. Chikitsa Sthana 26th Chapter, Verse 132-133. 2nd part. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2018. p. 697 [Crossref] [PubMed][Google Scholar]*

Annapurna KB et al. Conceptual study on Khalitya

- 7. Charaka. Charaka Samhita. Ayurveda-Dipika's Ayusi Hindi Commentary. Preface by Acarya Siddhi Nandan Mishra. *Editor-Translator: Vd. Harish Chandra Singh Kushwaha. Chikitsa Sthana 15th Chapter, Verse 18-19. 2nd part. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2018. p. 385 [Crossref] [PubMed][Google Scholar]*
- 8. Charaka, Acharya Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. English Translation based on Cakrapani Datta's Ayurveda Dipika. By Sharma RK, Dash VB. Sutra Sthana 17th Chapter, Verse 67. Vol. 1. Varanasi: Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office; 2015. p. 324 [Crossref][PubMed][Google Scholar]
- 9. Mahendra Varman P, et al. Study on hair fall with related problems among males of age 18 to 50 years. DOI: 10. 7860/JCDR/2018/36050. 12175 [Crossref][PubMed][Google Scholar]
- 10. Jain S, et al. Elixir action of Ayurveda in Khalitya. Int J Res AYUSH Allied Syst. ISSN: 2393-9583 (P), 2393-9591 (O). [Crossref][PubMed] [Google Scholar]
- 11. Gupta, Nidhi & Mangal, Gopesh. (2020). Management of Khalitya in Ayurveda A Case Study. 8. ejpmr.com.ISSN: 2394-3211 [Crossref] [PubMed][Google Scholar]
- 12. Charaka. Charaka Samhita. Vidyotini Hindi Commentary. Vol. 2. Chikitsa Sthana 26/107-108. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Bharati Akadmi. By Chaturvedi GN, Shashtri KN. p. 737 [Crossref] [PubMed][Google Scholar]
- 13. Gupt KA. Astanga Samgraha. Sharir Sthana 2/61. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy; 2005. p. 280-281 [Crossref][PubMed][Google Scholar]
- 14. Kumar P, et al. A critical review on Nidana Panchaka of Khalitya. Int J Res Indian Med. eISSN: 2456-4435. [Crossref][PubMed][Google Scholar]

- 15. Charaka. Charaka Samhita. Vidyotini Hindi Commentary. Vol. 2. Chikitsa Sthana 26/132. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Bharati Akadmi. By Chaturvedi GN, Shashtri KN [Crossref][PubMed] [Google Scholar]
- 16. Vagbhata. Ashtanga Hridayam. Vidyotini Hindi Commentary. Uttarsthana 23/25. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Prakashana; 2009. p. 728 [Crossref] [PubMed][Google Scholar]
- 17. Vagbhata. Ashtanga Hridayam. Vidyotini Hindi Commentary. Uttarsthana 23/26. *Varanasi:* Chaukhamba Prakashana; 2009. p. 728 [Crossref] [PubMed][Google Scholar]
- 18. Charaka. Charaka Samhita. Vidyotini Hindi Commentary. Vol. 2. Chikitsa Sthana 26/262. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Bharati Akadmi. By Chaturvedi GN, Shashtri KN. p. 761 [Crossref] [PubMed][Google Scholar]
- 19. Sushruta, Sushruta Samhita. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthana; 2014 (Reprint). Vol. 2. *Uttarasthana* 54/37. p. 513 [Crossref] [PubMed][Google Scholar]
- 20. Shastri K, Chaturvedi G. Charaka. Charaka Samhita II. Chikitsasthana 1/2/75. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Bharati Academy; 2012 (Reprint). p. 18 [Crossref][PubMed][Google Scholar]

Disclaimer / Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of Journals and/or the editor(s). Journals and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.