## A comparative study on the efficacy of *Patoladi Lepa Pratisarana* and *Mustadi Taila Gandusha* in the management of *Krimidanta* (Dental Caries)

Kumaradharmasena LSP<sup>1</sup>, Peiris KPP<sup>2</sup>, Kamal SV<sup>3</sup>

## **Abstract**

According recent statistics, more than 50% of Sri Lankan and 36% of world population are suffering from Krimidanta (Dental Caries). Dental Caries is a multi-factorial process that affects on hard dental tissues such as enamel, dentin etc. Once it occurs, its manifestations persist throughout life even though the lesion is treated. Therefore, an effective therapy is required in the treatment of Krimidanta at its early stage, which is simple, safe and effective. In this study, Patoladi Lepa and Mustadi Taila were used as research drugs which have been prescribed in Cakkradatta. A total sample of 60 patients were selected at Ayurvedic Teaching Hospital, Borella and Gampaha Wickramarachchi Ayurveda Hospital, Yakkala. They were divided equally into two groups by using simple random sampling method. Group A was treated with 2g of *Patoladi* Lepa Pratisarana twice a day and Group B was prescribed 20ml of Mustadi Taila Gandusha twice a day for 4 weeks. Both groups showed significant results in the improvement of Dantashula, Shopha, Mukha Daurgandhyata, Danta Harsha, Animitta Ruja, Salivary pH and OHI-S. Howwever, *chalata* was improved in Group B patients only. Improvement in *Krishnata* was not observed in both the therapies. In the view of all the subjective and objective criteria and recurrences of the clinical features, Mustadi Taila Gandusha has shown better effectiveness than Patoladi Lepa Pratisarana. Therefore, these formulations can be used together at the early stage of Krimidanta as a prophylactic measure.

Keywords: Patoladi Lepa, Mustadi Taila, Krimidanta Corresponding E-mail: lkumaradharmasena@gmail.com

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>District Ayurveda Hospital, Meerigama, Sri Lanka

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Gampaha Wickramarachchi Ayurveda Institute, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Institute of Indigenous Medicine, University of Colombo, Rajagiriya, Sri Lanka